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SHOT IN HIS TRACKS.

Patrolman Ed Duddles Killed by Cornered Burglars.

HE EXPIRES INSTANTLY.

Joseph Carey and Ed Lally Said to Be the Assailants.

POLICE TO KILL ON SIGHT.

Running Revolver Fight in the Dark on a Viaduct.

HAD ROBBED NORTH SIDE FLAT.

While trying to arrest two burglars, who had just attempted to take a life, Patrolman Edward Duddles of the Larrabee Street Station was shot and instantly killed last night at Townsend and Division streets. The men accused of the crime are Ed Lally and Joseph Carey, members of the notorious gang that infests Market street and the tough North Side district known as "Little Hell." If the policemen who obey Inspector Schaack's orders carry out the mandate issued by him as soon as he learned one of his men had been killed while in the performance of his duty the murderers will be "brought in" on a stretcher. Fifty officers were detailed on this man-hunt and they practically were told to kill on sight.

At the front door of the residence of August Lundvall, No. 297 Division street, is where Duddles yielded up his life. Attracted by the screams of Mrs. Lundvall, who owes her escape from the fate he met to the bad marksmanship of the thieves, he ran to the house to see what was the matter. When he reached the door he had his revolver in his hand, but before he could raise it two men stepped out, one of them placed a gun to his head, fired, and he fell dead, his blood dyeing the snow. Half a dozen men witnessed the crime. They rushed forward, but were held at bay by the murderers, who threatened instant death to any one who made the slightest attempt to intercept their escape.

South on Townsend street they ran, then west to Halsted street and across Goose Island and to the viaduct over the Northwestern railway. They had slackened their speed somewhat when they reached the bridge and were just on a dog trot when they came face to face with Officer O'Malley of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station. He knew nothing of the murder of his comrade, but when he saw Lally and Carey he recognized in them two men who were wanted for highway robbery on the South Side.

Lally's Answer a Shot.

Out came his revolver from his pocket, and as he leveled it at Carey he ordered him to throw up his hands. The answer was a shot from Lally, who was slightly in the rear of his companion. O'Malley answered him and the fusillade was joined in by Carey. Almost simultaneously came the cracking of pistols from the opposite direction. The guns were in the hands of Officers Hamilton and Fellon of the East Chicago Avenue Station, who had been sent out by Inspector Schaack to assist in the running down of Duddles' murderers. Lally and Carey, exposed to firing from opposite directions, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor. Carey made a frantic running jump for the edge of the viaduct and plunged headlong into the darkness, stumbling and rolling down the steps. Officer O'Malley was right after him, firing as he ran. In some marvelous way Carey apparently escaped injury either from his fall or from the bullets. He had a start of ten feet, and, just as he crossed the nearest track a passenger train came along, the engine barely missing him. O'Malley was shut off from pursuit, and when the train finally whizzed by his quarry had sought refuge in the labyrinth of freight cars.

O'Malley, however, did not give up the chase. Through the yards, under and over freight trains, he followed the trail of his man. He intercepted a railroad policeman and borrowed his revolver and a supply of cartridges. From switchmen he heard of a fleeing individual, and at Sangamon and Kinzie found that he was only a minute behind him. A saloonkeeper at Green and Pratt streets said he saw a man running south on Green street and that he appeared to be lame and in great pain. Here the trail was lost.

Lally did not follow his companion; he turned quickly, ran south on Halsted street and dodged among the freight cars. Phelon and Hamilton emptied their revolvers at him as he disappeared, but if they hit him he managed to carry the bullets away with him.

Prefers to Take Them Dead.

The murder of Duddles and the encounter on the Halsted street viaduct, showing the desperate character of the men, aroused the police almost to a pitch of frenzy. Inspector Schaack, who was at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station when the news came in, immediately began preparations to capture dead or alive—preferably dead—the murderers. Fifty men were turned loose in the freight yards, and at 2 o'clock this morning armed with lanterns they were searching every nook and cranny in that vast network of tracks and cars. A dozen additional men were placed on guard on the viaducts and bridges throughout the neighborhood to prevent escape by that means. Goose Island was searched from one end to the other and the haunts of Carey and Lally in "Little Hell" were investigated as with a fine-toothed comb. And the ambulances at East Chicago and West Chicago Stations were ready for a trip to the morgue.

Discover the Burglars.

Mrs. Lundvall and her three children think themselves fortunate that none of them was murdered by the thieves. August Lundvall, the head of the family, keeps a drug store at Division and Larrabee streets and lives in the second flat at No. 297 Division street. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lundvall and her children went to visit some friends on the West Side. They returned home accompanied by two other children a little after 8 o'clock in the evening. Reaching the head of the stairs Mrs. Lundvall saw a light in the hall bedroom. She thought her husband was in the house, and, trying the door and finding it locked, rapped for admittance. There was no reply, and, after knocking several times with the same result, Mrs. Lundvall began to suspect there were thieves in the house. Mrs. Lundvall is a comely matron of considerable muscular power, and she had no difficulty in kicking the door open. As she entered the hall two men, both with revolvers in their hands, came out of a rear bedroom. They pointed the weapons at her and told her if she screamed they would kill her. Terrified into silence she allowed them to pass into the outer hall and down the stairs.

Shoots at Mrs. Lundvall.

In the meantime two of her children, Oscar, aged 12, and Emma, aged 13, had started to find a policeman. Her youngest daughter, Lillie, 9 years old, was on the stairs when the thieves went down. They brushed against her roughly, causing her to cry, and then the mother screamed for help. One of the men fired a shot at her, which passed harmlessly by her head. Then they went out the door and met Patrolman Duddles. Oscar and Emma were at the side of the thieves when one of them placed his revolver at the officer's head, fired point-blank, and killed him. Duddles fell to the sidewalk still clutching his revolver. The wound bled profusely and caused a big stain in the snow. The bullet entered his right cheek. It must have ranged upward into the brain or back to the upper part of the spinal column to cause instant death. The weapon was held so close that his face was burned and blackened by the power.

Information of the tragedy reached the Chicago Avenue Station through Herman Nehls, an ex-policeman, who keeps a saloon at Townsend and Division streets. He ran to a box at the corner and called a patrol wagon, in which Duddles' body was taken to the Larrabee Street Station. A wagon from the latter station, loaded with policemen, was soon searching for the murderers.

Mrs. Lundvall found her house thoroughly ransacked, but the articles taken were of little value. They consisted of a silver watch, a hair chain to which was attached a gold watch charm, a revolver, and a plain gold ring, the last inscribed, "A. L. to S. H.," being in fact her engagement ring.

The flat above that occupied by the Lundvall family is the home of N. P. Nilsson. The thieves did not ascend to the third floor. The first knowledge the Nilssons had of their presence in the building was when they heard Mrs. Lundvall's screams and the two reports of a revolver. George Peterson, a young man living with Nilsson, who was alone in the flat in the afternoon, heard some one knocking in the hall below and looked down, but saw nobody.

Saw the Murderers.

The meager description of the men was given the police by Mrs. Lundvall and Mrs. J. Schifferstein, who has a boot and shoe store next door to the building in which Mrs. Lundvall lives. Mrs. Schifferstein says the murderers could not have been in the house more than five minutes.

She heard the first shot fired and says, five minutes before, she saw two young men, one of them wearing a tan-colored coat, hanging around the corner of Division and Townsend streets. She was called to attend to a customer, but when she heard the second shot fired she ran to the door of her shop in time to see the same young men running down Townsend street.

Officer Duddles was 45 years old and lived with his wife and six children at No. 152 Southport avenue. He had been a member of the Police Department twelve years. A few years of this time were spent at the East Chicago Avenue Station, but the greater portion at the Larrabee Station, where his reputation as an officer was good. His body at a late hour last night was still at the station. Mrs. Duddles was notified of her husband's death and was prostrated by the news.

TOUGH RECORDS OF CAREY AND LALLY.

Both Have Been in the Clutches of the Law for Crimes.

Joseph Carey and Edward Lally are among the toughest members of that tough coterie, the "Market street gang," which murdered Gus Colliander and committed numerous brutal assaults on the North Side last election day. The record of this gang forms a long list of crimes, for the most part unpunished, of which policemen often have been the victims. A few years ago this same gang threw Policeman Luke Colleran off the Randolph street viaduct, nearly killing him. None of these toughs ever neglects an opportunity to attack a policeman, if there is a chance of escape.

Carey figured in one of these assaults last fall. Sept. 16 Sergt. Fink of the Chicago Avenue Station sent Patrolmen P. C. Ryan and Henry De Leal to Market and Ohio streets to suppress a disturbance. They found Carey and John McFadden, another member of the gang, engaged in a brawl with other men and arrested them. The policemen took their prisoners to a patrol box and were about to call a wagon when some one struck Ryan on the head with a brick. Then Carey came up behind Ryan, took his revolver from his pocket and snapped it twice at the policeman. Fortunately, two chambers of the weapon were empty, Ryan having shot a dog that morning, otherwise he probably would have been murdered. In the end the two toughs were overpowered. They were taken to the Chicago Avenue Station, where they were charged with assault with intent to kill and disorderly conduct. On the former charge they were tried before Judge Dunne in the Criminal Court. Both of them denied that either had pulled the trigger of the weapon taken from Patrolman Ryan. The records of the station were introduced to show Ryan had shot a dog the morning of the arrest and that two chambers of his revolver were unloaded. Judge Dunne did not believe this testimony. The police say he intimated that the books of the station had been falsified to sustain the charge. He discharged the prisoners, saying it was a shame they had been arrested on such a charge, and held the two officers to the grand jury in bonds of $2,000 on a charge of perjury. They were tried before Judge Tuley, who promptly discharged them with the comment that their arraignment was an outrage.

Edward Lally also has a record. Nov. 5 he was arrested by Patrolmen Hiott and Cudmore of the Chicago Avenue Station, on a charge of robbing A. P. Rand, No. 17 Oak street. When arrested he was wearing Mr. Rand's hat. On this charge he was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds. Officer Westphal of the same station arrested Lally on a charge of holding up on the street and robbing a man named Lindhald, living at No. 184 Milton avenue. Lally was held in $1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court on this charge.

Last Saturday night four of the Market street gang made raids on two North Side saloons. Ed Harrity, one of the members, first fatally wounded a bartender and was afterward shot through the heart himself. Intent on robbery, the four men went into N. J. Melin's saloon, No. 29 Kinzie street, where, encountering resistance from Nels Beck, the bartender, Harrity shot him. Beck died next morning at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

From Melin's saloon the gang went to Austin McGrail's saloon, No. 57 Huron street. The proprietor was ordered to throw up his hands. Instead he reached for a revolver, and firing at Harrity killed him on the spot, the bullet entering his heart. The other three robbers fired at McGrail without effect and then fled. Harrity was identified the next morning at the morgue by his father. Harrity had been known to the police from infancy as a thief. He took an active part in the election disturbances in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards last November.

CHARGED WITH THEFT OF JEWELS.

Frank Conway Said to Have Filched $800 Worth of Valuables.

Frank Conway is under arrest at the Stanton Avenue Police Station on a charge of stealing jewelry and valuables worth $800. The police are looking for a woman into whose possession it is said some of the jewelry has come. The complainant against Conway is Thomas McGinnis, a member of the firm of McGinnis & Daley, saloonkeepers, No. 298 State street. It is said part of the jewelry was found in Conway's possession, and that he had pawn tickets for other portions. The police claimed that he made confession acknowledging that he took the valuables and gave part of them to a woman acquaintance.

KISS AND MAKE IT UP.

CLEVELAND AND HILL ONCE MORE MEET AS CLOSE FRIENDS.

The New York Senator Is the Principal Guest at the State Dinner, and His Welcome by the President Is of the Most Cordial Character—Report Is the New-Yorker Is to Be Made the Presidential Candidate by Administration Influence—How Friends See It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Peace has been declared between the rival chieftains from New York, and David B. Hill has crossed his legs comfortably beneath the hospitable mahogany of Grover Cleveland. What brought it all about is more or less of a mystery, but the fact remains at the first state dinner of the season, given in honor of the Cabinet by the President of the United States, the most observed of all observers was the rebellious Senator from New York, whose defiance of the President for the last two years has been a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

There have been intimations for some time a reconciliation between the leaders of the two great Democratic factions was imminent.

After the election Senator Hill said to his confidential friends that he received more real help from the Cleveland men than from any one else. On the other hand, it is well-known that the President was particularly well pleased with Hill's course in the Senate when he defended Cleveland against Gorman's bitter attack. It was a speech which was begun in a spirit of satire, but which ended with unexpected friendly intentions.

The importance of the big state dinner tonight with Hill as the most notable guest can scarcely be overestimated from a political point of view. Those who were present say that Hill was welcomed in the most cordial manner by the President and that everything was done to make it evident to the assembled guests that the breach between the two factions in New York had not only been bridged but actually filled up.

When it became known to a favored few during the evening that Grover and David had kissed and made up, the news spread rapidly until the reconciliation was the absorbing topic in each of the hotel lobbies, and the gossips waited eagerly for the breaking up of the dinner, which did not come until about 11 o'clock.

It was then learned that after the other guests had retired Senator Hill was called into private consultation with the President and Secretary Lamont, when the basis of the treaty of peace was presumably agreed upon.

Hill May Have the Nomination.

The general sentiment is this increases enormously the chances of Senator Hill for the regular nomination for the Presidency in 1896, and the gossips say the dinner means nothing less than a tender to him of the full administration influence. Senator Hill was seen after the dinner, but smilingly declined to talk on the subject, pleading it was a social occasion, about which it would not be proper to say a word. From his manner, as much as anything else, it was evident there is a story behind the dinner, and that the negotiations have been going on vigorously for some time.

Representative Tracey, who generally poses as the trusted friend of the President, explained to a group of friends at the Arlington the matter was a very simple one. Last year, he said, Senator Hill was invited to the State dinner but declined the invitation. This year, according to Gen. Tracey, the question came up as to whether or not Hill should be invited in view of his declination last year, and on the matter being referred to him the President promptly decided to send the invitation and was gratified by receiving an acceptance. This is all very pretty, but in view of the fact that Hill's acceptance was kept a profound secret by both himself and the President, it is evident there was a preconcerted scheme to which both were parties.

In any event, whatever may have been the preliminary symptoms, those who were at the dinner tonight agree in declaring the breach between the two most prominent Democrats in the country has apparently been healed, and both President Cleveland and Senator Hill showed by their manner at their first meeting after many months of enmity they had determined to kiss and be friends so publicly that all the world might know it.

Lamont Says There's Nothing in It.

"So the boys are making a sensation in Newspaper Row, are they?" queries Secretary Lamont with a sly twinkle in his eye. "All there is to the visit of Senator Hill to the White House is the fact an invitation was extended to him by the President and accepted in the same spirit it was tendered. In making up the list of escorts it fell to Senator Hill's lot to take Mrs. Hearst out to dinner. What a fine woman she is, too," added the Secretary of War with a chuckle. "Our party broke up about 11 o'clock and Senator Hill left the White House with some of the other guests. I came away about the same time, but had to go back to the White House, and I have just left the President."

While the Secretary of War was speaking a silver chimes clock on the mantel in his private office was striking a quarter past midnight. It must have been important business called him back to the President's side at such an hour, and more especially in view of the fact that according to the stories in circulation the reconciliation between the President and Senator Hill may be attributed to clever work on the part of ever-faithful Daniel S. Lamont.

Sensation at the Feast.

As the delicate attention to Senator Hill who, as is well known, has no string tied to his affections and has been supposed to be a confirmed bachelor, he was assigned to take out to dinner Mrs. Hearst, the wealthy widow of the late California Senator. The presence of Senator Hill created excitement, which was of course discreetly veiled during the dinner itself, but after it was over the news flew far and fast that the bogy man of the Cleveland household had actually been received at an official dinner without it being considered necessary to double the number of the sentry boxes or add a force of policemen in plain clothes to protect the babies of the White House, who, according to popular report, have been brought up to look upon the senior Senator from New York as more common babies are taught to consider the fiery red gentleman with the forked tail.

The dinner itself was a particularly brilliant one and was quite in line with the policy of making this the distinctive social year of the administration. In the East Room, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland always greet their guests on occasions of state dinners, the arrangement of palms and potted plants was enlivened by red, white, and blue incandescent lights. Above the doorway leading to the inner corridor the half rose opening was massed with foliage plants that showed in variegated colors from the red and white lights arranged among them.

Decorations of the Rooms.

The fluted columns were twined with smilax strung with red, white, and blue incandescent sparks. The triple window on the east side of the apartment was massed to the ceiling with palms surrounded by smaller foliage plants in which the electric sparks were also introduced. The mantels on the east side of the room were banked with red and white cut flowers, while those on the west side and at either end were filled with foliage plants. The central divan was surmounted by a large palm and on either side of this at the north and south were carwheel groupings of palms and foliage plants.

The decorations of the dining-room consisted of a massing of palms and scarlet poinsettia in the window recesses and banking of red and white blossoms on the mantel. The effect of the table was white and green. Down the center ran a long design of maiden's hair ferns studded with the slipper variety of orchids, circular plats of the same flanking this piece at either end of the table. Corsage bouquets of the slipper orchids and single specimens of the same as boutonnieres for the gentlemen lay at each plate and completed the decorations.

The full Marine Band was in attendance and played national airs throughout the evening. Fifty-four guests were present, as follows: The President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney-General and Mrs. Olney, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, Secretary of the Interior Smith, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, Speaker of the House and Mrs. Crisp, Senator and Mrs. McPherson, Senator Ransom, Senator Hill, Mrs. Hearst, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senator and Mrs. Bate, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy, Mrs. W. L. Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Perrine, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bryant (New York), Mr. and Mrs. Alex. E. Orr (Brooklyn), Mr. and Mrs. George B. Roberts (Philadelphia), Mrs. William K. Carlisle, L. Clarke Davis, Mrs. John G. Milburn.

WHEN TO DON YOUR STEEL PEN COAT

"After 6 O'Clock" Say Some Chicago Men, but One Cannot Agree.

A dispatch from Washington published yesterday told how a man appeared at a reception given by the President during daylight hour, clad in a dress suit, thereby causing considerable comment and attracting an amount of attention to himself, which his prominence as a citizen would hardly justify. He has caused the question to be asked in Chicago: "Was the man right?" George S. Willitts said:

"I am not an authority, but I'll venture this: If the man was a Frenchman he was all right; if anything else he was all wrong."

N. K. Fairbank said: "I don't know much about such things and the man who told you I was an authority was as wrong as Washington people seem to think the President's swallowtail-clad guest was. It is a general rule, I am told, that a dress suit should not be worn before 6 o'clock, though there may be something in the plea that an American should wear his full-dress attire when the President receives, just as a man who lives in a monarchy should put on his best when at a reception of his sovereign, no matter the hour of the day. Go ask some one who knows."

Harlow N. Higinbotham said: "I think it would be eminently proper to wear a dress suit in the day time at a reception given by the President of the United States."

"Dress coats have not been worn before 6 o'clock for years," said Harry G. Selfridge. "There are, however, occasions when exceptions to this rule should be made. If an affair begins rather late in the afternoon and is to last into the evening there is no possible reason why a dress coat should not be worn. I was married four years ago at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The reception was at 7 o'clock, and all my ushers wore evening dress. Common sense must be used in such matters."

"Dress coats should not be worn until after 6 o'clock," said Col. George R. Davis, who spent some years in Washington as a Congressman. "Chester A. Arthur, who was one of the best examples of an American gentleman, never wore a dress suit while President until after 6 o'clock. A dress coat is not in order at a day function."

A. A. Devore, a tailor, said there could be no question about the matter. A dress suit before 6 o'clock, he declared, would be in bad form anywhere in the United States.

TAKE HIS MONEY AND GIVE IT BACK.

Alleged Policemen "Run Through" a University of Chicago Student.

H. E. Hendrick, a University of Chicago student, No. 132 Divinity Dormitory, was assaulted and "run through" at midnight Wednesday by two men claiming to be policemen. Hendrick was returning from the University of Chicago convocation. As he passed under the willows overhanging the east sidewalk on Sixtieth street, between Ellis and Lexington avenues, he was startled by the command, "Halt! who are ye?" Hendrick did not "halt," and was rewarded for his insolence by a blast of profanity and another command to stop. "One of the men," said Hendrick, "seized me by the neck while his confrère held his revolver in my face. The men went through me thoroughly and made some remark about looking for footpads. I interposed and disclaimed their right to assault me when quietly minding my own business; they replied by showing their stars and declaring their authority to go through whomsoever they pleased." When Hendrick threatened their arrest he was told he was a plucky fellow. Hendrick says the men were dressed in citizens' clothes and wore slouch hats drawn well over their eyes. Aside from a little rough usage and a scare Hendrick was none the worse for his encounter. His money and watch were taken from him but were returned.

COL. SHELBY CANES EDITOR MOORE.

Assaults a Man Who Says Harsh Things of Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 3.—John T. Shelby, law partner of Col. Breckinridge, this afternoon assaulted Editor Charles G. Moore of the *Blue Grass Blade* with a cane, breaking it over his head. He then tore out a bunch of Moore's whiskers. George S. Shanklin, another lawyer and Breckinridge supporter, accompanied Shelby and looked on with apparent pleasure while Shelby assaulted the editor. Moore published in his paper this afternoon an open letter to Madeline Pollard requesting her to go on the lecture platform with him, now that Col. Breckinridge is lecturing. He said she had more sense than Breckinridge and all his lawyers, mentioning Shelby among the rest, and that she did not lie like all of them had done.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 3.—The boycott of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the threatening weather combined to reduce the audience that heard Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge's lecture tonight to about 200 persons. Mrs. Breckinridge was the only lady present. Breckinridge attributed his small audience to bad weather and hard times in Birmingham.

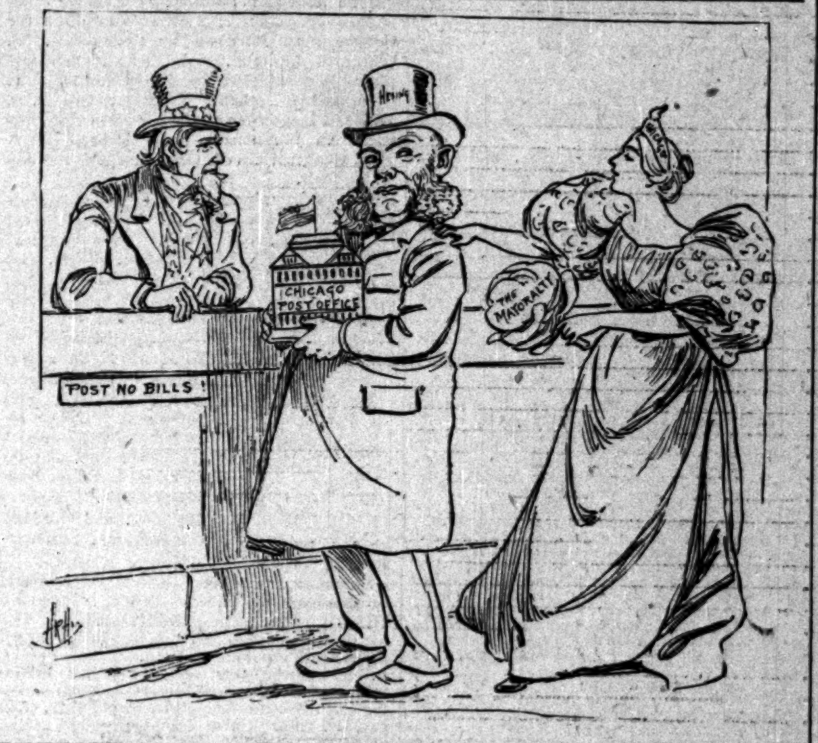
HEAVY FALL OF SNOW IN OREGON.

Telegraph Wires Prostrated and Portland Street Car Traffic Hampered.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 3.—The heavy snowfall of yesterday, together with the sleet of last night, has prostrated the telegraph wires in every direction. The storm was more severe in this city than at any other point in the Northwest. The total snowfall here was fifteen inches, while south and north of here the fall was much less. The street car traffic in the city is greatly hampered, but it is thought most of the lines will be in operation by morning.

Epidemic of Measles in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—At the office of the Board of Health it is reported there are nearly 4,000 cases of measles in Indianapolis. Physicians have been reporting forty and fifty cases a day for the last week and the assertion is made that only one case in six is reported to the Health Department. The doctors say they do not know the cause of so many cases and that it is the greatest epidemic of the disease for years. Two or three deaths have been reported. None of the schools have been closed as yet.



BETWEEN TWO FIRES, OR "WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?"

SCARES HER TO DEATH

MRS. HARZMANN THINKS HER BAD DREAM HAS COME TRUE.

In Her Sleeping Vision She Sees Her Son Killed by the Falling of a Folding Bed—When Her Sister, Miss Worsner, Shoots at a Burglar Trying to Enter the House the Sound Causes a Shock from Which, Though Reviving, She Never Fully Recovers.

Dead from fright, caused by the entrance of a burglar into her house, Mrs. Harzmann, No. 3648 Forest avenue, was buried yesterday afternoon. It was 2 o'clock Tuesday morning when her house was entered and at 10 o'clock the same day the woman was dead despite the efforts of two physicians.

Mrs. Harzmann was a widow and lived with her sister, Miss Worsner, and her two grown sons. She was delicate and extremely nervous. Several times recently she has dreamed that one of her sons, who occupied a room on the first floor, had met with a fearful death by the accidental closing of the folding-bed in which he slept. When she was suddenly awakened by the shots fired at the burglars this dream recurred to her and it was the resultant shock—believing that the dream had come true—that caused her death.

It was about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning when Miss Worsner was awakened by the sound of breaking glass. Hastily getting up and putting on a dressing-gown she went to a window in the hall and looked out. Almost directly beneath she saw a man trying to force an entrance through a window on the first floor. Going back to her room she secured a revolver, and, aiming at the thief, fired at him. The bullet evidently went wild, but the burglar ran. Miss Worsner fired again and the thief escaped down an alley.

Almost at the same moment Miss Worsner heard a piercing scream from the room in which her sister, Mrs. Harzmann, slept. Thinking that perhaps a companion of the burglar had secured entrance to the house and had attacked her sister, Miss Worsner, still carrying her revolver, ran to the front of the house. As she reached the door of her sister's room she stumbled over the body of Mrs. Harzmann, who was unconscious. After lighting the gas Miss Worsner dragged her sister to her bed and did her best to revive her. Restoratives were of no avail.

In the meantime the two sons of Mrs. Harzmann had been awakened by the shots and by the screams of their mother. When told of the serious nature of the trouble they hurried for a physician. For some time they were unable to find one. At last one was secured. On reaching the house he found Mrs. Harzmann still insensible. After working over her for some time he succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. She was pitiably weak and trembled at the slightest noise, yet she seemed cheerful and laughed with the others when told of the true cause of her fright and of the fact that her sons were all right. No one thought but that she would recover, and after seeing that she was comfortable the physician left.

For a time Mrs. Harzmann seemed to be gaining, and told the members of the family how it was the sound of the shots that had so frightened her. She said that on two or three occasions in the last two weeks she had dreamed that the folding-bed which her son occupied had pitched forward, crushing him under it and killing him. She had done all she could to drive the thoughts of the dream from her mind, but without avail. When awakened by the sound of the shots the first thought that entered her mind was that the noise was caused by the falling of the folding bed upon her son. The idea came upon her so vividly that she screamed and leaped from her bed with the idea of going to her son's assistance. The next that she knew was when she became conscious and found the doctor and her family with her.

After talking with her sister and her son for some time Mrs. Harzmann sank into what seemed to be a gentle sleep. Thinking that this would do more to restore her than anything else, Miss Worsner did not disturb her for some time. Then noticing Mrs. Harzmann's breathing did not seem natural Miss Worsner attempted to awaken her. She was unable to arouse her, and, becoming alarmed, again sent for the physician. He responded at once and succeeded in restoring the patient to partial consciousness. She was weak and nervous and complained that her head troubled her. In spite of everything that could be done she sank gradually and at 10 o'clock was dead.

Mrs. Harzmann was 49 years old and was well known in German society circles. She was greatly interested in charitable work and had done much to aid benevolent institutions.

PENNOYER DOES ONE GOOD THING.

Endows a Scholarship at Williams College in Memory of His Son.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—President Carter of Williams College today announced that ex-Governor Pennoyer of Portland, Ore., has endowed a scholarship fund of $3,500 in memory of his son, Horace N., who died of typhoid-fever at the college in November. The income of the fund is to be devoted to the support of deserving young men during their college course, preference to be given students from Oregon.

MOWBRAY ASKS A CONTINUANCE.

He Pleads Not Guilty to Making Seditious Speeches.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3.—Charles W. Mowbray, the English Anarchist, was arraigned before Judge Gordon today in Quarter Sessions Court and pleaded not guilty to two bills of indictment charging him with making seditious speeches. Mowbray's counsel asked for a postponement of the case on the ground that he had not had sufficient notice to prepare for the defense, and the case went over without a day being fixed.

EXTRA.

5:30 A. M.

ANNA ASYLUM BURNS.

FIVE HUNDRED INSANE PATIENTS LET GO TO SAVE THEIR LIVES.

Cairo Department Telegraphed for Apparatus to Fight the Flames and It Will Be Sent Immediately on a Special Train—Hospital Department Fighting Manfully Meantime—No Lives Lost as Yet—Financial Damage Will Aggregate $350,000.

ANNA, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.—The main building of the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane is burning. The loss will be $350.000.

The fire originated at 11:30 o'clock tonight in the roof of the center section, where the officers are quartered. The hospital fire department is fighting manfully. The Cairo Fire Department has been telegraphed for and will be sent upon a special train. Five hundred patients were quartered in the building. They are being removed to an adjoining building. No lives have been lost so far as known and the center section and the south wing will undoubtedly be destroyed. There is hope of saving the north wing and the engine and boiler rooms.

1:40 a. m., Jan. 4.—At this hour the north wing is still in great danger. The great main building and the south wing are a mass of smoldering ruins, but the heat from the débris is so intense it cannot be approached.

3 a. m.—A special train on the Illinois Central, with three engines and crews, has arrived from Cairo, and is now drenching the ruins and endeavoring to save several smaller buildings adjacent, which are blazing furiously.

Some May Be Burned Alive.

It is supposed all the unfortunate people were removed in safety, though nothing definite can be ascertained until daylight and accurate roll-call be made.

In the excitement attending the transfer of the more violent maniacs a number were badly bruised by stumbling down stairways, their keepers being unable to maintain even a semblance of order among them.

None escaped, however, the keepers being reinforced by volunteers, special officers from the city.

4:40 a. m.—The fire is now under control.

The north wing and machinery, laundry, and kitchen departments are saved.

The south wing contained the quarters of female patients. The north wing is devoted to male patients. It is not thought now that the life of any patient has been lost. Probably no patients have escaped. It is reported that a female attendant named Ida Anderson has been burned. She cannot be found.

The north wing of the building was burned in 1881 and afterwards rebuilt.

The physicians, officers, and employés in the center building lost nearly all of their personal effects.

COFFEYVILLE, KAS., HAS A BAD BLAZE.

Seven Three-Story Buildings Destroyed by Savage Flames.

COFFEYVILLE, Kas., Jan. 3.—Seven three-story brick buildings, including the new Masonic Block, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss aggregates $105,000, $60,000 of which is on buildings and $45,000 on stocks. The aggregate insurance is about one-half. A man named Easley, from the Indian Territory, was dangerously hurt by falling walls. There are no water works nor fire companies here and the flames had full sway for several hours until help came from surrounding towns. The losses are divided among the following firms, who lose everything:

L. A. Packer, F. M. Kane, drugs; the Bonanza drug store; Richards & Lewis, merchant tailors; William Brist, shoe store; Diamond barber shop; Joseph Hayden's gun store. Half a dozen offices and the lodges of several secret societies on the upper floors were also gutted.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3.—A new four-story brick block in Lake street owned by the Cleveland Gaslight and Coke company was destroyed by fire tonight. It was occupied by Bardon & Oliver, machine-shop; W. E. Facer & Co., ice machines; the C. F. Hunger company; George Mittinger, metal spinning works and sanitary specialties; Burke & Co., small tools; and the Eastern Electrical Equipment company. The building was worth $60,000 and the occupants probably suffered a loss of $100,000 or more.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The residence of P. P. Mast, the millionaire manufacturer, was partially burned this morning, the interior of the three stories, with the costly furniture, pictures, bric-à-brac, etc., being ruined either by fire or water. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $41,000, of which $10,000 is in the Commercial Union, Chicago.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the Muncie butter-dish factory this morning. Loss, $10,000. The factory was owned by C. E. Gorham and insured for $3,000. Cause, natural gas in a dry kiln.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Jerry O'Connor and Joseph Sweeney of Chicago were arrested in Pittsburg, Pa., for robbery.

J. S. Reap shot and killed George Lampkin in St. Louis. Reap objected to Lampkin's attentions to his daughter.

LAST EDITION.

THEY FIGHT IT OUT.

Hopkins and the Aldermen End Their Quarrel.

POLICE ORDER IS VETOED.

Motion to Reconsider O'Neill's Bill Is Carried.

ALDERMAN'S FIERY SPEECH.

Matter, After the Discussion, Is Placed on File.

DONE AT MADDEN'S SUGGESTION.

Mayor Hopkins and the Aldermen had their quarrel out regarding the Police Commission at last night's meeting of the Council. The Mayor sent in a long message, in which he had his say regarding the order of Ald. O'Neill passed Dec. 27, by a vote of thirty-eight yeas to eighteen nays, providing that the Mayor and Superintendent of Police "suspend all action under the power which he has assumed to vest in the appointment of the Police Commission, until further order of this Council." This was followed by a motion to reconsider, which prevailed, and a fiery speech from Ald. O'Neill in reply to the Mayor's veto message. The whole matter was then placed on file, on a motion by Ald. Madden.

Ald. Rohde apologized for his conduct at the meeting a week ago, and his explanation was accepted. The bread ordinance was passed after being amended; Isaac N. Powell resigned the position of Sergeant-at-Arms, and William A. Cooke of the Seventh Ward was elected as his successor, and the Council adjourned while the paving brick ordinance was under consideration.

Mayor Hopkins, in his veto message to the O'Neill Police Commission order, said:

"This much if nothing more appears from this order, that in the opinion of certain Aldermen the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police, in the appointment of a Police Commission, have assumed to exercise powers not vested in them by the law and the ordinances of the city and that it is the wish of these same Aldermen that these officers suspend the action of the Police Commission indefinitely.

"From the somewhat peremptory character of the language used, and in view of the fact that if it has any effect as legislation it would be to repeal or suspend the general ordinance of the city relating to the government and discipline of the police force by controlling or prohibiting the exercise of the discretion now vested by the ordinances in the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police, it is perhaps fair to assume that this action of the Council was intended by these Aldermen who favored its adoption as the passage of an ordinance.

Talks of Ordinances.

"If the order under consideration is not, as matter of law, an ordinance, then nothing which the Mayor may do or omit with respect to it can give it that character. While the Mayor must decide for himself whether the action of the Council in a particular instance is or is not the passage of an ordinance, yet his opinion is not binding upon the Council or the public; and, while I am of the decided opinion that the order under consideration is not an ordinance, within the meaning of the law, yet, in view of the possible intention of the Aldermen who voted for its passage that it should have that effect, I now return the order to the Council without my approval with my objections thereto:

"If the Council may today without amending or repealing existing ordinances, condemn and prohibit the employment of a particular means of obtaining information to guide the exercise of the official discretion of these officers, it may at its next meeting approve that which it had before condemned, and compel a resort to the condemned source of information to the exclusion of all others. In short, if this course may be lawfully pursued the Council may by mere orders take from the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police every power and control them in the performance of every duty in respect to the management and discipline of the police force, and yet under the existing ordinances hold them responsible for its efficiency.

Discretion of the Mayor.

"If the Council intends to suspend, limit, or qualify the discretion invested in the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police by existing ordinances and substitute in lieu thereof its own discretion, it is bound, as a matter of law and justice, to do so in such form as to relieve these officers from all responsibility for the efficiency of the police force and place that responsibility where it places the official power and discretion, and this can certainly be done only by the passage of an ordinance in the form prescribed by law. I think I am safe in saying that on this subject the people of Chicago will tolerate no doubt or uncertainty.

"I am bound to consider this order of the Council as expressive of its desire that the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police should refrain from certain action to which, after mature deliberation and upon what they deemed the best advice attainable, they have publicly committed themselves, and I must further consider that this desire is based solely upon an opinion of the Council that the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police in taking this action have exceeded the powers vested in them by the law and the ordinances of the city.

"Coming to the office of Mayor of Chicago with only such knowledge of the method of appointment to positions on the police force and the existing rules for its regulation and discipline as is ordinarily possessed by other business-men of the city, I soon learned that these methods were not in all respects satisfactory. I found in the office of General Superintendent of Police one who had been appointed to that position by my predecessor, a man of wide experience in police service, and who was imbued with an earnest purpose to adopt such improved methods for the regulation of the police as experience, here and elsewhere, has tested and proven to be of real practical value.

Interest of the Public.

"Finding myself charged by law with the duty of seeing that the laws and ordinances of the city are faithfully executed, and being charged by the ordinances with the duty of acting in conjunction with the General Superintendent of Police in the appointment and removal of police officers, upon conference with him it seemed to both of us that the interests of the public imperatively demanded that some better means should be provided for ascertaining the qualifications of members now on the police force, as well as of persons who should make application for appointment to such positions, than then existed.

"Being myself devotedly attached to the principles and earnestly desirous of the success of one of the parties into which the people of the country are divided on national issues—but not more so, I think, than most of my predecessors—and being strongly swayed by personal friendships and associations, but not more so, I trust, than other honest men, I became convinced that neither services rendered or to be rendered to a political party, nor personal association with, or friendship for, the person vested for the time being with the power of appointment, furnish any evidence whatever of fitness for service on the police force. Nor was I alone in this opinion. It was, and is, evident to my mind that the people of Chicago demand a higher standard of intelligence in the police as well as other departments of the city government. They demand that appointments to municipal offices and the tenure by which such offices are held shall be regulated by the merit system, rather than the spoils system."

To Enforce the Demands.

Continuing, the message said:

To the enforcement of these demands, so far as it may be in my power, I am, after the most mature deliberation and with the most profound conviction of their justice, publicly and irrevocably committed. If the public demand for the application of the merit system in respect to all municipal offices is not yet clearly expressed there can be no doubt that the people do insist that policemen, who are the guardians of the life and property of the citizen, shall be appointed solely upon the ground of their fitness, and that their efficiency shall not be impaired or their conduct influenced by the fear of removal, in the event of the success or failure of any party or men in gaining or losing control of the national, State, or city government.

Neither the General Superintendent of Police nor myself was ignorant of the fact that methods had been devised by some of the ablest and purest men in the country by which in the administration of the affairs of the National Government and those of many of the States and cities of the Union the principles asserted by the people of Chicago have been applied in practice, and that those methods are no longer an experiment but are an assured success.

With the multiplicity of official duties resting upon both of us, we had not the time, if we had the ability, to frame such rules and regulations as would enforce in the police department of the city the principles or apply the methods to which I have referred. We therefore called to our assistance three citizens eminent for their ability, integrity, and special knowledge of the subject, who prepared and submitted for our consideration rules and regulations for the police department, which, meeting the unqualified approval of the General Superintendent of Police and myself were promulgated by him, with my indorsement.

Action Is Condemned.

It is this action of the Mayor and the General Superintendent of Police which is condemned by the order under consideration as an unlawful assumption of power. Surely the power to make reasonable regulations for the management and discipline of the police cannot, as the ordinances now stand, be denied to the General Superintendent of Police, and surely the regulations thus made by him cannot, in view of their scope and purpose, be characterized as unreasonable or unjust. And is a resort to the sources of information afforded by the examination of policemen and applicants for those positions to which I have referred as a guide to the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police in the exercise of their power of appointment and removal an unlawful assumption of power as declared in this order? This question must be answered by each member of the Council upon his own sense of his responsibility as a representative of the people.

Believing, as I do, that the members of the Council who favored the passage of this order, will, upon more mature consideration, conclude that their opinion that the Mayor and General Superintendent of Police have exceeded their lawful powers is erroneous, and as their desire that the action suggested by the order should be taken is based solely upon this opinion, it is due to the Council that I should frankly but respectfully say that until the Council shall suggest or provide some other and better method of advising my official discretion than that which I have thus adopted or shall take that discretion away from me entirely I must decline to accede to the request contained in this order.

O'Neill Fires His Shot.

Ald. O'Neill of the Thirty-fourth Ward was prompt to reply. He said:

I offered a resolution outside of this ordinance or this order at a previous meeting, to which the order was offered, and I want to be generous, as I belong to a family that is generous, and that is always generous to a fallen foe and will extend the point of charity to a fallen foe even to the sword, and move that we reconsider this matter, reserving it for a future occasion.

The motion prevailed and Mr. O'Neill continued:

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to state that even with the remarks ably prepared with the midnight lamp for this occasion, that are read here, as thoughts of the Mayor down-stairs, that I will have, the impudence to answer in my humble capacity as an Alderman here, as I answered before. They are better read than many ordinances that have been presented to this Council by the Reading Clerk this evening, for I never heard anything read in this Council with the same vim, or with the same effect, nor as plainly as they have been read tonight, when there was an ordinance to be passed by this Council [laughter] and that follows in the same line with the thoughts that are put on the papers there with seven or eight pages to condemn me in my official capacity as a humble, ignorant member of this City Council. I regret what I stated here at a previous meeting of this City Council that the Mayor has no control over the police force more than when the Superintendent that is now regulated by ordinance can give his assent or dissent to the appointment of any member of that police force, but he has not the power to discharge. And as the last election of 52,000 majority of the City of Chicago taught him that it is time to divorce the police force from the City of Chicago [laughter] I have the impression that it has, and nothing else. If it had gone Democratic with 50,000 majority you would not have an advisory committee here for a school of education in the "a b c's" for the police force; you would not have known that the ballot sheets had been stolen and the returns ripped open by any one else, and I don't say that for the Democratic side of this house nor the Republican side of this house, because it has been said in this city that Jack O'Neill is as good a Democrat as they want here, but I state the solid facts that have been proven here.

Respects the Mayor.

The Corporation Counsel, when it is the Corporation Counsel, and he is an honorable man, or a man that has resigned his position for an honorary position, that has written that document here without pay for a member of this City Council. I say tonight as I said before, that I respect the man that is the Mayor of the City of Chicago and I don't care who holds the position, but I stand here in my official capacity and condemn anything outside of what the law gives him the power to enact, and I say that he can call in an advisory committee, but he can't do it outside of this Council, to discharge any man from that police force, even if he is two days on it, that has stood his mental, physical, and moral qualifications, and receives his $1,000 a year, and there is only one thing against him and the man who is twenty years on the force—and that is time. He is the peer of any man on that force, and if you want to inculcate your civil service doctrine and impregnate it through this city government, after a new man. Almost now we have divorced the police force from politics—

Ald. John Coughlin—Better late than never.

Ald. O'Neil—Why didn't you do it at the last spring election?

Ald. Coughlin—I am not running next spring.

Ald. O'Neill—Why didn't you, Mr. Alderman from the First Ward, before the tender franchises did it in the last election?

Ald. Coughlin—I will next spring.

Ald. O'Neill—No you don't. I will attend to your case then, and don't you forget it, just as I did with your man down-stairs. Look at your committee appointed on your investigation. [Laughter.] I am hot under the collar, Mr. Chairman—[laughter]—and I don't deny it, but I will tell you that when I talk here I talk for what I mean, earnestly and honestly; that that police force is controlled by ordinances, and we have passed them, and to show it. An Alderman here and not far from my voice, stated down-stairs in the City Clerk's office, that my resolution was all right, but I had to present an ordinance. How did he know the thoughts of the Mayor down-stairs in the City Clerk's office that it would require an ordinance what he voiced as a Republican, the sentiments of a Democratic Mayor? That is true, and the reporters know that I say the truth, and it comes in me that I am right only. I want an ordinance. Well, I hope the Mayor will forgive my ignorance. I am a very ignorant member of this City Council, but I am a fearless one, and don't you forget it.

The motion to file then followed.

Here is Ald. Rohde's apology, which he hastened to offer as soon as the Council was called to order:

Mr. Chairman: I rise for the purpose of making an apology to the Mayor and to the members of this Council for my conduct in our last meeting. It being holiday week and being out with a few of my friends I took a little more spirits than was actually necessary [laughter.] and I hope that the other members of this Council will not do the same [laughter], and get as much free advertising as I got during the week.

There was a lively discussion over the bread ordinance, which was called up by Ald. Coughlin, it being a pet measure of his. Ald. Madden straightened it out with several amendments, the first of which was to regulate the section regarding weight. The amendment provided that the bread be weighed the same day it was made. Then he sent one up providing that to each loaf be attached a tag showing the name of the maker and the weight of the loaf. This was opposed by Ald. Coughlin, who wanted the bread stamped; but the main feature of the amendment was that it was substituted for the provision that gave the City Sealer the power to furnish the stamps and to charge a fee of $1 for a stamping machine. Such a provision meant a large increase in the revenue of the City Sealer's office. There was a discussion on this point, but Madden got his amendment through and also one striking out the provision making inspectors out of the Aldermen and allowing the detention of bread wagons for inspection. The ordinance passed on a vote of 53 yeas and 2 nays, O'Neill of the Thirty-fourth Ward and Ald. Francis voting nay.

Rohde's Apology.

The Corporation Counsel's office reported on the order directing an investigation as to whether the Metropolitan Elevated road had complied with the time provision of its franchise. The original ordinance contained a section providing that a certain number of miles of the structure should be completed within a given period. The report of the Corporation Counsel contained a statement of the City Engineer as to the number of miles completed. It was also shown in the report that the company had not completed the requisite number of miles, but affidavits have been filed by the officials of the road setting forth that the company was delayed by judicial proceedings. It was the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the company could not be deprived of its franchise by any judiciary proceeding, and without such proceeding the company should not be prevented from completing its railroad.

Ald. Powers submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The frequent explosions of the street and supply mains of the natural gas company in this city are such as to call for immediate and thorough investigation by this Council, to the end that the lives and property of our citizens may in future be protected from such frightful results as that recently at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Harrison streets. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Light, in conjunction with the Corporation Counsel, be hereby directed to forthwith examine into the cause of the explosion the evening of Jan. 1 and make a detailed report of the same to the Council at its next meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That the said committee and the Corporation Counsel report such recommendations or ordinances as may in their judgment be practical and legal to prohibit further outrages from this source, and that said committee meet tomorrow morning at 11 o clock and visit the place of the explosion.

The resolutions were passed, and Ald. Campbell of the Twelfth Ward submitted the following, which was referred to the Finance committee:

Ordered, That there be and that there is hereby appropriated the sum of $20,000 for the purpose of repairing sidewalks out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, and the Commissioner be directed to proceed at once to repair plank sidewalks.

Street Car Transfers.

The Committee on Street Railway Transfers, of which Ald. Gallagher is Chairman, submitted the following:

Your committee to whome was referred the matter of passenger transfers on the West Division railway system would report that they have asked and obtained from the City Law Department an opinion from which it is seemingly apparent that "the City Council has ample power to designate by ordinance at this time what privileges of transportation, as to distance and route upon the lines of any one company may be enjoyed by a passenger upon payment of one fare, and to that end may require a company, upon the payment of a fare and the designation of a passenger of a point on any of the company's lines to which he may wish to go, then to give to such passenger some ticket or check which will entitle him to be transferred and transported to such point of destination by the most direct route which can be mapped out on the lines of such company."

In view of this opinion and of your committee's desire to meet it and solicit the coöperation of the management of the West Division Street railway lines for the purpose of establishing a general system of transfers on the West Side street railway lines, your committee would represent that they expect at the next regular meeting of this Council, either to report a satisfactory agreement on this matter with the West Side street railway companies, or to report an ordinance on transfers, properly governing the same.

Ald. Engel of the Tenth Ward introduced an ordinance granting permission to the West and South Towns Street railway company to lay and operate a street railway on Twenty-second street from Portland to Crawford avenue, instead of from Grove street to Crawford avenue, as in the ordinance passed Feb. 8, 1892. Another ordinance from the same Alderman granting a franchise to the Chicago General railway company was introduced. The ordinance grants permission to erect and maintain for a period of twenty years a single or a double track street railway on the following named streets: Throop street from Twelfth street to Main street; thence on Main street to Thirty-first street; thence on Thirty-first street to Laurel street; thence on Laurel street to Transit avenue; also on Ashland avenue from Twenty-second street to Thirty-first street; also on Wood street from Twenty-second street to Park street; thence on Park street to Lincoln street; thence on Lincoln street to Webster avenue; and thence on Webster avenue to Seminary avenue. The ordinance provides that work on the road shall begin within ninety days; six tickets to be sold at the rate of six for 25 cents; transfer tickets to be issued at any intersecting point as named by the Mayor; said company to pay for the improvement of streets on which the lines are constructed from curb to curb, and an annual license fee of $50 a car to be paid to the city.

Smallpox Hospital.

Ald. Finkler submitted an order that the Commissioners of Public Works and Health be directed to advertise for all labor and material for the erection of the new smallpox hospital in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the City Architect, and to let the contract for the same to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, provided such contractor or contractors will wait for payment until the appropriation for the amount required has been made. It was referred to the Finance committee.

The Mayor also sent in a veto of an order passed at the last meeting instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to issue a permit to the Chicago Telephone company to erect three poles on Ardmore avenue. The order is disproved on account of its non-conformity with the franchise ordinance of the company. A veto message on an order for the same purpose was sent to the Council by the Mayor in March.

The Commissioner of Public Works reported that the proposed bridge across the river at Lawrence avenue would cost $11,500 for the trestle work and $10,000 for the span. As to the cost of the viaduct on California avenue from Kinzie street to Grand avenue, and the subway in connection therewith, he reported the cost would be $426,000.

A protest was received from Richard F. Lander, Daniel P. Wright, James S. Meckling, and John B. Schneil against the passage of the ordinance granting permission to the South Chicago Street railway company to construct, operate, and maintain a street railroad on Avenue K. The petition was ordered referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

The cigaret ordinance was not called up. Ald. O'Neill, however, occasionally made a thrust by inquiring when it would be heard from.

MALTA SLIDES INTO THE CALUMET.

First Steel Sailing Vessel Built on the Great Lakes.

The first steel sailing vessel ever built on the Great Lakes was launched yesterday afternoon by the Chicago Shipbuilding company into the Calumet River. The new boat belongs to the Minnesota Steamship company and its name, like all the boats of that fleet, begins with "M" and ends with "a"—the combination in this case being "Malta." Another steel sailing vessel of the same model for the same company will be launched in a few weeks. The Malta is 302 feet keel, 320 feet over all, 40 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. On a draft of 14½ feet it will carry 3,000 tons, and when the 20-foot channel is completed its carrying capacity will exceed 4,000 tons. The new boat has three masts and sails, but will be used as a tow barge behind the dozen big steel steamers of the company. The Malta will be pulled, however, by a steel tow line drawn over a patent steam drumhead, which acts automatically in giving out more line under great strain and then in taking in the slack. This is the first time the new invention has been placed on a lake boat. The cost of the Malta is $100,000.

Waifs' Mission Work Last Year.

Supt. Daniel of the Waifs' Mission has prepared his report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894. The mission was practically self-supporting, for while it received $3,772 in cash it added to its training departments equipment to the amount of $4,787. *The American Youth*, a paper printed by the boys, and the job printing office earned over $8,000. Not a department was run at a loss.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Steamer Manitoba, London.

LONDON—Arrived—Steamer Mobile, New York.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived—Steamer Veendam, New York.

BURROWS IS THE MAN.

MICHIGAN'S VETERAN CONGRESSMAN GETS A SENATORIAL PLUM.

He Is Nominated by the Republican Caucus on the Second Ballot—Inaugural Address of Gov. Rich—Favors Abolition of Special Railroad Charters—Suggests Incorporation of the Labor Organizations—Recommends a Common Plan for Chartering All Cities and Villages.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—It took only two ballots in the Republican legislative caucus for United States Senator this evening to demonstrate that the claims of Julius C. Burrows' managers had been well founded. Mr. Burrows was nominated on the second ballot by a clean majority of 9, and a plurality over Schuyler S. Olds of 38.

Interest in the caucus called out a great concourse of people. Many more than the galleries could accommodate clamored for admission to the floor of the House which was restricted to members of the caucus, State officers, and press representatives. The caucus was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock this evening by Secretary Alward of the Senate, and Speaker Gordon of the House was called to the chair. The Speaker made no address, announcing that there had been handed him the names of twenty-seven gentlemen who were listed for either nominating or seconding speeches. Business was commenced at once, Senator E. P. Barnard of Grand Rapids taking the floor and nominating Senator John Patton Jr. Similar service was done for Congressman Burrows by Senator F. W. Clapp of Calhoun. Schuyler S. Olds was placed in nomination by Representative J. T. Campbell of Ingham. Representative B. S. Waite of Menominee did the honors for Congressman Stephenson, while Representative F. C. Chamberlain of Gogebic spoke for Jay A. Hubbell.

J. C. BURROWS.

Burrows' nomination was supported by Representatives Foote, Taylor, Weeks, Redfern, Kelly, and Senators Townsend, Earle, and James. Patton was supported by Senators McLaughlin, Shaw, Eaton, Representatives Woodruff, Kempf, Rice, Kimmis, Graham, Lee, Foote, Walters, and Kingsley. Olds received further support from Senators Kilpatrick and Barnum, Representatives Foster, Mathews, and Gordon. Congressman Stephenson was supported by Senator Mason.

Stephenson withdrew in favor of Burrows on the second ballot, which resulted: Burrows, 70; Olds, 32; Patton, 25; Hubbell, 4. The nomination of Mr. Burrows was made unanimous amid great enthusiasm.

When presented to the caucus just before midnight Mr. Burrows received a great greeting and made an eloquent speech. Mr. Olds and Mr. Hubbell also came up smiling and expressed thanks to their supporters and loyalty to the caucus nominee.

[Julius C. Burrows of Kalamazoo was born at North East, Erie County, Pa., Jan. 9, 1837; received a common school and academic education; by profession a lawyer; was an officer in the Union army 1862-'64; was Prosecuting Attorney of Kalamazoo County 1865-'67; was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin in 1867, but declined the office; was elected a Representative to the Forty-third, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses; was appointed Solicitor of the United States Treasury Department by President Arthur in 1884, but declined the office; was elected a delegate-at-large from Michigan to the Republican National convention at Chicago in 1884; was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses and was reëlected at each succeeding election.]

RICH'S SECOND INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

He Advises the Incorporation of Labor Organizations Like Capital's.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The feature of today's legislative session was the message of Gov. Rich. The Governor appeared at 2 o'clock and was greeted with great applause by the vast audience, consisting of all the Senators, Representatives, Supreme Court Judges, State officers, and citizens from various parts of the State.

Message of the Governor.

Gov. Rich's message was in part as follows:

Senators and Representatives: Nov. 1, 1893, after the apportionment of the primary school fund was made, for the first time in many years Michigan confronted an empty treasury. This was not caused so much by increased expenditures, as it was by the failure of the Legislature of 1891 to levy sufficient taxes. Sec. 3, of Article XIV, of the Constitution, provides that the State shall not contract debts to meet deficits in revenue to aggregate more than $50,000 at any one time. This provision of the Constitution was adopted more than forty years ago, when $50,000 represented more than five times that amount does today. It would seem to me advisable to provide for so amending the Constitution as with proper restrictions to put it within the power of the State to borrow money in cases of necessity, rather than carry so large a balance. I desire to renew my recommendation of two years ago that if possible some means be devised for the abrogation of old special charters, so that all our railroads may be placed upon the same basis so far as taxation and supervision and other legislation is concerned.

The action of the Legislature two years ago in providing for the one-sixth mill tax places the State University upon a proper and substantial foundation. With the increased amount charged for tuition and a gradual increase of the fund as the valuation of taxable property in the State increases will place this institution beyond the need of asking further aid from the Legislature for years to come. The Michigan Mining School, when age and all things are considered, stands at the head of this class of institutions. It, in the nature of things, is a very expensive school. I would recommend that you take some measures, if possible, without in any way injuring the school, to provide that those having the benefit of it shall bear some portion of the large expense necessary to maintain it.

In the principal State insane asylums there are 3,226 beds and 3,164 inmates, leaving sixty-two unoccupied beds. For ten years past the average annual increase in the number admitted to the State asylums has been about 165, so that there is today provision for less than the average number of inmates who would normally be admitted to the asylums within the next six months. The increased accommodations afforded by the new asylum at Newberry might be augmented at a minimum expenditure by enlarging the Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Lapeer, so the epileptics at present in our State asylums may be transferred to that institution. Aside from providing for the increase in the number of the insane there does not seem to be any necessity for additional legislation in regard to insane asylums.

Maintenance of State Prisons.

The State Prison at Jackson, State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, and Branch Prison at Marquette, constituting the prisons of the State, continue to be a heavy burden upon the taxable property of the State. The total cost of keeping the 1,806 prisoners, which was the average number for the last two years, was $644,358. The cost over and above the earnings was $210,841. The cost at Jackson, where there was an average of 819 prisoners, was 41 cents an inmate a day; Ionia, $1.08, and at Marquette, $1.13. At Marquette the executive expenses are comparatively large, as the number of inmates cared for is limited, and owing to the rigorous climate and distance from supplies, the expense of keeping prisoners there is larger. There must have been something either radically wrong in the management at Ionia or the business was run in such a way that a large amount of money was lost. The former warden of this institution was removed for cause. Since the change in wardens there has been a marked reduction in the prices of articles bought, but it is not probable that all the reforms needed have yet been adopted. The State accountant has been ordered to conduct an investigation, and he reports verbally that the system of keeping accounts is imperfect, and that many of the practices there should be changed. It is hoped the law may be amended so as to provide for better methods and much less expense to the State for keeping prisoners. This brings up the question of contract labor. In Jackson prison, where most of the prisoners are on contract, the result is such as to show that had all the men been employed the prison would have been self-supporting and possibly a little more, and it can hardly be said that there was any serious interference with free labor there. It is clearly shown that contractors of prison labor do not usually make larger profits than those who employ free labor, so that the competition cannot be very severe. No warden, however competent he may be, is capable of carrying on successfully, in all their details, anywhere from ten to twenty-five different branches of business. It is needless to call your attention to the fact it is not practicable or reformatory to keep prisoners without labor. It is sincerely hoped no action will be taken to deprive the prison management of the right to contract the labor of the prisoners.

Sec. 11 of Art. 5 of the Constitution of Michigan, relative to the duties of the Governor, provides he may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons after conviction for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to regulations provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. It seems to me that a law should be enacted so as to make it practicable, upon the recommendation of the proper board, that this provision of the Constitution could be carried out literally. It is also desirable that some provision be made, in case of persons sentenced for a term of years, by providing either for the filing of the testimony complete, or of a history of the case, with any aggravating or mitigating circumstances connected therewith in the Executive office to be used in cases where after years have elapsed an application for pardon is made.

Act No. 126, public acts of 1893, entitled "An act to regulate the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments of this State, to provide for the inspection and regulation of such manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the enforcement of such regulation and inspection" has proven a good one. Under this act the Commissioner of Labor has appointed factory inspectors, who have inspected more than 400 factories and caused a large number of improvements to be made in machinery, fire escapes, etc., and has also prevented the violation of the law in regard to the employment of women and children, has preserved labor from unfair competition, and has had a tendency to keep children, who have been in factories and who should have been in school, in their proper places. There is no doubt this work could properly be extended further than it has been.

Salaries of State Officers.

I cannot too strongly urge that you again submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution increasing the salaries of State officers. While the people failed to vote this increase in both 1891 and 1893 the resolution was a meritorious one, and had the people understood the real situation they would have voted it cheerfully. The officers comprising the Board of State Auditors also hold the important positions of Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Commissioner of the State Land Office, respectively, two of whom receive only $800 per annum, while the other, the State Treasurer, receives but $1,000. Owing to the meager salary and the impossibility of compelling a man of ordinary means to leave his business and live at the Capitol, or of even attending habitually to his duties, it has made it necessary to employ deputies who are competetent to do the work of the principal, and paying them a liberal salary. There is a difference between power and responsibility and power without responsibility. It cannot be doubted that the interests of the State of Michigan would be greatly benefited by requiring all the State officers to attend personally to the duties of their offices. It is not only in the interest of economy but in the interest of good government. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is another important State official of whom very much is expected and who is only paid $1,000 per year. The Attorney-General is paid only the insignificant salary of $800 per annum, and he is expected to be the legal adviser of all the State officers, elective and appointive, and the legal adviser to the prosecuting attorneys of the State and various other officials, and is expected to give legal advice in real estate and criminal matters, also in railroad, insurance, and various other departments of law where corporations employ attorneys educated and experienced in these particular branches. It cannot help resulting in a loss to the State.

Labor Strikes.

During the summer of 1894 Michigan as well as her sister States suffered from the great labor strikes which occurred during the last days of June and early days of July. The strikes raise the pertinent question, What can be done to prevent them in the future? Is there not some way in which the differences between capital and labor can be adjusted without the disastrous resort to strikes? Capital is sensitive, and it may be questioned whether the very means used by labor organizations to increase wages and get other concessions to better their conditions does not in the end have the opposite effect, in causing capital to seek investment in some other line which does not require the employment of labor. Labor organizations have done much in educating and aiding each other in times of need. By their organization they have wielded a power which has compelled concessions from employers which individually they could not have obtained. No matter how orderly the managers of a strike start in, or how strong the resolutions passed to preserve order and refrain from violence or damage to property, it almost invariably happens that before a settlement is effected there is more or less violence used. In any event it is a place where the lawless element congregate ready for the first opportunity for violence and plunder. Among all the numerous sufferers from strikes none suffer so severely and in the end so disastrously as those engaged in the strike. They also find it much more difficult to recover from its effect than any others. Arbitration, compulsory and voluntary, are proposed as a remedy for the existing evils, but neither of these seems to meet the requirements. Voluntary arbitration involves a mutual agreement to submit matters of difference to arbitrators to be agreed upon, and a further agreement to abide by the decision when rendered. There is ample legal machinery for this now. Compulsory arbitration will be only establishing another court or courts, in which these difficulties can be settled. In case one party to the disagreement should invoke the aid of this new court he must show a violation of contract and an infringement of personal or property rights, or the court would have no jurisdiction. If any of these things have been done, then the courts now existing have jurisdiction and can furnish the remedy. It will be found impossible under our form of government to compel any corporation or individual to employ men or to pay them any particular wages. Men of means will suspend or abandon business if its management is taken from their control. It will be found equally useless to try and compel men to work unless it is for their interest to do so. In the end there must be mutual agreement between employer and employé, such as will be mutually beneficial, or such relation cannot long exist. Any agreement of this character must also be based on principles of equity and justice. The demands of civilization have made the creation of artificial persons a necessity, and much as corporations are condemned modern civilization cannot get along without them. Laws have been enacted providing for the association of capital to carry on large operations which would be impossible for an individual to do, and many times the investment is of such a character that no prudent man would be willing to invest his all in it, but is willing to venture a fixed amount which if lost will not ruin him. Thus corporations are given certain powers and privileges and upon them is imposed certain limited liabilities and responsibilities. On the other hand labor has been left to fight on single-handed so far as law is concerned.

Incorporate Labor Unions.

The necessities of labor have, however, caused them to organize among themselves, but in order to accomplish their object they have been led to do many things not authorized by law, and in some instances in direct violation of law. Under the existing circumstances it would seem to be the part of wisdom and justice to provide for the organizations of corporations of labor, with as much power and no greater liability than is imposed on corporations of capital. Create them as a body corporate, which may make contracts and enforce them, and be empowered in turn to sue and be sued, and in short to do anything they may be authorized to do in the articles of incorporation. This would place them on an equality, and difficulties between capital and labor would be settled as other difficulties and disagreements are settled, through the courts. It is hardly consistent to condemn labor organizations for taking the law into their own hands unless some lawful and practicable method is provided for the protection of their interests. There is little doubt that there are difficulties in the way of carrying out this plan, and it is hardly probable that any law enacted would at first be satisfactory, but with the object kept steadily in view of providing for equitable contracts and an equitable and practical method for their enforcement, in the end success is certain.

As the law now stands the appropriations for the use of the geological survey are paid out upon the order of the Governor. There seems to be no good reason why this fund should not take the regular course of other appropriations.

There is very little if any complaint with reference to the present election law, but in the interest of accuracy and to avoid any change in the returns I renew the recommendation of two years ago that provision be made for counting the vote at intervals during the day by a separate board. As fast as the result is known it should also be posted in at least one public place and signed by the board, and further results should be added to it during the day. This would prevent any changes for partisan purposes later in the day. With this arrangement the result of election in most cases would be known and the returns made out as early as 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, and as boards usually receive pay for two days there would be no increase in expense, but there would be a guaranty of greater accuracy, because the men would be fresh and would have ample time to count the votes and declare the result. The present method of canvassing votes by the Board of County Canvassers is expensive, and no better done than it could be by a much smaller board. This is a matter well worthy of your consideration. By the provisions of Act No. 169, Public Acts of 1893, the Governor was authorized to appoint a commission to prepare and report a general municipal corporation bill, under which all municipalities may become incorporated, and this commission has worked faithfully and earnestly to accomplish what the act imposed upon it. It is hoped that this report will be such that without material amendment or alteration it may be passed early in the session and become a law. I would also urge that an amendment to the Constitution be early submitted to the people providing that the Legislature shall hereafter not be permitted to enact special municipal charters. A bill providing for the incorporation of villages, and one for the smaller cities are already prepared and in print, and will be found upon your desks. If these bills are passed early in the session it will save a great deal of work on proposed amendments to various city and village charters throughout the State.

The number of building and loan and similar associations in the State, the large amount of money which they have loaned and on deposit, and the number of people who are interested in their management, would seem to demand that the State should require reports to be made from these associations, and that they should also be subjected to some State supervision.

The two Houses have adjourned until Tuesday in order to give the presiding officers a chance to make up their committees.

Gov. Busiel of New Hampshire.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 3.—Charles A. Busiel was inaugurated Governor of New Hampshire today in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

SPEAKS OF RATE LAW.

GOV. HOLCOMB OF NEBRASKA CRITICISES A COURT'S DECISION.

He Discusses the Maximum Statute and the Bearings of the Judicial Opinion, Taking Issue with the Judge—Gov. Crounse Retires with a 14,000-Word Farewell—Populists and Democrats Combine in Colorado—Maine's Preëminence in Shipbuilding.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—At 3 p. m. today in the presence of a multitude that packed Representative Hall Lorenzo Crounse delivered his final message, and Silas Holcomb delivered his inaugural as Nebraska's Governor for the ensuing two years. At the joint inaugural session of both houses Lieut.-Gov. Majors, who was defeated for Governor on the Republican State ticket, presided, and there were no signs of the recent political storm in the pleasant and impressive ceremonies. The oath of office was administered to the new Governor by Chief Justice Norval. While Nebraska has now a Democrat-Populist Governor his message was conservative in tone and concise in calling attention to needed reforms. Gov. Crounse's message contained 14,000 words. He congratulated the State upon the saving made in the last two years in maintenance of all State institutions, a saving of nearly $750,000 over the two previous years. He advocated economic appropriations and centering responsibility upon the Governor rather than the State Board as now constituted. Referring to the loss of $250,000 of State funds through the failure of the Capital National Bank the Governer dwelt in detail upon the legal steps taken to recover the loss from ex-Gov. Hill, and in a vigorous way urged the continued prosecution of the case.

Prison Contracts and Labor.

The prison contract is dwelt upon and the Legislature urged to take some action, the present contract being the one made with Mosher, now a convict himself, and being carried out by an assignee. Under the present contract the State pays 40 cents per day for the care of each convict and the Governor recommends the State working its convicts and predicts under that system the prison could be self-supporting. In relation to the Bureau of Labor the Governor declares it a failure and simply an office paying a political salary. Abolish it or enlarge it is his recommendation.

In regard to the beet sugar industry the bounty system is indorsed providing it carries with it a fixed price for beets and that the bounty should be fixed not to continue beyond the time when the government may give sufficient protection to the industry.

In the question of maximum rates the Governor says in relation to the Federal decision on the maximum rate law that, while the court asserted the constitutionality of the law and conceded the Legislature's right to enact it, the opinion of the Judge is disappointing and unsatisfactory, and it is to be regretted it did not state some rule by which reasonable rates might be determined.

The following constitutional amendments are urged: An enlargement of the Supreme Court, providing for the investment of the permanent school fund, an electric railroad commission, requiring all persons of foreign birth to become full citizens before having the right to vote, giving the Legislature right to increase executive officers. The remarkable growth of the State University is dwelt upon, and the importance of liberal business aid for its maintenance and future growth is earnestly urged.

What the New Governor Says.

Gov. Holcomb's inaugural was short and concise. He spoke of the fact that the Legislature was of politics opposite to himself and said upon the question of honest elections he asked the consideration of a change in the Australian ballot law, making all Election Boards non-partisan. He called attention to the urgent need of assistance for the drought sufferers, asking that this matter receive first attention, and as speedily as possible. Upon the railroad question, the repeal of the present law appointing a commission was asked and that a law be created allowing the people to elect direct a commission, giving them full power and authority. In speaking of Judge Brewer's decision in the maximum rate case, the message says:

With all due respect to the distinguished Judge, and thoroughly appreciating the difficulties as expressed by him surrounding a question of this kind, I am inclined to the belief that the conclusion reached is based on an erroneous conception as to the proper basis for estimating the cost and earnings of the roads. In the first place, it occurs to me that justice and equity would indicate that the proper basis for the purpose of fixing fair and just rates would be a present reasonable value of the roads, rather than what may have been expended in their construction by useless extravagance, bad management, or the increased expenditures at such time as compared with the present. Another element in this case which seems to be worthy of consideration, and which I fail to find any notice of in the decision of the honorable Judge, is that of the reasonableness of the expenditures for operating the roads, and which are taken out of the gross earnings, thereby reducing the net earnings.

Requirements for Stockholders.

If these operating expenses are unreasonable it reduces the amount which goes to meet the demands of the bondholders and stockholders. It would seem that if the stockholders come into court, alleging that the rates fixed by the bill are too low, they should be required to make a full and complete showing, not only as to the net earnings of the roads, but also the income from all sources and all expenditures and for what purpose made. Free transportation, rebates, if any, and other like sources of expenditure, or failure to collect revenue rightfully belonging to the road, are all elements to be considered in order to arrive at a wise and just decision in a case of that kind.

Gov. Holcomb also in his message took strong grounds in favor of the abolition by law of passes to officials and in favor of a penalty for any public official accepting the same. Arbitration between capital and labor was advocated and strict economy in the administration of State affairs.

Tonight the reception to the Governor and State officers was held at the State Capitol and the Republicans celebrated tonight at a banquet held at the Hotel Lincoln. Among the speakers at the latter were: Lieut.-Gov. Moore, Congressman Andrews, Congressman Strode, G. M. Lambertson, Speaker Richards, President of the Senate Watson, Attorney-General Hastings, Henry D. Estabrook, John L. Webster, C. E. Andrews, M. A. Daugherty, and John M. Thurston, who has received the unanimous caucus nomination for United States Senator. Judge Thurston's topic was the "Responsibility of Success: The Welfare of the People the Highest Aim of Statesmanship."

ELECT THE REV. MYRON W. REED.

After a Stormy Scene That Gentleman Is Made Chaplain.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Rev. Myron W. Reed was today elected Chaplain of the Senate after the Populists had succeeded in organizing with a working majority of three votes. The selection was due to the fact that the former Chaplain of the Grand Army was hissed in the House on the previous day, when his name was proposed in that branch of the Legislature for Chaplain. The incident caused a good deal of feeling, and today the Republican members denied that the objectionable sound had come from their side of the House, as charged. The members say the hiss came from the gallery, and in the discussion over the nomination some warm speeches were made and one Senator said any man who said that Christ was an Anarchist deserved to be hissed. "Yes," retorted a Populist; "if the Savior himself came here he would be treated in the same way." The nomination went through by 16 to 19 and Mr. Reed, who is now in Illinois, was notified by telegraph of his election.

SENATOR WOLCOTT FEELS HE IS SAFE.

Shows Evidence That Colorado Republicans Will Stick to Him.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—When Senator Wolcott was asked as to the truth of the report sent out from Denver that in the face of his nomination for reëlection by the Republican legislative caucus he would be opposed by several Republican members he exhibited the following telegram, saying it conveyed all the information he had:

The Republican joint caucus sends New Year's greeting. You have just been nominated by a rising vote unanimously as United States Senator to succeed yourself and each member desires as a personal favor that his name shall be added to the telegram.

The telegram is signed by every Republican member of both the Senate and the House and Mr. Wolcott naturally infers the report is without foundation. Senator Teller does not hesitate to pronounce it a canard.

WHITAKER COMES OUT A CANDIDATE.

There Is Said to Be a Combine to Beat Elkins.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 3.—Nelson Whitaker, the millionaire iron manufacturer, today issued a public letter announcing his candidacy for the United States Senate. Whitaker's friends assert he is certain of not less than 15 votes. The announcement of Whitaker's candidacy simultaneous with the formal announcement of Floyd and Hutchinson, indicates a well-planned and widespread movement to defeat Elkins. The friends of Elkins here claim that they have enough votes pledged to defeat Whitaker.

WILL TEST SENATOR MURPHY'S TITLE.

Illegality of the Mylod Returns the Basis for Attack.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The title of Edward Murphy Jr., the junior Senator from New York State, to a seat in the United States Senate is to be tested. Mr. Murphy was chosen Senator by the Legislature of 1892, which David B. Hill and other prominent Democrats stole. The State Board of Canvassers canvassed what was known as the Mylod returns from Duchess County, after having been enjoined by the courts from so doing. This gave Edward Osborne, Democrat, the seat in the Fifteenth District and the Democrats a majority in the Senate. Recently the Court of Appeals decided against the State canvassers in an action brought for contempt of court, and this decision is looked upon as equivalent to a decision against the legality of the Mylod returns. The present Legislature, which is largely Republican, can do nothing in the matter until a vacancy is declared in New York's delegation by the United States Senate. This will be brought about early in March, it is thought.

SENATOR W. P. FRYE IS RENOMINATED.

Maine's Senator Accepts and Tells What He Thinks of Populists.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 3.—At the joint caucus of the Legislature this evening United States Senator William P. Frye was unanimously renominated. In responding to the nomination Senator Frye said, among other things: "We can have control of the next Senate by a combination with the Populists, but does any man here wish us to make such an alliance? [Cries of 'No, no.'] I am glad," he continued, "for had you wished it I should not have obeyed the mandate. I don't love the Democratic party, but I admire it when compared with the Populistic organization."

MAINE'S PROSPECTS IN SHIP BUILDING.

Gov. Cleaves Discusses Its Chances in His Inaugural Address.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 3.—Henry B. Cleaves was inaugurated Governor of the State of Maine for the second time today. In the course of his message Gov. Cleaves says:

It is confidently asserted by many of our leading ship-builders and shipowners that if our government shall retain for this industry the protection accorded by our wise navigation laws Maine in the near future will be producing as much iron and steel tonnage as she heretofore has of wood. We may well view with alarm the proposed free admission to American registry of ships built in foreign countries, for it must be detrimental to our State and to the shipping and business interests of its citizens. An expression from the Legislature to the Congress of the United States upon a subject so vital to the State will be appropriate.

On the subject of the liquor traffic the Governor notes that in only 33 of the 438 towns of the State are agencies maintained under the law to furnish municipal officers of towns in this State and duly authorized agents of other States with pure, unadulterated intoxicating liquors, to be kept and sold for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes. Official returns show during the last three years intoxicating liquors were sold through the State Commissioner to the established city and town agencies amounting to $338,803. Some changes in the law regulating the sale of liquor through State agencies are suggested by the Governor, looking toward a more complete control of the traffic than is at present exercised by the State.

FILLEY'S FOLLOWERS GET THE OFFICES.

Missouri's House of Representatives Is Organized by the Republicans.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 3.—At the assembling of the House of Representatives this morning the Republican caucus nominees were chosen, the vote being strictly upon party lines, as follows: Speaker, B. F. Russell of Crawford County; Chief Clerk, Albert Griffin of Brunswick; Assistant Clerk, A. W. G. Ketcham of Stoddard; Engrossing Clerk, Henry I. Leeds of Jamesport. These and the minor positions were filled by the followers of Chauncey I. Filley. In the Senate an adjournment was taken until 2 p. m. without any action in relation to permanent officers.

Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 3.—A brilliant throng of women and men gathered at the State House this morning to witness the second inauguration of Frederick T. Greenhalge as Governor of Massachusetts. The ceremony, which was the usual simple and impressive one, was performed in the new House of Representatives at noon. The Governor's message treated of subjects of interest within the State only.

Political Notes.

In Georgia county elections yesterday the Populists did not carry over fifteen counties out of 130.

The mandamus cases against the Utah Canvassing Board to prevent a recount were heard in part yesterday and will be argued today.

Tennessee's Democratic Executive committee will formulate a plan of action in the Gubernatorial muddle at a meeting in Nashville today.

SAY SHE PASSED FORGED CHECKS.

Chicago Woman Arrested in Milwaukee with Much Mystery in the Case.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. James Farrell of Chicago was arrested here tonight on advices from Chicago charging her with passing forged checks on the Hibernian Bank of that city. She is suffering from the effects of an operation performed at the Lincoln Park Sanitarium, and came here with Miss Helen Rowand, a trained nurse, and registered at the Pfister Hotel yesterday afternoon. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Chicago police telephoned that the woman was wanted for passing a forged check on the Hibernian Bank. The complaint had been made by the officials of the Lincoln Park Sanitarium. The check bore the signature of W. A. Keeley, but the amount of the check was not stated. When the detectives appeared and told the woman she was wanted she drew from a pocket a piece of paper, which she tore into small pieces. These she put into her mouth and began to chew before the police could stop her. From a few fragments which dropped on the floor it was discovered this was and other check also signed by Keeley and indorsed. It was for $50. She professes to have no knowledge of any forged checks and would not make any admissions. Miss Rowand, the nurse, says she knows nothing about Mrs. Farrell. Mrs. Farrell has retained an attorney and refuses to go to Illinois without requisition papers.

In an interview late tonight Mrs. Farrell said she received the check for $250 which she passed on the Lincoln Park Sanitarium from her husband and did not know it was a forgery. However, she would not say anything of the whereabouts or the identity of her husband.

[J. V. Clarke, President of the Hibernian Bank, said last night he knew nothing of any forged check and believed there must be some mistake about it. Two or three bad checks had come to the bank some time ago, but the forger's name was not Farrell or any similar name.]

Belief in the Jones-Sartoris Engagement.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—In the face of the gentle denials the rumor of the engagement between Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Jones is believed. If it should prove to be true the wife of the Secretary of State will deserve the credit of making the match, as she introduced Mrs. Sartoris to the handsome Assistant Postmaster-General. Gen. Jones is a Yale man. He frequently accompanies Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Gresham to the theater when their husbands are busy studying out a foreign policy.

KNUTE NELSON'S BOOM

LITTLE NORWEGIAN IS OUT FOR SENATOR WASHBURN'S SEAT.

Scene Between the Two in the Governor's Office—Both Men Are Angry—Pretty Lively Talk with Pointed Questions and Replies—Minnesota's Representative Charges Bad Faith—Washburn Believes He Will Be Elected Just the Same—Other Senatorial Contests.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Gov. Knute Nelson today gave the Senatorial contest the strongest element of spice it has yet enjoyed by announcing himself as a candidate to succeed Washburn in the United States Senate. The Governor says he arrived at a decision to do this last night.

"I have but one other statement to make," he added. "I never at any time agreed to support Mr. Washburn."

State Senator Yale of Winona had an interview with the Governor and relates it in the following words:

"Without beating about the bush at all, the Governor told me that rumor for once was reliable and that he had made up his mind to be a candidate against Washburn. He came to the conclusion only last night, he added, but would begin an active campaign at once. I told him I was sorry to hear from him in that way, that I thought a good deal of him personally and would be glad to do what I could for him in any matter save this one, but that I was friendly to Washburn and would do all that I could to secure his reëlection. While we were chatting a card came, and after reading the name Nelson said: 'There is Washburn now, waiting to see me.' 'That being the case,' I said, 'I will retire,' and as I walked to the door, going out, Washburn met me, coming in. I stopped long enough to say, 'Now that you are together, boys, fight it out, and may the best man win.'"

Scene Between the Candidates.

It was a stormy scene that followed the appearance of Washburn in the executive chamber. As the interview progressed the angry voices of the gentlemen rose higher and could be heard in the corridors. After the exchange of formal greetings the Senator said, smilingly:

"Well, Governor, I am expecting that you will get out now and give my cause a big boost."

Scratching his head for a moment and looking down at the carpet the Governor replied: "Well, I don't know about that. Last night I made up my mind to be a candidate myself."

Washburn expressed his surprise and referred to Nelson's Albert Lea speech, to the numerous letters to him from Nelson saying he would not be a candidate, and to the impression which Nelson had allowed to go over the State before election that he was a candidate for Governor and Governor only.

"I never said that I would support you," said Nelson.

"Very true," replied Washburn, "but you said you would not be a candidate against me, and in a letter told me you would lay no obstacle in my path."

Nelson admitted he had made that statement in a letter and then began to talk about the way in which the newspapers had been abusing him.

"But I am not responsible for the newspapers," said Washburn; "in fact they have not been under any control at all. Much that they have said I also cannot indorse."

"But you don't imagine, do you," broke in the Governor, "that you have a proscriptive right to the place?"

No Proscriptive Right.

"Of course not; but I do say that so far as you are concerned I have proscriptive right. Your statements in public and private have justified me in saying everywhere that you were not a candidate and I have said this all over the State. So have my friends."

Nelson then began to talk of what he had done for the party in Minnesota, of his brilliant campaign in 1892, and of his more brilliant campaign in 1894, intimating he was entitled to some reward for what he had done.

"In 1892 and in 1894," said Washburn, "there was good work done for the Republican party in this State. You did your share of that work and I did my share. Others, too, did what they could. I think I am safe in asserting that the sinews of war in both campaigns came from my friends in Minneapolis. We furnished the best speakers, not including yourself, and were on duty at all stages of the campaign fighting your battles and the battles of your party."

Washburn told the Governor he must call off his friends who had been booming him for the Senate. The Governor declined, saying he had not said a word, had not started them in this course, and therefore would not "call them off." Then the Governor and Senator parted in considerable heat.

What Washburn Says.

Speaking to a reporter Senator Washburn said: "Gov. Nelson offered no excuse for his candidacy beyond the abuse of the newspapers and the fact that his work for the party deserved recognition." The Senator added: "I do not believe that his coming out now will make any serious difference in my chances for reëlection. It certainly will not if there is any faith to be placed in men, and if there is no faith to be placed in men what can one say? I believe I was reëlected by the people last fall as much as I believe anything in the world. It was understood to be one of the issues during the campaign, or at least that it would be the result of a Republican victory, and I believe that I will be reëlected by the Legislature with an overwhelming majority."

It is safe to say that the action of the Governor in coming out at this time is a direct result of the attack made upon him by the Minneapolis *Tribune*, Washburn's home organ, yesterday. Up to that time he had kept out of the Senatorial fight altogether and had scrupulously avoided any appearance of interfering on one side or the other. There was always more or less talk of the Governor's becoming a candidate, but no one has claimed to represent him in making the statement that he would be a candidate nor had any one claimed that he was authorized by Gov. Nelson to say that he would become a candidate. Senator Washburn did not believe in the charges made by the *Tribune*. The Governor was considered the man upon whom the opposing forces were most likely to unite in case of a deadlock, and not as a candidate on his own account.

Ex-Speaker John L. Gibbs of Worthington today withdrew from the contest for the Speakership. This leaves only two candidates in the field—Capt. Van Sant of Winona and Daniel Shell of Mankato. Van Sant's election is now conceded to be certain.

SENATORIAL CONTEST IS A PUZZLE.

Conditions in North Carolina Mixed with Marion Butler Feeling Safe.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Nothing in any way approaching in interest the present contest for the Senatorship has been known in North Carolina. While apparently it is well understood that Marion Butler is to be the Populist Senator and get the long term, yet there are some Republicans who assert most positively that a Republican and not Butler ought to have the long term as that party cast the bulk of the fusion vote. Butler's friends say this sentiment is inspired from Washington. Butler says little, but is absolutely sure of the long term. The great fight is among the Republicans for the other Senatorship. Six aspirants are in the front rank, that is, no man can name the winner. These are ex-State Chairman John J. Mott, Jeter C. Pritchard, H. G. Ewart, Chairman A. E. Holton, Oliver H. Dockery, and James E. Boyd. All of these are bringing all influences to bear to win. In the Legislature whose session begins next Wednesday neither Republicans, Populists, nor Democrats have a majority. This makes it particularly difficult to calculate. The Republicans disassociate themselves from the Populists and the Populists do likewise. The attitude of the Democrats is passive silence. No one expects a Republican selection on the first ballot.

Nominate John E. Russell.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 3.—At a caucus of the House Democrats this afternoon it was decided to nominate John E. Russell of Leicester for United States Senator.

Despondent Man Kills Himself.

Charles Rudolph, while despondent through loss of employment, shot himself in the head last night. He went into the woodshed in the rear of his home, No. 1081 Wabansia avenue, where his body was found by his son. He was 49 years old.

KNUTE NELSON'S BOOM

ITTLE NORWEGIAN IS OUT FOR SENATOR WASHBURN'S SEAT.

cene Between the Two in the Governor's Office—Both Men Are Angry—Pretty Lively Talk with Pointed Questions and Replies—Minnesota's Representative Charges Bad Faith—Washburn Believes He Will Be Elected Just the Same—Other Senatorial Contests.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Gov. nute Nelson today gave the Senatorial con- st the strongest element of spice it has yet njoyed by announcing himself as a candi- te to succeed Washburn in the United ates Senate. The Governor says he arrived a decision to do this last night.

"I have but one other statement to make," added. "I never at any time agreed to pport Mr. Washburn."

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PLAN TO HELP CATTLE

HOW THE DISCRIMINATING SUGAR DUTY MAY BE REPEALED.

Republican Senator Says if the Western Beef Dealers Will Move to Have Wilson's Measure Affecting the Tax on Raw Sugar Passed by the House Without Amendment the Senate Will Favor It—The Circulation of the Country Decreased Over Ten Millions Last Month.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—One of the acknowledged leaders of the Republicans in the Senate and a man whose opinion as to the prospects of legislation carries weight on both sides of the chamber, gave to the correspondent of The Tribune this evening, on the condition his name should not be used, an interview which was intended as fatherly advice to the Western meat men who wish to have the tariff bill amended so as to induce Germany and the other foreign countries to remove their embargo, which has created such consternation among the cattlemen of America. The Senator's advice was coupled with words of encouragement which are practically the first yet received and which indicate there is a possibility of securing the desired legislation if it is sought in the proper manner and nothing is done to complicate the situation. The Senator's summary of the situation was as follows:

"The cattlemen of the West have my hearty sympathy in their efforts to remove the unjust foreign embargo, but The Tribune ought to make it plain to them that there is just one way for them to succeed, and only one way. The only bill we now have in the Senate on the sugar question is one of the so-called popgun tariff bills, which was so amended by the Finance committee as to make it amend the existing law in a radical manner by removing all protection on refined sugar. That bill cannot be touched and the Chicago packers ought to understand this at the start, for if they attempt to make a move in this direction they will certainly be defeated. The bill now before the Senate cannot even be considered without opening the doors to a flood of amendments and a still worse flood of debate. That bill cannot be touched at all without in effect reopening the entire tariff question and this will not be permitted either by Republicans or Democrats. There is but one course of procedure and I believe if that is followed vigorously the cattle interests will obtain the relief they seek.

"They must make their first effort in the House. Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means committee, introduced a bill just before the holiday recess which repeals only that clause of the tariff bill imposing a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on all sugar imported from countries which pay a bounty for export. I have been given to understand Mr. Wilson has consented to push bill in the House next week. If the Representatives can be induced to pass the bill exactly as Mr. Wilson introduced it, not loading it down with a single amendment, and allowing it to come before the Senate as a distinct proposition, I believe it will pass our body.

"This discriminating duty of a tenth of a cent will be fought by the Louisiana Senators, but so far as I know by them alone, unless they may be joined by some of the Senators from Nebraska and adjacent States who are interested in the protection of the beet sugar industry. The sugar trust does not want the tenth of a cent discriminating duty. As a matter of fact, it is slightly against them. It takes, say, 107 pounds of raw sugar to make 100 of refined sugar, so they have to pay the tenth on seven pounds more of the raw material than the importer pays on 100 pounds of the finished product. In other words on every 100 pounds of refined sugar they have to pay seven-tenths of a cent more for their raw material than they receive in the way of protection. This is a very small matter, of course, but I quote it only to show that the opposition of the trust need not be anticipated.

"I have canvassed the situation to some extent, and I believe I am safe in saying that if a simple bill repealing this obnoxious, discriminating duty passes the House it will get through the Senate at the present session if those who are interested in the matter confine their attentions to this one thing and are not led away into other fields. Most of the Republicans will join with the Democrats on this matter, and thus neutralize the opposition of the Louisiana men and their associates, but The Tribune should warn the cattlemen to send no one down here who does not understand the situation and to tie him down to explicit instruction to confine his attention strictly to the one thing necessary to placate the European nations. Personally I think Secretary Gresham made a terrible mistake in making public his letter to the President, absolutely giving away our case in advance, for lawyers who are quite as profound as the Secretary of State are not at all willing to admit that the tariff law was in any sense a violation of treaty obligations."

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According to the Treasury Department's monthly circulation statement, issued today, there was a net decrease of $10,657,829 in the circulation of the country last month. The total circulation is placed at $1,626,568,622, a per capita of $23.52, which in round numbers is $103,000,000 less than it was Jan. 1 a year ago. The conspicuous changes in the direction of increased circulation were increases of about $20,000,000 in gold coin and $1,500,000 in silver coin circulation. On the other hand, the notable decreases were in paper money circulation, $12,000,000 in greenbacks, $10,000,000 in currency certificates, $5,500,000 in gold certificates, $3,500,000 in silver Treasury notes and silver certificates, and about $750,000 on national bank note circulation. With the exception of a slight gain—$1,500,000 in gold bullion—the Treasury lost heavily in hard money and gained some in paper money last month, suffering altogether a net decrease of $10,806,010 in money and bullion fund. Gold coin holdings decreased more than $26,000,000, and silver coin and bullion $500,000; while its holdings of greenbacks swelled during the month from $70,000,000 to $82,000,000—a gain of $12,000,000; and silver Treasury note holdings increased about $2,000,000. The Treasury begins the new year with $130,000,000 gold coin and bullion, $504,000,000 silver coin and bullion, and $82,000,000 greenbacks in its money and bullion fund. A year ago there was $158,000,000 gold coin and bullion, $501,000,000 silver coin and bullion, and only $45,000,000 in greenbacks in the fund. Comparing the figures of the two dates shows a loss of $25,000,000 in hard money holdings, mainly in gold, and a gain of $37,000,000 in paper money, greenbacks. The amount of each of the various kinds of money in circulation now and Jan. 1 a year ago is shown by the following table:

	Jan. 1, 1895.	*Jan. 1, 1894.*
Gold coin..........	$ 485,501,376	$ 508,602,811
Standard silver doll's	57,889,090	57,869,589
Subsidiary silver......	62,672,086	65,854,740
Gold certificates......	53,361,909	77,412,179
Silver certificates....	331,077,784	329,545,650
Silver Treasury notes	122,453,781	151,965,267
United States notes..	264,761,858	302,541,814
Currency certificates	47,005,000	89,045,000
National bank notes..	201,845,738	196,181,216
Totals	$1,626,568,622	$1,729,018,266

The Treasury Department was advised today of the withdrawal of $300,000 gold for export to Canada, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve at $85,994,032; cash balance, $151,279,501.

⁂

Evidently the Democrats are beginning to appreciate the condition of affairs in the country, and particularly the fact that their tariff bill does not produce enough revenue to support the government. It is a little late in the day for a change of heart in view of the severe lesson of the recent elections, but Representative Money of Mississippi thinks that he can discern just a ray of sunshine for the new year. With this end in view he has introduced a bill providing after Feb. 1, 1895, there shall be levied a tax of $2 a barrel of thirty-one gallons on all beer, lager beer, porter, and other malt liquors brewed or manufactured in the United States. This bill has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and when Chairman Wilson was seen in regard to the matter this afternoon he replied it would undoubtedly be given proper consideration. "It should be borne in mind, however," said Mr. Wilson, "when our committee was making up the tariff bill, the question of an increase of the tax on beer came before us and was abandoned. Whether the changed condition of the last two months will justify us in reconsidering our determination at that time remains to be seen. One thing is certain, however, owing to the absence of the leading Republicans who are members of the Ways and Means committee nothing will be attempted in the way of new legislation during their absence. A majority of the committeemen are now in Washington, but Messrs. Burrows, Hopkins, and Reed are out of town and I do not know when they will be back. Just as soon, however, as a quorum can be mustered I shall call the Ways and Means committee together and lay before them a number of propositions which have been introduced in the House."

⁂

In the list of pension certificates issued today were the following Illinoisans: Original—Richard Bateman, Chicago; James W. Parker, Champaign; Elbert S. Whittenberg, Richview; John Griffith, Streator; Augustus A. Gustason, Elgin; George R. Alexander, Hillsboro. Additional—Raphael Hefter, Chicago. Renewal—John Henry Sickman, alias Henry Sickman, Bingham. Increase—Eli Wood, Saybrook; Henry Whitmer, Paris; Dallas Delapp, Palestine. Reissue—George W. Taylor (deceased), Mechanicsburg. Original widows and children—Margaret Murray, La Salle. Mexican war survivors, increase—Almond T. De Witt, Colchester.

⁂

Out of a dozen and a half fourth-class Postmasters appointed today the following were for Western places: Illinois—Lathan Park, T. Q. Stevens. Michigan—Barkville, William Loeffler. Nebraska—Havelock, Mary O'Donnell. Wisconsin—Poniatowski, Joseph Chesak.

⁂

Senator Palmer arrived here this morning and is at his apartments in the Elsmere, where he will remain for the winter.

PLANS TO IMPROVE THE TARIFF LAW.

Sugar, Alcohol, and Income Taxes to Be Remedied—Senators Are Anxious.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—A movement was begun in the Senate today looking to the amendment of the urgency deficiency bill, which has not yet been reported from the committee, by adding several amendments looking to the improvement of the present tariff law. Among the amendments is one for the abolition of the one-tenth additional differential duty placed on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty, and for the correction of the error made in regard to the tax on alcohol used in the arts, and a third relieving corporations of the provision of income tax law requiring that they shall furnish lists of their employés to whom salaries of less than $4,000 are paid.

Senator Quay gave notice of an amendment to the bill striking out all provisions for an appropriation for the collection of the income tax and inserting a provision for the reënactment of the McKinley duty on wool. The Senator said this was intended as a text for a speech. When asked if he would antagonize the urgent deficiency bill because of the income tax appropriation he said it was his intention to oppose it if there should be an effort to get it through before the vacant seats on the Republican side were filled.

Democratic leaders are especially anxious the two amendments first mentioned should be enacted during the present session. It was the purpose of the Democratic members of the Finance committee to have dropped the one-tenth additional discriminating duty on sugar from the tariff bill in conference, but the acceptance of that measure by the House prevented this. The action of the European countries to which the duty applies in excluding American meats has had the effect of causing this change to appear still more important than it did before the bill became a law and the Democratic leader, would feel especially gratified if it could be accomplished.

Mr. Jones and other Democratic Senators are canvassing both sides of the chamber for the purpose of getting at the sentiment. They say if it becomes evident the Republicans will make a fight on them they will not present them at all, as, with only two months of the Congress left, their passage could be prevented and the appropriation bills would be imperiled.

CHICAGO BANKS HELD MUCH COIN.

Abstract of the Reports of the National Institutions Dec. 19.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—There was an abundance of Christmas money in the twenty-one national banks of Chicago, according to the abstract of their reports made to the Controller of the Currency at the close of business the 19th of last month. According to this statement the figures were as follows:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts..............		$ 94,092,364
Overdrafts..............		311,918
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..		1,650,000
U. S. bonds to secure deposits....		550,000
U. S. bonds on hand..............		938,500
Stocks, securities, claims, etc.....		6,144,721
Due from national banks (not reserve)..............		13,559,122
Due from State banks and bankers..............		4,054,519
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures..............		818,315
Other real estate and mortgages owned..............		826,103
Premiums on U. S. bonds.........		139,423
Checks and other cash items.......		88,898
Exchanges for clearing-house....		5,669,135
Bills of other national banks......		1,241,701
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents..............		25,182
Specie, viz.:		
Gold coin..........$	16,889,658	
Gold Treas. cert's.	3,047,420	
Silver dollars......	310,136	
Silver Treasury certificates......	1,930,009	
Silver fractional coin..............	316,281	
		22,493,505
Legal tender notes..............		9,536,729
U. S. cert's of dep. for legal-tender notes..............		1,010,000
Five per cent redemption fund..		74,250
Due from U. S. Treasurer........		75,001
Total..............		$ 163,299,390
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in..............$		20,900,000
Surplus fund..............		11,353,700
Undivided profits..............		2,642,021
Nat'l bank notes issued..............$	1,485,000	
Less amount on hand..............	584,915	
Amount outstanding..............		900,085
Dividends unpaid..............		31,560
Individual deposits..............		67,951,110
United States deposits..........		464,596
Deposits of U. S. disburs'g officers.		35,113
Due to other national banks......		36,504,904
Due to State banks and bankers..		22,516,299
Average reserve held.........32.16		
Total..............		$ 163,299,390

SENDING OUT BLANKS FOR INCOME TAX.

Internal Revenue Collector Miller Prepares the Documents—Returns Years Ago.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau tomorrow will begin sending out taxpayers' return blanks for assessment of the internal revenue income tax. These blanks will be sent to the Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the country and by them will be distributed to the taxpayers. There are sixty-three Collectors, and it is the intention to send out as rapidly as printed 300,000 copies. The difficulty in even approximating the total taxpayers is increased by the fact that in some States corporations are created by special charter granted by the Legislature, in others by certificates issued by the Secretary of State, and in others by the courts. Each of the six forms contains that part of the new tariff act relating to the income tax. The records of the Treasury Department show the aggregate of all receipts from income taxes levied between the years 1863 and 1871, when the last act was repealed, was $333,331,293, which is divided as follows: Personal, $264,190,863; corporations, $68,250,504; non-residents, $437,375; special, $452,550.

IMITATE CHICAGO ON THE SLOPE.

San Francisco Has Its Civic Federation and Purposes a Reform.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3.—Plans for a crusade against vice and corruption, private and public, in this city have been developed by the formation of the Civic Federation of San Francisco on the same lines as Chicago's Civic Federation. War is declared by the federation against dives, side entrances to saloons, gambling, and municipal corruption. A Legislative committee, similar in scope to the Lexow committee, is a possible outgrowth of the federation, which was organized by the Rev. James Cummings Smith, pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church.

To Lecture on Gold.

The Museum Saturday afternoon lecture course will be continued this week by Curator Henry W. Nichols of the Department of Geology, who will lecture on "How Gold Occurs in Nature." The lecture will begin at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, as usual. Admission will be free.

SPRINGER HAS HOPES.

PREDICTS THE CURRENCY SCHEME WILL HAVE ENOUGH VOTES.

As a Result of His Interview with the President He Says He Believes the Carlisle Measure, with Some Amendments, Will Be Carried—Debate in the House Committee Warm—Black and McCreary Advocate the Measure, While Haugen and Adams Oppose It.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Chairman Springer of the Banking and Currency committee was in a hopeful frame of mind today, and did not hesitate to predict he had enough votes to pass the currency bill which is now being debated in the House. Whether or not he had his back stiffened as a result of his conference with the President yesterday remains to be seen, but one thing is certain—the Sangamon statesman was never in a more sanguine humor. "We will be content to let the bill drift along under general debate for the remainder of the week," he remarked, "and about the middle of next week we will begin voting. While I am not quite sure Mr. Bland's substitute really has any standing, still I am content to have a vote on the proposition and thus settle it. This is also true of Mr. Walker's substitute, for in the consideration of a measure so important as this one a question involving a change of system is at stake. It is not like a tariff bill, where a schedule can be changed without affecting the general proposition, and consequently amendments or substitutes will not take up as much time as many people suppose.

"In the course of a conference with the President yesterday I found him fully alive to the necessities of the case and urgent in his demand that some currency legislation should be enacted at this session of Congress. He had been holding consultations with a number of other Congressmen who had been out among their constituents during the holiday recess and returned to Washington feeling very differently from what they did a couple of weeks ago. Whether the House adopts the substitute which I presented a few days ago, and which is essentially Secretary Carlisle's idea, remains to be seen, but all the indications at present are we will be able to get some currency scheme through the House.

"I have been circulating among the members of the majority with a view to ascertaining their sentiments in regard to holding a caucus, and it is possible that this will be agreed upon for some time next week.

Does Not Expect a Special Message.

"I have heard statements to the effect the President intended sending a message to Congress on the currency question, but if he has any ideas in that line he did not make them known to me at our talk. A number of gentlemen called upon him this forenoon, and went over the currency matter with him thoroughly, but he did not enlighten them either in regard to a message to Congress on this subject, consequently I do not believe there is anything in it.

"There may be a few verbal amendments made to the bill now before the House, but that is about as far as we will go at present. The country wants legislation with a view to settling this currency agitation, and the members of the majority should see to it that this demand is complied with. As far as lies in the power of the Banking and Currency committee we have endeavored to meet every requirement by submitting the bill which is now under discussion before the House. Under existing circumstances, and the absence of a quorum of the majority from the city, it is not likely that we will be able to do anything to stop debate before Jan. 10, when we expect to take the final vote."

There was not a quorum when the House met today at noon and Ike Hill, the Democratic whip, had received communications from at least forty absentees, urging pairs for themselves until Monday. Among the number were Messrs. Goldzier and McGann of Chicago, both of whom are expected here early next week. Very few Republicans are on their side of the House. Westerners were most noticeable for their absence, and the fact that a number of Senatorial contests are now under way west of the Alleghanies came up very frequently as an explanation for absenteeism. Nearly all the Eastern Congressmen, and particularly those of the Democratic persuasion, were on hand, but they did not remain long and after the House had been in session three hours not more than a corporal's guard of Congressmen could have been mustered.

One of the features of the afternoon session was a speech by Representative McCreary of Kentucky, who took the currency for his topic, and like the true cuckoo that he is endeavored to voice the opinion of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. He went a little further, however, and probably with a view to giving his Senatorial boom a lift, he advocated State banks, a popular fallacy in the South.

Black Favors State Banks of Issue.

There was little business before the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) in the chair, and Mr. Black, a member of the Banking and Currency committee, on the floor in favor of the bill. He denied at the outset the Banking and Currency committee had heard only national bankers while considering the pending measure. He met and parried other criticisms of opponents of the bills and gave a historical review of the financial doctrines of Democratic Presidents from Jefferson to Cleveland.

Legislation had not caused all the misfortunes under which the people were suffering, he said. It might have contributed to their misfortune and he believed the passage of the present bill would contribute to their relief, but he deprecated the feeling that for all the ills and misfortunes of the people they should turn to Congress. Mr. Black's advocacy of State banks of issue was ardent, but he concluded by expressing amid applause the opinion the only real function of the government was the coinage of gold and silver.

Haugen's Criticism of Springer.

Mr. Haugen (Rep., Wis.), who followed, opposed the measure. He described the bill as a crude, ill-considered measure, fraught with dangers to the country, and created considerable amusement by his reference to Mr. Springer's position last summer when he (Springer) antagonized the repeal of the State bank tax. He referred to Mr. Springer as the most "agile" member on the floor, one whose voice had been heard on every side of every question, and said the administration had made a mistake when it had selected him to press the proposition for a "flexible and elastic" currency.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.), who was a member of the Brussells Monetary Conference, spoke in favor of the measure. He said he had examined all the plans suggested for a reform of the currency and he regarded the Carlisle bill as amended the best solution of the problem offered. He was opposed, he said, to funding the greenbacks with interest-bearing bonds; he believed the banking business should be divorced from the government; the greenbacks should be retired by the surplus revenues as rapidly as possible and a safe and elastic currency should be provided.

McCreary Says Bonds Will Be Necessary.

Mr. McCreary expressed the opinion in the event of the failure of some currency legislation at this session, $100,000,000 or $150,000,000 of bonds would have to be issued.

"How would the passage of this bill relieve the condition of the Treasury?" asked Mr. Dingley.

Mr. McCreary did not answer that question directly, but said the indorsement of the President and Secretary of the Treasury had been given to this bill. All the members of the House should unite in an earnest and sincere effort to reform the currency and give relief to the Treasury.

Mr. McCreary yielded a few minutes of his time to his colleague, Mr. Buckner, the new Democratic member from Kentucky, who spoke briefly in favor of the bill. In the course of the latter's remarks he eulogized President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as Democrats.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.) opposed the bill, attacking some of its provisions vigorously, especially the revival of State banks. While speaking of the depression existing in all enterprises he referred to the decline of 50 cents a ton on the price of coal, which, he said, had cost the people $20,000,000.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kas.) seized on this statement, and Mr. Adams and he had an interesting colloquy. When Mr. Adams concluded the committee rose. Mr. Quigg again attempted to get consideration for his New York Postoffice resolution, but Mr. Spring objected and it was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, and then, at 4:45, the House adjourned.

ALLEN ATTACKS SENATE RESTAURANT.

Price of Beefsteak Too Great for the Populist—Morgan's Reply to Turpie.

Washington, D. C., Jan 3.—[Special.]—Beefsteak and truffles occupied the attention of the Senate for a couple of hours this morning and thus the opening session after the holidays possessed a peculiarly appetizing odor, which was not generally expected, as it was hardly supposed a quorum would be present. Senator Allen, the Nebraska Populist, improved the opportunity to bring up his resolution for an investigation into the Senate restaurant. He made an impassioned speech and his remarks were chiefly based on an item in the bill of fare which gives the current price of beefsteak and truffles at $4. The Nebraska man was frank enough to confess that he did not know what truffles were, but he could not be made to believe that any steak with any "fixings" could be worth $4, especially when it was considered the government donated to the gentleman running the restaurant the rooms he occupied and all his dining-room and kitchen furniture, besides the important items of fuel and ice.

The Nebraska man objected strongly to paying any restaurant keeper from $8,000 to $10,000 a year, only to have him charge $4 for beefsteak and truffles. It is undoubtedly a fact that the keeper of the Senate restaurant has a good many privileges not enjoyed by the ordinary caterer in business, but they are no greater now than they have been for a generation, and it is the theory in the Senate legislation cannot proceed successfully unless the restaurant is conducted in a proper manner, and the Senators think nothing of spending $8,000 or $10,000 a year for the purpose of providing themselves with meat and drink. The Nebraska man's demand for an investigation will probably come to nothing, as it seems to have originated in some petty spite. He is making no objection on temperance grounds and did not criticise the price of drinks. Senator Allen' stood all alone in his attack on the restaurant privilege, while the proprietor of the concern, which, by the way, is not particularly first-class, was very ably defended by such dignitaries as Senators Hale, Vest, Hawley, and Manderson.

After the presentation of sundry resolutions and memorials Mr. Sherman, from the Committe on Foreign Affairs, reported and the Senate passed the resolution introduced by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, calling on the President for correspondence and other papers relative to the delivery by the United States Consul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities; also asking for information as to whether the two Japanese were put to death after being tortured; further, whether there was any understanding with the Chinese government that United States officers should aid, assist, and give safe conduct to any Japanese citizens desiring to leave China.

The Senate at 2 o'clock proceeded to the consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill. Mr. Morgan had the floor to make a speech, which he began by criticising Senators who opposed the bill by imputing to those who favored the bill motives other than patriotic. He defended the constitutionality of the present bill.

The Senator consumed a great portion of his speech in controverting the statements made by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Turpie) in his three days' speech against the bill before the holiday recess. The Senator had contended, said Mr. Morgan, the company must complete the canal by 1897, ten years from the date of the concessions. The fact was, however, asserted Mr. Morgan, the company had two years to make preliminary arrangements and ten years after, or until October, 1899, to complete the project. He argued against the proposition of Mr. Turpie the canal should be built by sections, and asserted the cost would be three times greater to build it than if constructed in the ordinary manner.

Mr. Morgan declared if the Senator's position regarding the possibility of the successful completion of the canal in view of the obstacles named by him was correct the substitute offered by Mr. Turpie, providing for a survey to ascertain the practicability of construction, was illogical. If the company had gone to London instead of coming to Washington for a charter the canal would now be completed or nearly so, and it would, like the Suez Canal, be under the civil and military control of Great Britain.

Regarding Mr. Turpie's allusions to the "beneficiaries" under the bill Mr. Morgan said in part:

> The Senator in his wild raid against the so-called beneficiaries of this bill, who will in fact be driven out of the most valuable of their rights if they become compelled to accept its provisions, seems to ignore the fact that another great Senator from Indiana, now dead, was a "beneficiary," as he calls them, and that an ex-President was its open and firm advocate. I do not know that these facts at all recommend the "snide" corporation to his friendship. Indeed, it may be President Harrison's support of the bill is the worst feature in it, according to his way of viewing the matter. I fear that this enterprise has such a lingering odor of Harrison about it that the Senator will never give his consent to the building of a canal in Nicaragua.
>
> The Senator from Indiana said after a long search he had failed to find any legislative precedent for the bill. The action of the government in taking $7,000,000 stock in the Bank of the United States and the law of 1874 providing for the indorsement of $30,000,000 of the bonds of the District of Columbia controvert this. Nothing exists or can exist beyond our territorial limits to abridge the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign countries.
>
> This subject is too great to be dwarfed into a target for the Senator's sardonic wit, and the bill before the Senate is too strong and too well adjusted to fall before any man's cynical sneers. The Senator from Indiana has only been thrashing over old straw and the meager yield of grain seems to provoke him, held as he is, under the torrid blaze of his genius, to make a very acute analysis.

Before Mr. Morgan finished his remarks the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Many Places in All Departments Filled—Lieber Made Judge Advocate-General.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

State—Herbert Wolcott Bowman, to be Consul-General of the United States at Barcelona, Spain; Andrew J. Patterson of Tennessee, Consul at Demerara, British Guiana.

Justice—T. Frank Clark of Florida, Attorney of the United States, Southern District of Florida.

To be Commissioner of Immigration—Walter P. Stradley of California, at the Port of San Francisco.

War—Col. G. Normal Lieber, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, to be Judge Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Navy—Lieutenant-Commander Franklin Hanford, to be Commander; Passed Assistant Engineer Robert W. Galt, to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer H. C. Leopold, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

To be Judges of Probate, Territory of Utah—Joseph Judd of Utah, for the County of San Pete; L. M. Olsen of Utah, for the County of Carbon.

Postmasters—John M. Baer, Appleton, Wis.; Frank L. Clarke, Augusta, Wis.; Vandyke Kratochwill, Boscobel, Wis.; Thomas Stone, Menominee, Wis.; Charles D. Eastman, Plymouth, Wis.; Roderick McGregor, River Falls, Wis.; Carl Zillier, Sheboygan, Wis.; T. E. Ryan, Waukesha, Wis.; Charles H. Shaw, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Frederick M. Meade, Marengo, Ill.; Lavinus L. Stark, Wheaton, Ill.; Charles E. Axt, Odell, Ill.; Andrew Wasem, Mount Vernon, Ind.; William A. Simmons, Mapleton, Ia.; Patrick H. Judge, Dewitt, Ia.; F. M. Marum, Eldora, Ia.; Martin D. Madden, Lyons, Ia.; Joseph H. Unangst, Marion, Ia.; Elizabeth Donohoe, East Tawas, Mich.; Frank J. Gove, Madelin, Minn.; Edward Fay, Moorhead, Minn.; George W. Hucker, Brunswick, Mo.; John S. Preston, Shelbina, Mo.; John C. Kesterson, Fairbury, Neb.

TO SETTLE GRAIN INSPECTION FIGHT

Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis Suggests Amendments to the Law.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The fight between the Merchants' Exchange and the State authorities relative to the charges for grain inspection, which in St. Louis are double what they are in Chicago, seems in a fair way for settlement. F. N. Judson, attorney for the Board of Directors for the exchange, recommends as follows:

Placing the appointment of the chief grain inspector in the hands of the Governor instead of the Board of Warehouse Commissioners.

Fixing charges for all service in the inspection of not more than 35 cents per car for inspection and 15 cents per car for weighing in public warehouses.

All fees from such services to be paid into the State Treasury monthly.

The recommendations further provide that the State Legislature appropriate sufficient for payment for salaries of the inspection department and that a chief grain inspector's appointees be subject to the approval of the Governor. These recommendations will be prepared in the form of an amendment to the existing grain inspection law and submitted to the Legislature at the coming session.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

TELL OF BLUEFIELDS.

GRESHAM'S REPORT OF MOSQUITO AFFAIRS REACHES THE SENATE.

In It He Recites the Conditions Leading Up to the Invasion and Subsequent Declaration of Martial Law—Arrival of English and American Men-of-War and the Measures Taken for the Protection of American Citizens in the Reservation—English Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The President today sent to the Senate about 300 pages of correspondence relative to Bluefields, summarized in the following letter:

> To the President: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution adopted by the Senate the 4th ult., requesting the President, "if not incompatible with public interest, to send to the Senate any reports of correspondence relating to affairs at Bluefields, in the Mosquito territory, and also to inform the Senate whether any American citizens have been arrested or the rights of any American citizens at Bluefields have been interfered with during the last two years by the Government of Nicaragua," has the honor to submit the correspondence called for, that the same may be transmitted to the Senate should the President deem it compatible with the public interest to do so.
>
> Although the resolution covers affairs at Bluefields during the last two years, the events to which it relates occurred within the last twelve months.
>
> In December, 1893, war broke out between Nicaragua and Honduras. In January a detachment of Hondurian troops seized Cape Gracias-à-Dios in Nicaragua, about sixty miles above the Mosquito strip. The Kearsarge was ordered to Bluefields to protect the interests of American citizens, but was wrecked on the way on Roncador Reef. Early in February the Government of Nicaragua sent a military force to the strip to repel the threatened invasion. Feb. 11 the Nicaraguans occupied the Bluff, and the 12th they took possession of Bluefields and proclaimed martial law in the reservation. Against this action Clarence, the so-called Mosquito Chief, protested.
>
> **Attempts a Provisional Government.**
>
> War vessels of Great Britain and later of the United States were sent to Bluefields to protect the respective foreign interests in that locality. The Nicaraguan Commissioner to the reservation attempted, with the concurrence of the British naval and consular representatives, to organize a provisional government for the strip, in which Nicaraguans and foreigners were to take part, but the endeavor proved abortive. This government withheld its sanction of the scheme as inimical to the sovereignty of Nicaragua and American interests at Bluefields refrained from participating in the proposed administration. British marines were temporarily landed to protect life and property in view of threatened disturbance, but they were withdrawn when the necessity for their presence no longer existed, and thereafter an American vessel sufficed for all needs of foreign protection.
>
> In July last a movement against the Nicaragua authority was temporarily successful, the so-called Indian government was for a time restored, the Bluff captured with loss of life on the part of Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguan garrison of Bluefields expelled. A few citizens of the United States, who were believed to have taken part in this insurrection, left the country. Two Americans, Lampton and Wiltbank, accepted municipal office under the short-lived régime, and they and ten or twelve others, mostly English and Jamaicans, were arbitrarily arrested and banished. The urgent remonstrance of this government and its demand that the two Americans be allowed a hearing and in any event an opportunity to arrange their affairs before expulsion, resulted in permission being given them to return to Bluefields under pledge of good behavior.
>
> With these exceptions and, perhaps, that of one Ausburn, whose return was for a short time refused, but afterwards allowed, the undersigned is not advised American citizens in Bluefields have been arrested. Sundry complaints growing out of interruptions of trade and use of American vessels by the Nicaraguan authorities have had proper attention and will doubtless yield to the usual methods of treatment.
>
> **Consul's Exequatur Is Withdrawn.**
>
> During the period covered by the events in question the Nicaraguan Government withdrew the exequatur of Mr. Braida, the United States Consul at San Juan del Norte, on the ground of his alleged unfriendly acts, but it was subsequently restored. An unfortunate incident threatened for a time to strain the good relations between this government and that of Nicaragua. One Wilson, an American citizen, having been murdered at Rama by Arguello, the temporary Governor of the town, a demand for the trial and punishment of the criminal and his accomplice was made. Arguello was arrested at Rama, but escaped with the evident connivance of the local authorities, and his rearrest and detention at Bluefields were followed by a second escape under circumstances indicating gross negligence, to say the least, on the part of those responsible for his safe custody. He is said to have fled the country, thus baffling the efforts of the proper authorities to do justice in the case. The Nicaraguan Government, however, testified its abhorrence of the atrocious crime by dismissing Torreo from the office of Governor of Rama and by sending a Commissioner to the reservation in place of Lacayo, who was in command at Bluefields at the time of the second escape.
>
> The facts above stated and incidental references to the treatment of the question of the inter-oceanic canal by the Government of Nicaragua appear in the correspondence.
>
> It will be observed from the beginning of the conflicts, which at times were serious, this government has steadily recognized the paramount sovereignty of Nicaragua over the entire reservation, yielding to the pretensions inconsistent with that sovereignty.
>
> **Alien Government on Alien Lines.**
>
> At no time during the last forty or fifty years has the so-called native Indian government in the strip been real. On the contrary it has been an alien municipal government administered according to alien methods. Although Americans and American interests have sometimes dominated in the strip this government, while intervening in proper cases for their protection, has constantly disavowed any right of its own or of its citizens to govern the reservation or partici pate in the political affairs.
>
> Whatever right of self-government the Indians enjoyed under the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Nicaragua was to be exercised by themselves and not by aliens in their name. That treaty contemplated the eventual surrender by the Indians of their strip, and their "incorporation into the Republic of Nicaragua on the same footing as other citizens of the republic."
>
> A copy of a convention, concluded the 20th of November last, is herewith communicated by which it is declared that the Mosquito Indians, while retaining "special privileges" in accordance with their "customs" and "racial disposition," have "agreed wholly to submit to the laws and authorities of Nicaragua for the purpose of forming part of the political and administrative organization."
>
> Great Britain, it is proper to say, has given this government the most positive assurance that she asserts no right of sovereignty or protection over the territory, but, on the contrary, respects the full and paramount sovereignty of the Government of Nicaragua. Respectfully submitted,
>
> W. Q. Gresham.

Another interesting portion of the correspondence is made up of the reports of Commander O'Neil of the United States steamer Marblehead, describing the status of the American residents at Bluefields. He says they are respectable, but preferred the mild and easy government of the Mosquitos to Nicaraguan rule, and he was obliged to caution them not to be too outspoken. The British subjects were Jamaica negroes, identified with the Mosquitos and hating the Nicaraguans. Upon his advice after the fight of July 5, Cabezas withdrew the Nicaraguan troops and tranquillity ensued, every foreigner rejoicing at the turn of affairs. The commander says Cabezas laid the blame of the outbreak upon Mr. Hatch, the acting British Vice-Consul, and he (O'Neil) would not be surprised if this were so, as Mr. Hatch was on most intimate terms with the Mosquitos. Cabezas also said he had allowed the British ship Cleopatra to take away 150 soldiers, as it was a matter of coercion.

England's Position in the Case.

A large part of the correspondence is that between Secretary Gresham and Ambassador Bayard in regard to England's position with reference to the control of the Mosquito, and it shows contrary to the popular belief that England views the settlement that has been achieved with a feeling of relief. Mr. Bayard details many interviews with Lord Kimberly.

It appears from a letter from Mr. Bayard Lord Kimberly has implied an invitation to the United States to join with Great Britain in devising a solution of the problem growing out of the Bluefields incident, but Gresham replied:

> Compliance with the invitation might imply willingness on the part of the administration to depart from the consistent policy pursued by previous administrations in dealing with the Central-American question. The situation at Bluefields and elsewhere in this strip presents no question difficult of solution. The sovereignty of Nicaragua over the whole of the national domain is unquestionable.

August 10 Mr. Bayard quotes the British Secretary as saying the presence of a British vessel and armed forces at Bluefields had no other object or purpose than to protect the lives and property of British subjects during a period of lawlessness and strife and that the only desire beyond that was to induce the Nicaraguans to treat the Indians with forbearance and moderation and not shoot them down, as they were apt to do.

Nov. 24 Mr. Bayard writes Lord Kimberly repeated to him with much emphasis he had no other wish than to act in accord and with the approval of the United States in matters concerning political control in Central America.

Dec. 19 Secretary Gresham wired Mr. Bayard:

> Capt. Sumner, Commander of the Columbia, telegraphs from Jamaica that he is informed the British Government has notified Chief Clarence at that place it will not recognize the Nicaraguan Commissioner in Mosquito and to hold himself in readiness to be taken to Bluefields. This information is not consistent with what the Earl of Kimberly told you and is not credited here.

Replying on the 20th Mr. Bayard said:

> All instructions and reports of reëstablishing Clarence at Bluefields are denied absolutely at the Foreign Office. Sensational attempts are apparent to create a misunderstanding and misrepresent the relations and intentions of the United States and Great Britain in connection with Nicaraguan affairs.

The 22d he writes:

> Her Majesty's Government is well pleased with the prospect of having Clarence and his fortunes eliminated from political responsibility. There was the most open expression of satisfaction at the Foreign Office upon the reported voluntary incorporation of the Indians with the rest of Nicaragua, for it was a consummation devoutly to be wished, and it was glad to be free from the subject.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES OF THE CAPITAL.

New Postal Business Causes the Opening of Many Money Order Offices.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—As a result of increase of postal business during the last three months twenty-nine international money-order offices, ninety domestic money-order offices, and 102 limited money-order offices will be established Jan. 7. Pennsylvania and Texas will have seven new domestic offices each, California six, Ohio five, Washington, Indiana, Michigan, and Oklahoma, four each; Colorado, Georgia, Indian Territory, Minnesota, and Missouri, three each; Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin, two each, and one each in twelve other States. The new international offices are: Angel's Camp, Lorin, and Tomales, Cal.; Jewett City, Conn.; Neoga, Ill.; Clyton and Winamac, Ind.; Durant, I. T.; Mystic, Ia.; Kennebunk, Me.; Sharon, Mass.; Grayling, Homer, and Imlay City, Mich.; Wolverton, Minn.; Minter City, Miss.; North Tarrytown, Rye, and Sackett Harbor, N. Y.; Johnstown and Milton, N. D.; Perry, Ok.; Audenreid and Sheffield, Pa.; Shiner, Tex.; Ashland, Va.; and Lodi, South Milwaukee, and South Superior, Wis.

Ricks' Case Before the Full Committee.

There is a probability that the full Committee on Judiciary of the House will consider the case of Judge Ricks of Cleveland, O., and make a report to the House without the intervention of the subcommittee which investigated the charges. Representative Bailey of Texas has been too ill to prepare his report and will lay the whole matter before the Judiciary committee. If the committee should recommend Judge Ricks be impeached, it is hardly probable impeachment proceedings could be begun during this session.

Bounty for Sugar Producers.

Senator Caffery introduced a bill "for the relief of the sugar producers," providing for the payment of a bounty on the present year's crop of one cent a pound on sugar testing 90 degrees by polariscope and of nine-tenths of a cent on sugar testing below that figure. The bill also provides for the payment of a bounty on the last year's crop to those who failed to collect before the present tariff law went into effect.

Washington Brevities.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate an estimate of a deficiency of $7,000 in the Indian police appropriation.

The Civil Service Commission has under consideration charges of political assessments and partisan removals in the San Francisco Custom-House.

Bids were opened at the Agricultural Department for the purchase of an experimental sugar factory at Medicine Lodge, Kas. There was but one offer, by A. W. Walburn of Chicago.

Senator Manderson denies he will be a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, saying he withdrew to resume law practice. He says it is a question whether the Republicans will organize the Senate, as he does not think it is good policy unless there is a clear majority.

The Senate has received a letter from the Secretary of State transmitting a dispatch from the United States Ambassador at Paris saying he had delivered to the widow of President Carnot engrossed copies of resolutions of sympathy of the American Congress relative to the death of President Carnot.

Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin gave a hearing to representatives of the Sugar Importers' Association of New York on the subject of a uniform basis of values. The Secretary granted the request of the committee for permission to file a brief setting forth their grievances and wishes.

PRICES IN PLATE GLASS TRADE.

President Conger Says the Diamond Company Meets Competition.

Akron, O., Jan. 3.—Col. A. L. Conger, the President of the Diamond Plate Glass company of Kokomo and Elwood, Ind., when shown a copy of the dispatch from C. B. McLean of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, in which Mr. McLean said the Diamond company had notified them they would cut the price in plate glass 20 per cent, said today: "The plate glass business has been badly demoralized. All the companies have been selling glass at more than 40 per cent less than we were prior to the panic. Each factory is anxious to get orders to run its plant through the winter months and keep its labor employed. The Diamond company is in the position of every other company in the business and simply meets competition to retain its business, just as all the Pittsburg companies do."

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Two members of the contemplated plate glass trust are here trying to persuade jobbers they have been acting in good faith and that there has been no intention of mulcting the middlemen. The ambassadors are Mr. Riegelman of the Pittsburg plate glass works and Mr. Chissnell of the Diamond works in Indiana, with a capital of $2,000,000. They say their companies, with some others, had all arrangements made for a monopoly of the manufacture when the Howard Glass company of Pittsburg backed out, destroying the combination. Now comes the announcement of a further cut of 20 per cent in prices by the big companies, the object of course being to "freeze out" the Howard company, and to force it to join the trust. Charles Baumbach of the Charles Baumbach company, says: "I am convinced of the formation of this plate glass trust is merely a matter of a short time." J. E. Patton Jr. says the combination will go through.

FOR A GENERAL BONDED WAREHOUSE

First Application Under the Provisions of the Wilson Bill.

Application has been made through the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the establishment of a general bonded warehouse in Chicago by the Sibley Warehouse company. This is the first application for such a establishment, provision for which was made in the Wilson bill. There have been for years special bonded warehouses for the care of spirits manufactured from fruits. The extension of the law to spirits manufactured from grain will be of great benefit to the wholesale and retail liquor dealers. Heretofore when the liquor dealers purchased liquors in bond, they were compelled to leave them in the bonded warehouse attached to the distillery until such time as they paid the tax. Under the new regulations the liquor can be shipped in bond to the general bonded warehouse until needed. The tax can then be paid in the home office and the dealer avoid much trouble. When his liquor is in the general warehouse he has the satisfaction of knowing that the goods cannot be changed on him and the warehouse receipt will have a local commercial value similar to that of a grain receipt. The Sibley Warehouse company is a new corporation about organized, which will succeed Hiram W. Sibley & Co., whose warehouse, North Clark street and the river, is one of the most valuable plants in the city. The warehouse company has been conducting a special bonded warehouse for a number of years. Under the new license it is expected to handle an enormous amount of liquor, as Chicago merchants are said to carry stocks in distillery warehouses to the value of $20,000,000. James B. Wilbur is the President and A. S. Warner the Secretary of the new corporation.

Attempted Bank Robbery Blocked.

Chardon, O., Jan. 3.—At 2 o'clock this morning two men named Philips and Taintor, sleeping up-stairs in the First National Bank building, were awakened by hearing burglars at work in the bank. They secured revolvers and started down-stairs, when two men opened fire on them. Taintor and Phillips responded in kind and the cracksmen ran to a sleigh near by and drove away. The vault, although somewhat damaged, had not been opened.

OH! IF I ONLY HAD
Her Complexion! Why it is easily obtained.
Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. John's Military Academy,
DELAFIELD, WIS.
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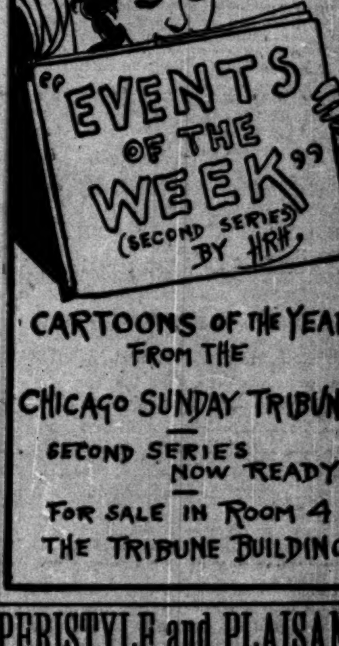
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ADVANCE ALL AROUND

DECREASE IN THE WORLD'S VISIBLE HELPS WHEAT PRICES.

National Elevator Wheat to Be Moved Out—Vessel Room Engaged for Spring Shipment—Elevator People Get Their Hands on Loose Lots of Cash Wheat—Corn Opens Easy but Tones Up Later On—Receipts of Hogs Continue Large—Street and Other Produce Mar[illegible]

The cash side of the house again furnished a fair proportion of the features of interest in the wheat trade. John J. Bryant was credited with engaging vessel room for 350,000 bu wheat, and is expected to load that amount out of the National Elevator. When Mr. Bryant began picking up the Murry Nelson warehouse receipts a month or so ago it was supposed that he was acting in the interest of the owners of the National Elevator to prevent the wheat being moved out. The chartering of seven boats presumably for spring shipment upset this theory. The trade is divided in opinion as to whether the grain will be loaded into vessels to lie in the river until the opening of navigation or moved into other warehouses. The new cash business was of peculiar character. It was of considerable volume, but the sales were not to shippers. There was no inclination among lake freight men to reduce the winter rate below 2⅝c, and it was claimed that a shipper could barely get out even by paying 4c under May price. There was, however, fairly good demand from shippers on that basis. Transfers of outside lots of cash grain were made, however, at 3¾c under May price and the inference was that the elevator men were bidding up to control the wheat and prevent its going into vessels, where it would not perform its proper function of earning elevator storage charges. The demand for wheat for spring shipment which has been developed threatened to move out the grain which the elevator men have been at considerable pains to bring to Chicago, and they have come into the market to check it. There was little left of the weevil scare, but there are plenty of people in the trade who are at sea regarding the cash wheat situation. One day there is a report that a shipper has refused the cargo of grain tendered him and forced the elevator man, offering to take it off his hands, while the next day brokers supposed to be acting for the elevator people are bidding up a full quarter of a cent for wheat. There are receivers and shippers who want to know what the Inspection Department is doing about the complaints which were made. They want to know why "weevily" wheat is not posted when discovered, and also what was the procedure in reinstating the cargo of wheat which was practically discredited by the refusal of a shipper to accept it as contract grade. By sample: No. 4 red sold at 49½@49¾c; No. 3 red, 52¼@52¾c; No. 3 hard, 53½@54c; and No. 2 hard, 55@56c. May wheat opened a shade below the previous closing price, with the feeling rather easy. The low point of the day was registered early at 57⅛@57¼c. The preponderance of news favored holders of wheat. A favorable estimate from *Bradstreet* was expected and realized. The speculative trade got in shape for it, and the announcement of a decrease in the world's visible of 2,473,000 bu did not change prices much. At the time the estimate was received May wheat was selling at 57½c. Shorts covered during the latter part of the session and closed the market at 57⅝@57⅞c. Stocks east of the Rocky Mountains decreased 881,000 bu, on the Pacific coast 390,000 bu, and in and afloat for Europe 1,197,000 bu. There were more confirmations of Argentine damage and a light movement of wheat. Primary points had only 232,000 bu in receipts, against exports in wheat and flour of 462,000 bu. The clearances of wheat were disappointing, however, at 33,000 bu. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 176 cars, against 360 cars the same day last year. Local receipts were posted at 48 cars, with 173,000 bu inspected out of store. New York reported some new seaboard business, but the 55 loads reported Thursday were poorly represented by 33,000 bu. Cables were lower and the *Price Current* summary bearish. Liverpool was quoted ¼@½d off, with Berlin and Paris both lower. The most of the advance was made late in the day, the market reacting from the overselling earlier. The market was described as one in which an advance had been scored, for which the bulls were apologizing.

Corn Market Opened Easy.

The corn market opened with a decline of ⅛@¼c on the May option. There were heavy sales by receivers and liquidation by speculators. The range of the day was narrow, the market closing firm at last prices of Thursday in sympathy with wheat. The Liverpool market was weak and outside domestic markets featureless. Primary points had receipts of 578,000 bu against exports of 137,000 bu. The local inspection showed receipts of 336 cars, with 52,000 bu loaded out of unlicensed warehouses into boats for spring shipment. Although Murray predicts an early decrease in the corn movement, the trade yesterday indicated apprehension of a big run for some time to come. Sample corn opened about ½c off, but closed at about last prices of Thursday. Illinois Central No. 3 yellow sold largely at 41c to go to store, but near the close brought 41½c. No. 3 yellow on all other roads except the Wabash sold at 41⅛c and on the Wabash at 41¾c. No. 3 and No. 3 white corn sold ¼@½c discount, depending on location. There was no market for through billed corn to speak of.

Oats were steady nearly all day, but business was fair in amount. May opened at a former closing price of 31⅝c and touched 31½c, but sold off later to 31⅛c, closing at 31⅜c again. The support came principally from shorts. Bartlett-Frazier were the prominent sellers, but were also on the other side of the market. Tom Bennett was a moderate seller. There was practically nothing in the way of news. The sample market was quiet and steady. The offerings were moderate.

In the rye market trading was of a small order because spot stuff was so scarce. The good demand rendered the market firm. Sample lots of No. 2 ranged at 50@50½c and No. 2 to go to store was nominally 48c, as was January. Futures were neglected. February was quotably 49c; April, 51c; and May, 52c, sellers. Receipts were limited to one car.

The inspection sheet showed only 13 cars of barley in and not all of these appeared on the market. For that reason the regular market was lacking in interest. Activity in lots to arrive continued and sales aggregating 40,000 bu were reported, but not all of it was new business. Prices held well up to the mark established Wednesday. No. 2 f. o. b. sold sparingly at 55½c. No. 3 sold at 52½@54½c and common to fair at 51½@52c.

Flaxseed coming to this market is grading better and the opinion prevails that most of the damaged seed has been marketed. Out of the small arrivals, 10 cars, yesterday 9 graded No. 1. The out movement was small at 550 bu. Business was characterized by a minimum of interest. A few cars of No. 1 on track sold at $1.39, the highest price of Wednesday. No futures were offered. For May $1.43 was bid.

Practically nothing was done in timothy and clover seed. Prime timothy was quotably $5.52½, prime clover $9.10@9.15, and February $9.30.

Hog receipts were 4,000 in excess of the estimate. The market for product was easy until grain advanced, when the feeling became stronger and a close was made at the top prices of the day. The packing for the week is figured by Murray as the same as that of the same week of 1894.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The *Price Current* summary was as follows: "Large portion winter wheat area favored with snow, giving protection and beneficial moisture; general outlook assuring. Offerings of wheat generally light, with decreasing tendency. Fair offerings of corn, with probable early decrease. Wheat feeding lessened, but maintaining previous estimates."

There is plenty of election talk again. Another directory slate is being fixed up and J. H. Hurlbut is being talked of as a candidate for President.

N. K. Fairbank Co.'s letter says: "Stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat and in the United States are 180,836 tcs, against 141,510 tcs last month, and 83,627 tcs one year ago."

A St. Petersburg cable says: "According to official reports the crops are in better condition than last year, although the area cultivated is certainly much smaller."

Wheat was a trifle easier on the curb late in the day. Puts on May wheat ranged at 57½@57⅝c and calls 57⅞@58⅛c. Puts on May corn sold at 47⅛@47⅜c and calls at 47⅝@47⅞c.

A dispatch to Milmine-Bodman said that the export purchases for Portugal account would amount to 600,000 bu and that that amount would clear from New York within thirty days.

Another dispatch stated that the Minneapolis mills are running about 10,000 brls a day and will increase as orders warrant them.

The receipts for today are estimated at: Wheat, 70 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 120 cars; and 31,000 hogs.

Bran was in tame demand and values easier. Sales were at $12.75@13.00.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 4, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Jan.	53⅛	53 @ 53⅜	53⅜	61⅛
May	57⅜	57⅛@ 57⅞	57⅞	66⅜
July	57⅞	57⅜@ 58⅜	58⅜	68⅜
CORN.				
Jan.	44⅜	44⅛@ 44⅜	44⅜	35⅜
May	47⅜	47⅛@ 47⅜	47⅜	39
OATS.				
Jan.	28⅛	28⅛@ 28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
May	31⅜	31⅛@ 31⅜	31⅜	30⅛
MESS PORK.				
Jan.	11.30	11.37½@11.40	11.40	12.77½
May	11.65	11.60 @11.72½	11.72½	12.82½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan.	6.75	6.72½@ 6.77½	6.77½	7.82½
May	6.92½	6.90 @ 6.95	6.95	7.60
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan.	5.67½	5.67½@ 5.72½	5.72½	6.50
May	5.92½	5.90 @ 5.97½	5.97½	6.62½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat	28	17	2	47
Spring wheat	......	1	......	1
Corn	6	328	2	336
Oats	87	34	......	121
Rye	1	......	......	1
Barley	6	6	1	13
Totals	128	386	5	519

Inspected out: 173,078 bu wheat. From unlicensed elevators, 52,369 bu corn, and 105,247 bu oats.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, compared with the corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.
Flour, brls	5,025	37,061	3,847	21,230
Wheat, bu	44,888	84,156	3,434	6,570
Corn, bu	342,143	782,949	26,631	272,516
Oats, bu	142,100	388,750	136,809	221,844
Rye, bu	2,600	5,635	650	3,641
Barley, bu	38,100	78,440	13,160	44,720
T. Seed, lbs	15,000	244,200	20,741	60,757
C Seed, lbs	5,000	27,000	170,226	182,363
Oth S'd, lbs	58,800	24,000	1,220	......
F. Seed, bu	5,900	24,625	4,954	4,046
B. Corn, lbs	86,200	60,250	3,880	40,660
Cheese, lbs	57,420	135,815	113,172	138,380
Butter, lbs	344,513	482,346	342,065	348,176
Hides, lbs	281,281	494,125	534,314	550,[illegible]50
Wool, lbs	19,500	20,540	81,975	12,200

BOOM IN THE ORANGE MARKET.

Definite Reports Make the Florida Crop a Ruin—Californias Higher.

Definite information was received on South Water street yesterday relative to the extent of the damage done to the orange crop in Florida by the severe freeze of last week. The injury is even worse than the first reports indicated and beyond a doubt the crop is practically ruined except in isolated instances. Fully as much fruit was on the trees when the frost came as had been shipped out before Dec. 25 and the loss to growers will be enormous. It is reported that many growers will be forced to make assignments. Leaving out of the count a few cars now in transit the arrivals of Floridas in this market will cut a small figure from now on. The fruit received yesterday was so poor that it had to be peddled out in most instances. Choice fruit that sold at $2.00@2.50 per box last week went as high as $4.00 in a jobbing way.

Mr. Frye of the Earl Fruit company said: "Our advices show that the Florida crop is utterly ruined. Our agent at Jacksonville says that he has received final returns from over twenty of the leading fruit centers, including Citra and Okala, and that they all tell of an utter destruction."

The demand for California oranges in the absence of the Floridas will be heavy, but it is undoubtedly true that the Californians have raised their prices too high at the outset. On the strength of the news from Florida the growers raised prices again yesterday, making an upturn of 25c per box. Navels were quoted f. o. b. California at $1.75@2.25 per box and seedlings at $1.25@1.75. The Chicago price would mean an addition of 87½c for freight. The California crop is estimated at 500,000 cars, which is large, due to increased acreage. The quality averages well. The navels are excellent and the seedlings light, with sizes in both cases desirable. The apple market was strong in sympathy with oranges.

The Produce Exchange appointed a committee of five to draft a bill and bring it before the Legislature with a view to bringing decided action to bear on filled cheese and oleomargarine. The Elgin Exchange will be asked to coöperate.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 24c; firsts, 21@23c; seconds, 17@20c; thirds, 12@16c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 20c; firsts, 15@17c; seconds, 10@12c; packing stock, 8@10c.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9½c per lb; twins 9¾c; Young Americas, 10c; slightly skimmed, 7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Fresh, candled stock, 19@20½c; cold storage, 13@15c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.00@1.25; redhead ducks, $3.00@3.50; mallards, $2.75@3.25; blue wing teal, $1.75@2.00; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $5.00@5.25 per doz; quail, $1.50@1.60 per doz; partridge, $3.50@4.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.00 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c, good to choice $1.00@1.75; lemons, common to choice, $3.00@3.50 per box; cranberries, $10.00@11.50 per brl; Florida oranges, $2.25@3.50 per box; California pears, $1.75@2.25; Catawba grapes, 25@35c per 8-lb basket; Malaga grapes, $6.00 per 55-lb keg.

HAY—Receipts, 543 tons; shipments, 94 tons. Demand moderate and offerings fair; market steady. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.50@11.00; No. 2 at $9.00@10.00; mixed nominal at $7.00@9.00; upland prairie at $8.50@10.00 for good to choice, and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 calfskin, 8c; No. 1 do, 6½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4⅝c per lb; No. 2 do, 4⅛c.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 7½@8c; roosters, 4½@5c; turkeys, 7½@8c; geese, 8½@10c; ducks, 9½@11c. Live: Turkeys, 6@6½c; springs, 7c; roosters, 4c; duck, 8½@9c; geese, full feathered, $5.50@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carloads: Hebrons, 55@62c per bu; Burbanks, 60@65c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2.00@2.50 per brl; Illinois, $2.00@2.25 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages, $4.00@5.00 per hundred; celery, 20@25c per doz; string beans, green and wax, $1.50@3.50 per box; cauliflower, fancy, $2.50 per crate; onions, $1.25@1.50 per brl; lettuce, home grown, $1.00@1.25 per 4-doz case; Florida tomatoes, $3.50@4.00 per 6-basket case; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80@90c per brl; squash, 75c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements, with Closing Quotations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, none; receipts, 650 bu. Spot was in fair demand at full prices, exporters taking 12 loads, embracing No. 2 red f. o. b. afloat at May price to ¼c over, part for forward loading; do f. o. b. store at ⅞c under May; No. 1 hard quoted at 9c over May f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern 8c over and No. 1 Manitoba at 8c over. Futures opened dull and flat, but closed more active and stronger. Exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 33,445 bu, against 298,078 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 48,087 bu; receipts, 26,100 bu. Spot opened weak, but closed firm. Sales: 1,000 bu No 3 at 49⅛c, central; 4,000 bu old do at 51c; steamer mixed held at 50c, elevator; do f. o. b. afloat at 51⅜c. Futures opened dull and easier, but closed stronger. Oats—Exports, 1,444 bu; receipts, 47,250 bu. Spot quiet and irregular; white and mixed firm. Sales: 5,000 bu No. 2 white at 38⅜c; January do at 38⅛c; February do at 38⅜c; 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 34⅜c; 20,000 bu ungraded at 38@42½c for white and 34@36c for mixed. Futures opened weak, but closed stronger. Rye—Quiet; car lots 55@56c delivered. Official quotations:

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
Feb	......	61	61⅝	61⅝	60⅞
March	61⅝	61⅝	62	62	61⅝
May	62⅛	62 1-16	62⅝	62⅝	62⅛
July	62⅜	62⅜	63⅛	63⅛	62⅜
CORN.					
Jan	51	51	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛
Feb	51 1-16	51 1-16	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
May	51⅛	51 1-16	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜
OATS.					
Jan	......	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Feb	35 5-16	35⅛	35½	35½	35½
May	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35½	35½

COFFEE—The contract market opened firm at unchanged prices to 10 points in advance, with the strength most noticeable on the late deliveries. Later in the day Havre took a downward turn and our market responded with a decline of 10 to 15 points. Havre opened ¼@1f higher. Hamburg was ¼@1 pfennig higher. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 41,000 bags. The Rio market was firm and Santos firm. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 10¾d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 7,700 bags. American visible supply 506,590. Today's sales:

Months.	Bags.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	3,250	13.65	13.60	13.60@13.65
March	2,750	13.40	13.25	13.30@13.35
April	500	13.25	13.25	13.20@13.30
May	3,250	13.20	13.10	13.05@13.10
July	250	13.20	13.20	13.05@13.15
Sept'mb'r	3,000	13.20	13.05	13.05@13.10
October	500	13.05	13.05	13.05@13.15
Decemb'r	250	13.05	13.05	13.05@13.10

COTTON—Liverpool this morning reported a good demand for spot cotton at 1-32c decline in quotations. Middling uplands 3 1-32c. Future deliveries were quiet and steady at 2-64c to 3-64c decline from yesterday's values. Our market for future deliveries opened steady at 2 to 3 points decline from last night's closing prices. Manchester reports yarns in buyers' favor and cloths quiet. During the afternoon the market was dull and steady, with a very slight improvement. Receipts at the ports are 40,000 bales. The Southern markets are easy to steady, with 1-16 decline at Norfolk. The spot market is dull at former quotations. Middling uplands, 5 1-16. No sales reported; deliveries on contract 1,200 bales. Transactions in futures, 7,100 bales. The range of prices for the day was as follows:

Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.45@.....
February	5.48	5.48	5.46	5.47@.....
March	5.51	5.52	5.49	5.51@.....
April	5.55	5.56	5.54	5.55@5.56
May	5.61	5.62	5.59	5.61@5.62
June	5.65	5.66	5.63	5.65@5.66
July	5.75	5.75	5.73	5.74@5.75
September	.....	5.79	5.79	.....@.....

SUGARS—Raws more inactive and nominal on the basis of 3c for 96 test centrifugal, 2⅝c for 89 test muscovados, and 2⅜c for 89 test molasses sugar. Refined steady but dull.

CHEESE—Large, colored, fancy, 11½c.

EGGS—24@25c.

BUTTER—Receipts of fancy fresh creamery are small, the demand has not improved, but prices remain firm; under grades steadier. Creamery, Elgin, and other Western extras, 25c; do Westerns seconds to firsts, 18@23c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 12@18c; dairy remains firm; 14@16c; do thirds to seconds, 10@12c; do factory, fresh firsts, 12@13c; do thirds to seconds, 9@11c.

PETROLEUM—United closed 95c bid.

COTTONSEED OIL—Inactive, and tending downward, quotations nominal. Prime crude, 24@24½.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Weak. Engagements 24,000 bu to Antwerp at 1⅝d; 16,000 bu to London at 1⅜d in store.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat opened barely steady this morning and acted weak. The holiday indifference grows. At the opening there was an interchange of a few 5,000 bu lots from May into the July future; other than that the market ruled almost stagnant. There was a closing snap that was relished by the bulls. The advance was not heavy but it was of good quality. May wheat opened at 59⅛c, against 59¼@59⅜c yesterday, firmed up to 59⅛@59⅜c, dropped to 59 1-16c, firmed up to 59⅜c, and dropped slightly to the closing price; July opened at 60c, the same as yesterday's close, gained ⅛c; sold down to 59⅞c, and firmed up to the close. Cash wheat was fairly active with a good demand from local millers. Washburn and Crosby were the largest buyers. No. 1 hard was held at 60⅛c. No. 1 Northern sold largely at 59⅛c and No. 2 at about 1c to 1½c under No. 1. Receipts were 111 cars, against 236 cars last year. Close: January, 58⅛c; May, 59⅜@59½c; July, 60⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 60⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 57⅞c. Flour is quiet with no special feature to save dullness. First patents, $3.10@3.50; second patents, $2.85@3.10; fancy export, bakers, $2.10@2.30; red dog, $1.65@1.75.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; spot 60@60⅛c; month, 60@60⅛c; February, 60⅞@61c; May, 62⅜@62⅝c; steamer No. 2 red, 57@57⅛c; receipts, 4,150 bu; shipments, 32,000 bu; stocks, 78,217 bu; sales, 110,000 bu; Southern wheat, by sample, 59@61c; do on grade, 57½@60⅛c. Corn firm; spot and month, 47⅛@47⅜c; February, 47⅝@48⅛c; May, 50½@50⅝c; steamer mixed, 46@46⅛c; receipts, 9,410 bu; shipments, 85,715 bu; stock, 1,101,712 bu; sales, 32,000 bu; Southern white corn, 46⅝@48⅛c; do yellow, 46⅝@47⅛c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 38@38⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 37@37½c; receipts, 2,855 bu; stock, 151,320 bu. Rye slow; No. 2, 57@57⅛c; receipts, 709 bu; stock, 37,067 bu. Ocean grain freights inactive and weak; unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened ⅛c lower but soon recovered, and though it ruled unsettled, closed ⅛@⅜c above yesterday; No. 2 red cash, 51⅛c; January, 52c; May, 54⅞@55c. Corn was dull, with only local speculation, closing about unchanged; No. 2 mixed cash, 42c; January, 42⅛c; February, 42⅛c; May, 44⅝c. Oats after a weak opening rallied to a firm close; No. 2 cash, 30⅛c; January, 30⅜c; May, 31⅛c. Rye—No. 2 offered east side, 53c; bid, 51½c. Barley—Steady; sales Iowa, 56c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000; wheat, 2,000; corn, 23,000; oats, 11,000. Shipments—Flour, 5,000; wheat, none; corn, 2,000; oats, 23,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally steady; No. 2 hard, 52⅛c; No. 2 red, 51@51½c; rejected, 46@47c. Sales by sample on Change f. o. b. Mississippi River No. 2 hard, 58c; No. 2 red, 57@57⅛c. Corn—Steady and strong; No. 2 mixed, 40⅞@41⅛c; No. 2 white, 41⅛c. Oats—Slow; No. 2 mixed, 31@31⅛c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye—Firm; No. 2 nominally, 49c. Flaxseed—Dull; nominally $1.27@1.29. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu. Shipments—None.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 hard, cash, 61c; May, 63⅛c; July, 64c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59⅛c; May, 62c; July, 62⅜c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56⅛c; No. 3, 53⅛c; rejected, 50⅛c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, in round lots, 61⅛c; No. 1 hard, in carlots, 61⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅞c. Rye, 46c. Oats—No. 2, 30⅜c; No. 3, 30⅛c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 65; oats, 6; barley, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 76,848 bu; rye, 358 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 50 bu; rye, 358 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 3.—GRAIN—Corn easier; No. 2, 40⅛c; No. 3, 40⅛c. Oats steady, moderate; No. 2 white, 30⅛@30⅜c; No. 3 do, 29⅞@30c. Rye dull, nominal; No. 2, 50c. WHISKY—Firm; highwine basis $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 14,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, none; oats, 28,600; rye, none; barley, 2,800 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 57½c; No. 3 red, 56c. Corn unchanged; No. 2 yellow, 46⅜@47c; No. 3 yellow, 46⅛c; No. 3 corn, 45⅜@46c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 35⅜@36c; No. 3 white, 35⅛c; No. 2 oats, 34⅛c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 95c; good, $1.00; spirits steady, 24⅜c. TAR—Firm; 95c. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

REPORT ON LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour, with Quotations of Closing Prices.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot quiet, but steady; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures opened dull, with near and distant positions 1 farthing lower, and closing steady, with near positions 1 to 2 farthings lower and distant positions 1 farthing lower; business about equally distributed; January, 4s 9¼d; February, 4s 9¼d; March, 4s 10¼d; April, 4s 10¼d; May, 4s 11d. Corn—Spot easy; American mixed, 4s 5d for new. Futures opened weak, with near and distant positions 4 farthings lower; closed quiet, with near positions 4 farthings lower and distant positions 3 farthings lower; business heaviest on early positions; January, 4s 2d; February, 4s 2d; March, 4s 2¼d; April, 4s 2¼d; May, 4s 2¼d. Flour—Dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet, steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 32s; short rib, 28 lbs, 32s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 32s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 32s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 34s; short clear, midheavy, 35 lbs, 32s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 42s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 28s 6d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 3⅜d; hindquarters, 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 41s. Tallow—Fine North American nominal, 23s. Beef—Extra mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess fine Western, 60s; do medium, 53s 9d. Lard quiet; prime Western, 35s 3d; refined in pails, 36s 6d. Cheese steady; demand moderate; finest American white, 50s 6d; finest American colored, 51s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 75s; good, 60s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 3d. Resin—Common, 3s 9d. Cotton-seed oil—Liverpool refined, 18s 6d. Linseed oil—21s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 5⅛d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 3⅜d; hindquarters, 6d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f.o.b., Liverpool, £7 10s. Hops at London (Pacific coast), £2 15s. Peas—Canadian, 4s 11d.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Calcutta linseed spot, 37s 9d; January and December shipments via Cape, 37s 9d. Cane sugar dull; centrifugal Java, 11s 9d; muscovado fair refining, 9s.

MILLING BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

Output Generally Small, Low Prices Forced on the Millers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 3.—The *Northwestern Miller* gives the following epitome of the week's milling business:

Minneapolis mills ground only 55,320 brls of flour last week against 81,445 week before last, 141,475 in 1893, and 103,600 in 1892. This week the output promises to approximate 80,000 brls. Little change in flour, unless dullness more pronounced. Light as output was, the week's sales lacked some of selling it. A little more export seems to have been worked, though low prices had to be accepted. Foreigners have shown a little more interest for a few days past. They want bakers mostly, but millers here are not free sellers of this grade. Some firms advanced prices 10c or more at the mills to allow for higher cost cash wheat. Red dog a trifle easier and offal not over strong, prices being too high to permit of Eastern sales. Export flour shipments, 9,220 brls, against 13,275 the week before, 29,635 in 1893, and 18,965 in 1892.

Duluth-Superior output only 1,750 brls, against 3,932 the previous week; 46,624 in 1893, and 10,090 in 1892. Only one mill going this week and the production will be small; most of the others will not start until after Jan. 15. Flour not improved and wheat fractionally higher. Flour, however, is 5@10c lower and disparity between what mills hold for and what can be obtained lessened proportionately. Foreign unchanged and shows usual lack of life characteristic of holidays. No exports last week. Stock flour on hand 77,000 brls, against 25,500 in 1893.

Milwaukee—Output, 19,630 brls, against 36,498 preceding week, 23,850 in 1893, and 10,950 in 1892. Mills will be down most of the present week, having enough flour on hand to fill the few orders coming in. Trade is dull. Not much flour has left this market for two weeks. Foreign traders have made some inquiries for prices, but that ended it, as nothing can be done abroad at present. Export shipments, 5,500 sacks, against 1,000 week before. Prices of all grades held two weeks, with no apparent change.

Nine St. Louis mills were idle last week and those in operation made only 19,200 brls, against 35,900 the week before. Trade was stagnant, as is the rule at holiday season. Few sales reported for either domestic or export. St. Louis mills moving to secure consent of millers generally to sell flour for cash.

Valley of the Ohio mills reported business as dull as it could be, with nothing cheering as to prospects.

Foreign cablegrams report British markets quiet, with prices about the same.

New York experienced another week of small trade, with business much curtailed by the holidays.

The Michigan Millers' Association will meet Jan. 15 at Lansing.

Hardly any business was done at Philadelphia, stock taking, etc., monopolizing attention.

Tennessee millers say the last week broke all records for dullness.

Small output made by Toledo mills.

Buffalo mills run very slowly; freight movement eastward blocked by the blizzard.

The week in the Baltimore market was conspicuous for nothing but dullness and the general disposition of trade to close its books and see how it stands.

In North Dakota the week was unsatisfactory. A number of mills started up to run a week or two to meet the local trade for flour and feed, the call for the latter being in excess of the supply. These mills, or some of them, are again shut down, and will remain until a change for the better.

A Battle Holiday in Texas.

April 21, the anniversary of the great battle of San Jacinto, is a Texan holiday.

FIGHT THE SCHEME.

LAKE STREET BONDHOLDERS WILL ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION.

Some of the Heavy Holders Will Not Accept the Money for Their Coupons from a Third Party—Bondholders' Protective Committee Will Be Organized—Progress of the Loop—Heavy Market for Elevated Securities—Sterling Rates Still Advancing.

Some of the Lake street bondholders are going to fight. They do not propose to accept the situation as they find it and part with their coupons upon the understanding that the coupons will not be cancelled. As a rule bondholders are submitting to the arrangement and are taking their money, but several of the largest bondholders have declined to do that. They have seen attorneys in regard to their legal standing and it is probable that a meeting will be called within a few days for protective purposes. No line of action has yet been decided upon, but it can be set down as pretty well assured that sharp litigation will grow out of the present situation.

There is every indication that an annual report will be presented at the stockholders' meeting, which will be about the most scorching corporation document that was ever presented at an annual meeting in Chicago. The insiders, at least, are giving the impression that they propose to tell the whole truth about Lake Street affairs in the annual report, and in telling that, none of the people formerly connected with the company will be specially complicated. They openly say that every one connected with the former management, from the top to the bottom, had their arm into the security box clear up to the shoulder and they do not propose to take the blame for the mismanagement of their predecessors.

In one sense the situation is rather humorous. For such well-seasoned and wide-awake operators as Mr. Yerkes, Mr. Louderback, and their friends to admit being taken in and done for by a lot of amateur promoters certainly has its droll side. There are some people who find it hard to believe that Mr. Yerkes went into this Lake street affair so blindly and allowed himself to be thoroughly deceived regarding the condition of the company. They are more inclined to think that a hue and cry is being raised concerning the old management so as not to attract too much attention to some of the acts of the present administration. All that, however, is mere speculation in advance of the annual report and judgment had best be deferred until the evidence in the case is presented. If a bondholders' Protective committee is organized, and there now seems every promise that there will be, the Lake street situation will be pretty thoroughly raked over between the operations of such a committee and the work of the present officials. It is now generally admitted that holders of uncancelled coupons can put the road into the hands of a receiver but would be unable to foreclose the mortgage unless a sufficient number of bonds with coupons attached requested the trustee to begin foreclosure proceedings.

The loop situation is not being entirely forgotten in the activity in other events affecting the elevated railroad situation. The people behind the loop scheme are not apparently making great headway at getting signatures, but they are by no means asleep, and there is pretty good reason to believe that they will shortly spring a scheme which will completely outwit the objecting property-owners.

The committee appointed by the Wabash Avenue Property-Owners' Association to formulate a plan for the elevated structure on that street which should be least objectionable in character had another meeting yesterday afternoon in S. W. Packard's office in the Ashland Block. The committee was formed several weeks ago and has had two or three meetings at which it has considered a number of plans for a road contributed by citizens. Its deliberations have been behind closed doors and the committee has refused to give out any account of them. Yesterday Mr. Packard said that certain recommendations had been agreed on and they would be made at the next full meeting of the association Jan. 12. He declined to give any intimation of their nature or to say whether there had been any change in the attitude of the property-owners. The majority of them at the last meeting of the association recorded their strong opposition to any loop on the street. The resolution providing for the committee of which Mr. Packard is a member was not carried until some opposition had been manifested. The meeting of the association Jan. 12 will be the annual meeting. It will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and reports will be submitted.

Lake Street stock opened and closed in the market at 10, a decline of 1¼ points. It fell to 9 shortly after the opening and recovered slowly. The bonds are now traded in with the coupon on and the coupon off. The market for them was weak yesterday; they sold at 50 at the opening, but advanced to 50⅝. Bonds with the coupon on sold at 52 at the close. Rapid Transit stock held well in the face of the weakness in Lake Street. It opened at 15⅛ and advanced to 16⅛. The close was at 15⅝. West Chicago Street railroad stock was heavy, selling at the lowest point it has touched for a long while. The stock opened at 125 and sold down to 124¼, but closed at 125. There were no sales of North Side. The stock was quoted at 263½ bid and 264½ asked.

The miscellaneous list was heavy. The Packing stocks were off. Dock sold at 59. Strawboard developed material weakness on an inactive market, declining to 29⅜.

In the unlisted department 98 was bid for Chicago North Shore stock, 20 for London Contract, and 108 for Omaha Stock-Yards, with the stock offered at 115. American Biscuit 6s were offered at 85, and Metropolitan Elevated 5s at 69½.

The business of the Kansas City Stock-Yards for 1894 is the largest in its history. In the twenty-four years in which the company has been in business there has been but six years in which the receipts were less than in the year preceding. In the last ten years the business of the company has doubled. The total receipts of cattle in 1894 were 1,695,073, calves 83,498, hogs 2,549,742, sheep 586,224, horses and mules 44,378, a total of 107,840 carloads.

The sterling market continues extremely strong and well up to the gold-exporting point. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	488½	489½
Actual	488	489
Documentary	487	488

Sales at the Stock Exchange were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

69 Chi City Ry	320	50 L St El R R act.	9⅞
150 C&SSRTCo. act.	15⅛	200 do act.	9⅞
300 do act.	15⅛	50 do act.	9⅞
100 do act.	15⅛	100 do act.	9⅞
50 do act.	15⅜	25 do.	10
150 do act.	15⅝	200 do act.	9⅞
150 do act.	15⅛	25 do.	9⅞
20 do.	15½	2 In P & P Co pfd.	25
200 L St El R R act.	10	150 W C St R R act.	125
100 do act.	9⅞	70 do.	125
200 do act.	9	50 do act.	125
25 do.	9⅛	20 do.	125
400 do act.	9½	50 do act.	120
50 do act.	9⅝	5 do.	125
450 do act.	9½	50 do act.	124¾
300 do act.	9⅝	50 do cash	124¾
50 do act.	9⅞	150 do act.	124¾
21 Chi Tel Co.	175		

BONDS.

$22000 L S E R R 5s.	50	$ 5000 Con P Co's 6s	84½
9000 do.	50⅛	11000 C&S S R T Co ex 5s.	50
1000 do.	50⅜		
2000 do.	50⅛		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

20 C & S S R T Co.	15⅝	20 L S El R R	9⅞
50 do act.	15⅝	10 do.	9⅞
50 do act.	15½	15 do.	9⅞
50 do.	16⅛	100 do act.	9⅞
50 do act.	15⅝	58 D M Co. Ill.	148
50 do.	15⅝	250 W C S R R act.	124¾
20 C C Ry.	320	5 do	124¾
100 L S El R R act.	9⅞	20 I P & P Co.	11
20 do	9⅞	30 W Stone Co.	60
50 do act.	9½	100 C & C C & Dock.	59
20 do.	9⅞	100 do act.	59
50 do act	9⅞		

BONDS.

$18000 C G L & C Co 5s. 90

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 Lake St E R R act	9⅞	200 L S El R R act.	10
150 do act.	10	50 C & S S R T Co.	15⅝
10 do.	10	150 do act	16
50 do act.	10	2 St. W S C L	17
100 do act.	10⅛	50 W C St R R act.	124¾
19 do.	10	5 do	124¾
100 do act.	10	50 do act	124¾
25 do.	10⅛	100 In P & P Co.	24⅛
20 do.	10		

BONDS.

$ 8000 C G L & C C5s	90	$ 2000 WCSRRDbt6s	103
1000 do.	90⅛	1000 Chi Ed. Co. 6s.	102½

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 C & SSR T Co act	16	100 In P & P Co pfd.	24⅛
50 do	16⅛	100 C & C C & D act.	59
50 do act.	16⅛	50 W C S R R act.	125
50 do act.	16⅛	55 do.	125
20 do	16⅛	100 L St El R R act.	10
100 do act.	16	70 do.	10
50 do.	15⅞	50 do act.	10
50 do act.	15⅞	50 do act.	9⅞
50 do.	15⅞	30 do.	10
10 do.	15⅞	50 do act.	9⅞
100 do act.	15⅞	30 do.	10
50 do	15⅞	50 do act	9⅞
50 do act	15⅞	10 do	10
15 do	15⅞	50 D M Co Ill act	148
150 do.	15⅞	12 Am S Board Co.	29⅜
50 In P & P Co.	11		

BONDS.

$1000 CGLt&C Co 5s.	90⅛	$ 5000 CGLt&CCo 5s b 10.	90⅜
3000 do.	90⅛	14000 LSERR 5s cp.	52
6000 do b 10.	90⅛		

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 3.	Dec. 26.
New York	$14[illegible],374,691	$104,616,427
Philadelphia	19,429,939	17,767,967
Chicago	17,875,000	16,520,000
Boston	17,305,939	16,801,643
St. Louis	6,219,067	4,638,202
Baltimore	5,168,221	2,553,182
New Orleans	3,586,518	2,709,219

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 80c premium; St. Louis, 75c premium bid.

CONDITIONS ON 'CHANGE IN NEW YORK.

Decline in Railroad Shares, Particularly of Western Roads.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The bearish sentiment of yesterday was carried into the early dealings in the share list and a further decline in prices ensued, some stocks, notably Jersey Central and Illinois Central, selling lower than at any time last year. The feeling of depression was intensified by the unfavorable traffic statements of the Western roads, the dwindling gold reserve of the government, and the prospect of continued exports of gold. The most disturbing factor was the statement of St. Paul earnings. The Rock Island made a much better exhibit than the St. Paul. Amid this shrinkage in traffic some little satisfaction was derived from the fact that the roads are reducing expenses to a minimum and sustaining rates better. This was an off day in the exchange market, but rates for both sterling and continental bills were firm and shipments of gold Saturday were regarded as inevitable, although the extent of the outflow cannot be ascertained until tomorrow. All the exports will be to Paris, at which point sterling today declined to 25f 15c. This downward movement naturally facilitates the efflux of the precious metal, which in turn increases the uneasiness both at home and abroad in regard to the currency question. London houses again appeared as sellers of many stocks for which, for some special reason, there is a strong desire to liquidate. An instance is Illinois Central. Some Canadian Pacific was offered, but there is little or no demand for the stock here. The arbitrage brokers sold some stock, but only in St. Paul were the arbitrage sales large enough to affect prices. The amount of the foreign selling of the various securities cannot be closely estimated, but it is generally believed that in value a month's sales now would equal a day's sales a year or two ago. In the last hour there was general buying of Grangers on reports that favorable action will be taken by the Senate on the pooling bill. The decline in Jersey Central was attributed to liquidation. Stories were current that 6,000 shares of stock in the name of a leading capitalist closely affiliated with the management were delivered Monday. Numbers of new certificates have appeared on the street, and although stock has been lending at a premium of 1-16 for over a month it was impossible to lend it flat today. A good part of the Rock Island traded in today was bought by R. P. Flower & Co., it is thought for investment. In the industrial group American Sugar Refining opened weak and declined ⅝ on reports from Washington that the free sugar bill was likely to be brought up in the Senate very soon, but subsequently became strong and advanced ¼ last night on advices that no change was likely to be made in the schedule. Chicago Gas moved up and down frequently, and late in the day showed a gain of nearly a point. The directors of the different companies were in session today, but it was stated the dividend question would not be reached. Consolidated Gas did not participate in the dealings until late in the the afternoon, when it displayed marked weakness and dropped 3¼ points.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 3	Closing Jan. 2
Atchison	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Am. Cot. Oil	500	23⅛	23	23	23⅛
Am. Sugar	29,600	88⅛	86½	88⅛	87⅝
Do pfd	200	91	90⅛	91	......
Am. Tobacco	1,000	98⅛	98	98	98
Do pfd	20	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	......
Amn. Tel. & C. Co.	82	92	91½	91½	93
Am. Ex	35	111	110⅛	110⅛	110
B & O	800	63⅛	62	63⅛	62⅜
Bay State Gas	100	22	22	22	21⅞
C., B & Q	11,700	70⅛	69⅝	70⅛	69⅞
C. & N. W	12,400	95⅜	94⅛	95⅜	95⅛
Do pfd	50	142	142	142	......
C., M. & St. P.	40,200	56⅛	54⅛	56⅛	55⅛
Do pfd	200	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	118
C., R. I & P	6,500	61⅛	60⅞	61⅛	61
C., St. P., M. & O.	400	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	32
Can. So	400	49⅛	49	49⅛	......
Ches. & Ohio	200	17	17	17	17
C., C., St P. M & M	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	39	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛
Do pfd	5	83	83	83	......
Cent. R R. of N. J.	8,500	88⅛	85⅛	87	88⅜
Can. Pacific	210	58⅛	57	57	59
Columbus & H. V.	500	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,500	129	126⅜	127	130
Chicago Gas	17,600	73⅛	71⅛	73⅛	72⅜
D., L. & W.	100	159⅛	159⅛	159⅛	160⅜
Del. & Hud	200	126	125⅛	126	126⅛
Den. & Rio G.	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	......
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,600	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9½
Edison	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	102
Gen. Electric	1,000	34⅛	34	34⅛	34
Ill. Cent	200	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	83
Lake Shore	1,300	135⅛	134⅜	135⅛	135
Louis. & Nash	3,100	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛	53⅛
L. E. & W.	100	16	16	16	16⅛
Do pfd	200	71	71	71	......
L., N. A. & C.	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Do pfd	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	19⅜
L. Island Traction	500	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Laclede Gas	300	26⅛	26	26	25⅝
Do pfd	100	83	83	83	84⅛
M. & Essex	10	162⅛	162⅛	162⅛	162
Mich Cent	100	95	95	95	......
Manhattan	1,600	105	104	105	104⅛
Mo. Pac	500	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
N. C. & St. L.	23	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	......
N. Y & N. E	1,200	32⅛	31⅛	32	32⅛
Nor. Pac. pfd	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	......
N. Y. L. E. & W.	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
N. Y. Cen	700	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	97⅜
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	......
N. Y., Ont. & W.	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Nat. Lead	700	37⅛	36⅜	37	37⅛
Do pfd	200	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
Ogden S. Line	50	7	7	7	......
P. & W. pfd	200	33⅛	33	33	......
Phila. & Reading	5,700	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Pac. Mail	200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Southern Ry.	2,000	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Do pfd	1,000	36⅛	36	36⅛	36⅛
So. Pac	400	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
St. L. & S W pfd.	200	9	9	9	9
St. L., A. & Th.	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	......
Tex. Pac	88	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Tenn. Coal	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Union Pac	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
U. S. Rubber	800	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	44
Do pfd	200	94	93⅛	94	94
U. S. Cordage	1,200	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7⅛
Do pfd	1,100	13⅛	12	13⅛	......
Do gtd	600	22⅛	21	22⅛	20⅛
U. S. Leather	310	10⅛	10	10⅛	......
Do pfd	600	63⅛	63	63⅛	63
W. & L. E.	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Wabash	50	6	6	6	......
Do pfd	200	14	13⅛	14	13⅛
Western Union	2,900	87	86⅛	87	86⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	103
American	110	United States	42

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s reg	116⅛	U. S. 4s reg	113
U. S. 5s coup	116⅛	U. S. 4s coup	113

BOND TRANSACTIONS

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

95000 Va 6s dfd tr r st.	12@12⅛	1000 M&N 1st of 1913 cn.	118
12000 A&P gtd 4s	44⅝	500 M of NJ 1st	117
2000 ACO 8s	112½	1000 NYLE&W n 2d cn-D & M Ectfs.	64
61000 Atch 4s	63⅝@64⅛	10000 NoM 1st	101⅛
17000 Atch 2d in	17@17⅛	9000 NYO&W rf 4s	88@88⅛
7000 Bo. Gas 5s	80⅛	2000 N Y O & W cn 5s.	111
2000 CF&M 1st	110	13000 NYE 1st	107⅛@107⅛
30000 C&O-R&A 1st con 4s	93@93⅛	1000 NP 1st cp	113⅛
8000 C&O con 5s	106⅛@106⅛	10000 NP 2d cp	58
2000 CCC&StL-CW&M 4s	90⅛	4000 N P con t r n	71⅛
3000 CS 1st gt	109@109⅛	1000 NP con 5s	26⅛
11000 CanS 2d gt	105⅛@106	2000 N Y C & St L 4s	102⅛
8000 C&EI gn 5s	98⅛	5000 NYC db 5s rg	104⅛
1000 CB&Q cons	120⅛	1000 OSL&U N 6s tr	89⅛
3000 C&NW deb 1921 r	107⅛	10000 Pa Co 4½s rg	109⅛
1000 C&NW con 7s	143	5000 PP&U 2d	27
10000 CRI&P x	101⅛@101⅛	30000 P&R 2d pf in	10⅛@10⅛
1000 CNJ g m 5s rg	111⅛	3000 PD&E 2d	26
9000 CNJ g m 5s	112⅛	13000 P&W 4s	82⅛@84
3000 CRI&P 6s 5s	91⅛	4000 RG&W 4s	68
1000 CSL&NO 1st con 7s	100	9000 S Ry 5s	88⅛@89⅛
3000 CNJ 1st con 1902	121	5000 SL&SW 1st	62
13000 D&SSA m 5s	99½	10000 StL&SF tr 5s	77
1000 D&M T 1st	127⅛	3000 SL&SF 2d-Class C	114
1000 D&RG 4s	80	5000 St L & S F con 4s	52⅛
1000 EL&BS 5s	99⅛	1000 StL&IM 5s	78⅛
3000 GH&SA-M&P deb	91½	10000 T&NO con 5s	90
1000 IaC 1st 5s	85⅛	6000 T&P 2d inc.	24⅛@25
5000 KP 6s-DD a	106⅛	10000 UPD&G 1st	39⅛
2000 LV 4½s	102⅛	5000 UP 1s of '96	104
5000 L E & W 1st 5s	112½@113	11000 UP 1st of '98	105⅛@105⅛
1000 LI g m 4s	96	3000 Va 6s dft tr stmp	96
8000 ML&T 7s	124⅛	32000 Wab 1st 5s	104⅛@105
1000 MK&T 4s	80⅛	1000 Wab 2d	70⅛
18000 MK&T 2d 4s	46⅛@46⅛	5000 WNY&P 1st	103⅛@103⅛
2000 ME 1st	118⅛	3000 WNY&P 2d Tr C c	24@24⅛
2000 M&SP 1s-C&PW 5s	110⅛	2000 Wis C 1st	51
		5000 W S gtd 4s	104⅛@104⅛
		6000 WS gt 4s rg	104⅛

2 TO 3 P. M.

10000 A&NW 1st	86⅛@86½	20000 MK&T 2d	46⅛
1000 A&P 4s	44⅛	15000 NY&H 1st rg	117⅛
3000 A&S cn 6s rg	11⅛	9000 NP 2d cp	59
6000 Atch 4s	63⅛@63⅛	4000 NP con 5s	26⅛@26⅛
10000 Atch 2d inc	17	1000 P of M 1s 4s	103⅛
1000 Bch Crk 1st	105	1000 SL&SW 1st	62
10000 CRI&P rg x 5s	101⅛	5000 SLSW 2d inc	18⅛
3000 O&NP 1s tr	40	29000 St L & S F 4s	53
1000 CP 1s of '95	100⅛	3000 SL&SF 2d-Class C	114⅛
8000 CO gen 4½s	74⅛@75	5000 SA&AP 4s	56
9000 C&O con 5s	106⅛@107	5000 SPM&M 1st cn	118
5000 GE deb 5s	93	61000 S Ry 5s	89@89⅛
2000 LE&W 2d cn	102⅛	1000 T&P 5s	86⅛
3000 L&N-N&M 1st	117	4000 UPD&G 1st	39⅛
5000 M&SP-C&MR 5s	105⅛	1000 Wab 1st 5s	105
10000 ML&T 7s	124½		

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—Atlantic, $10.50; Boston and Montana, $33.25; Butte and Boston, $10.75; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $14.50; Kearsarge, $7.00; Osceola, $20.00; Quincy, $102.00; Tamarack, $145.00.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Bulwer, 8c; Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, 65c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.60; Deadwood, 40c; Gould & Curry, 33c; Hale & Norcross, 80c; Homestake, $15.50; Mexican, 55c; Ontario, $8.00; Ophir, $1.50; Plymouth, 25c; Quicksilver, $1.50; Quicksilver preferred, $15.00; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Standard, $1.80; Union Consolidated, 58c; Yellow Jacket, 35c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 3.—Alta, 42c; Alpha Consolidated, 11c; Andes, 36c; Belcher, 68c; Belle Isle, 5c; Best & Belcher, 99c; Bodie Consolidated, 78c; Bullion, 22c; Bulwer Consolidated, 5c; Caledonia, 10c; Challenge Consolidated, 36c; Chollar, 51c; Confidence, 80c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.80; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Consolidated New York, 4c; Crown Point, 72c; Gould & Currie, 41c; Hale & Norcross, $1.20; Justice, 22c; Kentuck Consolidated, 7c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 7c; Mexican, 62c; Mono, 22c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Occidental Consolidated, 5c; Ophir, $1.70; Overman, 22c; Potosi, 34c; Savage, 35c; Scorpion, 4c; Sierra Nevada, 54c; Silver Hill, 6c; Union Consolidated, 54c; Utah Consolidated, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 43c.

FINANCIAL REPORT FROM LONDON.

Stock Markets Generally Dull, with American Investments Flat.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Of the increase of £544,000 in the coin and bullion of the Bank of England this week only £93,000 net was imported; the rest was returned from the country after Christmas. The heavy increase in other securities is due to large borrowings by the market at the end of the year. This was fully balanced by the increase of over £5,000,000 in other deposits. The details of the gold movement for the week were: £153,000 in bars bought, £50,000 imported from Australia, and £13,000 from Roumania, and £128,000 exported to South America. The stock markets were dull today except for first-class home investments. Americans were flat throughout. The heavy fall in Canada Pacifics and Illinois Central was mainly due to the closing of the account of large Paris operators, and also to the rumor that the dividend of the Illinois Central will be reduced. American securities opened weak on the stock exchange today with prices ranging from ¼ to ½ per cent lower than yesterday's closing prices, the latter Illinois Central. The weakness was caused by continued unloading. Canadian Pacific declined 1½ per cent. English consols opened strong with quotations for both money and the account ⅛ higher. Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 59; Erie, 10; Erie seconds, 65; Illinois Central, 82½; Mexican ordinary, 14½; St. Paul common, 56⅝; New York Central, 101; Pennsylvania, 52⅛; Reading, 6⅝; Mexican Central new 4s, 65¼. Consols for money, 103 15-16; consols for the account, 104. Bar silver, 27 7-16d per ounce. Money ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills ⅝ per cent. Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 258; at Madrid, 12.00; Lisbon, 23.25; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 106.40; Vienna, 103. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank issued today shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

Total reserve, increase	£ 301,000
Circulation, increase	242,000
Bullion, increase	543,601
Other securities, increase	5,542,000
Other deposits, increase	5,378,000
Public deposits, increase	2,332,000
Notes, reserve, increase	342,000
Government securities, increase	1,900,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 63.59 per cent, is now 53.34 per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 3—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 101f 62½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15¼c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Exchange on London, 8 days sight, 20 marks 39 pfgs.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Better Prices for Cattle—Good Hogs Firm and Common Grades Lower.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 31	11,391	245	19,371	12,183
Tuesday, Jan. 1	2,852	245	23,289	6,147
Wednesday, Jan. 2	14,644	392	47,551	8,409
Thursday, Jan. 3	9,500	300	41,000	14,000
Week thus far	38,397	1,182	131,211	40,739
Same period last wk	23,688	675	65,224	26,924
Same period 1894	34,288	1,228	106,626	48,638
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 31	1,887	......	9,769	1,314
Tuesday, Jan. 1	1,022	45	11,591	400
Wednesday, Jan. 2	3,429	40	13,292	2,200
Thursday, Jan. 3	3,500	50	13,000	1,500
Week thus far	9,838	135	46,652	5,414
Same period last wk	7,833	194	21,621	2,548
Same period 1894	10,284	7	22,693	3,545

Today's receipts are estimated at 6,000 cattle, 31,000 hogs, and 9,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Trade was active and prices ruled 5@10c higher for light steers and native butchers' stock. Heavy steers were barely steady and Texas cattle ruled stronger. Native steers 915@1,560 lbs, $3.30@5.40, bulk at $4.20@5.15; Texas bulls, oxen, and cows sold at $2.10@3.50, and fed Texas steers at $3.60@4.15; native cows and heifers sold at $1.40@3.80, bulk at $2.00@2.65; veal calves, $3.50@5.60, and stockers and feeders, $2.15@3.80.

HOGS—The better grades ruled firm, while the commoner grades ruled weak to 5c lower than yesterday's closing. Trade was slow early and active late. Fifty thousand were on sale and only 9,000 remained in the pens. Shippers bought freely again. The quality was poorer, there being a larger proportion of underweights among the offerings. Pigs averaging 110@140 lbs were plentiful. Heavy sold at $4.00@4.65, bulk $4.35@4.55; mixed and butchers' $4.00@4.55, bulk $4.25@4.35; light, $3.90@4.40, bulk $4.15@4.30; pigs $2.25@4.10, bulk $3.60@4.00.

SHEEP—Early sales were generally at steady prices and late transactions 5@10c below Wednesday's quotations. Lambs sold at $2.25@4.35, bulk $3.90@4.20; native sheep, $1.40@3.60, with a fancy lot of 45 averaging 154 lbs at $4.00; Western sheep sold at $2.00@3.35, bulk $2.90@3.15. A lot of 1,351 Western feeders averaging 68 lbs sold at $3.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,100; shipments, 1,000; best grades steady; others weak; Colorado steers, $3.20@3.90; Texas steers, $3.25@3.75; Texas cows, $2.25@3.00; beef steers, $3.90@5.55; native cows, $1.40@3.40; stockers and feeders, $1.80@3.50; bulls and mixed, $1.85@2.85. HOGS—Receipts, 11,500; shipments, 1,000; steady to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $4.00@4.55; heavy, $4.05@4.45; packers, $4.00@4.45; mixed, $3.90@4.25; lights, $3.65@3.85; Yorkers, $3.80@3.85; pigs, $3.00@3.75. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 100; market about steady; fairly active.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 700; market strong; fairly good native butcher steers, $4.15@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.40; choice native steers, $4.75@5.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@2.90; Texas fed steers, $3.50@4.10; grass steers, $2.30@3.40; cows and heifers, $1.75@2.50. HOGS—Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 2,900; market weak, 10c lower, active; best heavy, $4.45; good heavy and mixed lots, $4.30@4.40; common to fair light, $4.00@4.25.

SIOUX CITY, I., Jan. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; yesterday, 187; shipments, 219; steady to strong, active; steers, $3.25@4.25; feeders, $2.00@3.25; yearlings, $1.85@2.50; cows, $1.25@2.90; bulls, $1.25@2.25; oxen, $1.50@1.75; veals, $3.00@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 2,300; yesterday, 746; shipments, none; steady to 5c lower, $3.85@4.25; bulk, $3.90@4.55.

OUTLOOK FOR THE IRON TRADE.

It Is Thought the Business Will Be Good the Coming Year.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3.—The *Iron Trade Review* this week will say:

What is or is not done in iron and steel in the last week of an old year and the first week of a new one does not signify so much as the indications as to future business that are at such times most closely scanned. There may be more of hope than of prophecy in the general confidence expressed that the new year is to be one of enlarged demand, but the old reason for this belief still holds good, as most frequently applied to the railroads, that as imperative requirements have not been met yet they soon must be. It is not here believed the railroads can go through another year with purchases of less than three-quarters of a million tons of rails for both new mileage and renewals, and the immediate developments as to rail contracts are no more promising than a month ago. In active business through the holiday week the East appears to lead, with Chicago and the Central West quiet in most lines. At Philadelphia inquiries received both in raw and finished goods indicate that January will exceed expectations. Eastern furnaces are holding prices steadily and have accumulated little stock. The November increase in coke iron stocks in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio furnace yards are responsible for the weakness evidenced in those sections the last fortnight, with Bessemer steel selling at $10@10.15 at Pittsburg, admittedly cost for some furnaces. Structural developments in Eastern cities, particularly New York and Boston, have been encouraging and mills west of the Alleghenies are not likely to stand too stiffly on price when the work is given out. Bar iron men east of the mountains are getting together to stop the elimination of extras and to put the trade on a better footing—something the Western manufacturers have been unable yet to start to accomplish.

STOCK REPORT FOR FOUR STATES.

Decrease Expected in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Eirick Brothers, commission dealers of this city, have issued their annual stock report covering the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. It says:

The table given shows the visible supply of stock in comparison with last year. The percentage on hogs is based on the supplies of last year at this time. On sheep and lambs the percentage is based on the stock on hand Dec. 31, 1894.

Cattle—Ohio, 32 per cent decrease; Indiana, 30 per cent decrease; Illinois, 35 per cent decrease; Michigan, 35 per cent decrease.

Hogs—Ohio, 10 per cent decrease; Indiana, unchanged; Illinois, 20 per cent decrease; Michigan, 5 per cent decrease.

Sheep and lambs—Ohio, 52 per cent decrease; Indiana, 42 per cent decrease; Illinois, 45 per cent decrease; Michigan, 40 per cent decrease.

There seems to be a decided shortage in cattle in Illinois, but two counties reporting more feeding this year than at this time last year. Hogs are reported generally unhealthy in Southern Ohio and in a good many parts of Illinois. Some sickness prevails in Indiana, but very little in Michigan. Wheat is being fed quite liberally; in some localities the percentage runs as high as 75. In Michigan particularly it is fed to a large extent and the best of results are reported.

RECEPTION TO THE REV. DELANO.

Evanston's First Baptist Church Celebrates His Wedding Anniversary.

The women of the First Baptist Church, Evanston, gave a large reception last evening in celebration of the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Delano. The affair was given in the new chapel of the church, and many valuable presents were received. The rooms were decorated with holly and mistletoe, and a supper was spread for three hundred guests. The Rev. N. D. Hillis delivered a short address. The presentation speech was made by Andrew McLeish. During the evening a musical program, consisting of a piano solo by William Duffeel, violin solos by H. von Ende, and a tenor solo by H. Crompton, was given. Mr. and Mrs. Delano presented to the church a large crayon portrait of the pastor.

Wager to Live for a Year on Milk.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—New Year's eve Annie Burke, Stanley Russey, and Al Johnson made a wager which if observed will prevent any of them partaking of food or any kind of nourishment except milk during the present year. They are allowed to drink only a half-pint of milk each hour.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

RELIANCE MUTUAL FIRE OF CHICAGO IS LAUNCHED.

Board of Directors Is Elected and Officers Are to Be Named Today—R. M. Buckman to Have Charge of Underwriting—Company Will Begin the Business of Underwriting Jan. 15—Chief Swenie Figures Wrong on Chicago Fire Losses—General Insurance News.

The Reliance Mutual Fire Insurance company is the latest addition to the local insurance field. An election for the first board of directors was held yesterday, and today the board will meet and elect officers. The charter of the company was accepted by the Secretary of State Oct. 29, and since that date the work of organizing has gone quietly on until there has been secured in addition to the cash and notes required under the State insurance laws applications for $1,000,000 in insurance, all in Chicago. The election yesterday resulted in the choice of the following directors: Frank B. Bort, owner of the Bort Building on Quincy street, where the headquarters of the company will be; Mervin M. Chesrown, formerly in the Department of Works in the World's Fair; James D. Morrison, wholesale produce merchant, President of the Fruit Exchange and of the Commercial club; Frank B. Dyche, attorney; and Charles L. Farey, present receiver for the Chicago Savings Bank and the Grand Crossing Bank. The election today for officers will result in the choice of Frank B. Bort for President and Mervin M. Chesrown for Secretary. The Commercial National Bank is to be the depository for the company's funds.

The company will begin the business of underwriting Jan. 15. This will be in charge of R. M. Buckman, who was formerly general agent in Chicago for the Rhode Island Underwriters. He has also held similar positions with the Continental of New York and the Traders' of Chicago. He has had twenty-five years' experience in the local insurance field. The law requires a mutual insurance company to have $10,000 in cash and $30,000 in notes. The company will have before beginning business $15,000 in cash and $45,000 in notes. Most of this has already been secured.

The company will at first confine its underwriting to Chicago and the State of Illinois. Agents are to be appointed in all the principal cities of the State and limited lines will be taken on good risks. The company has secured among its first applicants for insurance many of the business firms of Chicago. John N. Stewart was largely instrumental in forming the company and in securing subscribers.

MISTAKE IN FIRE-LOSS FIGURES.

Chief Swenie's Estimate Falls Below Those of the Insurance Patrol.

Fire Marshal Swenie in his report of fire losses for the year 1894 gives as the correct figures $3,074,680. Taking this as a basis some of the merchants have complained of the increase which was made in insurance rates in February. At that time a flat increase of 25 per cent was made on the schedule in effect at that time. Some of the large insurers claim the increase was uncalled for, and they base their claim upon the report of the Fire Marshal. In reality the losses for 1894 amounted to $4,575,000 and the premium receipts to only $5,000,000; or, in other words, the losses amounted to more than 90 per cent of the total premium receipts, which, when expenses and commissions are figured in, will leave the insurance companies losers to the extent of $1,000,000 or more. The figures of the Fire Marshal are made up from reports of the battalion chiefs and are mere estimates made at the time of the fire. The losses are kept by the insurance patrol and it is not a matter of guesswork upon which the totals are figured. The losses on any building are not put down until after an adjustment is made and when the figures can be definitely stated. With the exception of a part of November and December, for which estimates are given, the loss of $4,575,000 is absolutely correct. Taking these figures for a basis no complaint can be found at the advance of 25 per cent in rates.

GEORGE CROOK WILL NOT RESIGN.

Board of Directors of the Adjustment Company Get Him to Reconsider.

George Crook will remain in charge of the Western Adjustment and Inspection company. He had asked the board of directors of the company to relieve him from duty on account of ill-health, but at a meeting of the board yesterday at which he was present he was requested to continue in his present position of manager. His work will be lightened somewhat as to details and he has consented to continue with the company. Mr. Crook is one of the oldest insurance men in Chicago and until within a year was associate manager of the Western department of the Liverpool and London and Globe.

PROPOSED BILL AGAINST REBATING.

Massachusetts Legislature to Be Asked to Make a Law on the Subject.

There is talk in one of the Eastern States of introducing bills in the Legislature to pre-

[Continued on ninth page.]

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK
Dearborn and Jackson-sts.
4%
INTEREST
PAID ON SAVINGS
DEPOSITS.
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.
Boxes $3 and Upward per Year.

LEFFLER ELECTRO-MAGNETIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
637-638 MONADNOCK BUILDING.
P. W. LEFFLER, President. D. M. HILLIS, Trustee Lyman Estate, Treasurer.
Capital Stock $1,000,000, fully paid; nonassessable. Limited amount of stock for sale for construction purposes.
Principal features: No street obstructions, no open conduit, no electrical contact, no danger to life, no motors, greatly reduced operating expense.

5%
MONEY TO LOAN.
MEAD & COE., 100 Washington-st.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Cotton.
6 Board of Trade, Chicago. PRIVATE WIRES.

Stockholders' Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of a Board of Seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 83 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., on TUESDAY, JAN. 8th, 1895, at 3:03 o'clock p. m. GEO. L. WEBB, Secretary.
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1894.

Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company will be held at its office in Chicago on the eighth day of January, 1895, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Chicago, December 29, 1894.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
88 La Salle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co.

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Board of Directors Is Elected and Officers Are to Be Named Today—S. M. Buckman to Have Charge of Underwriting—Company Will Begin the Business of Underwriting Jan. 15—Chief Swenie Figures Wrong on Chicago Fire Losses—General Insurance News.

The Reliance Mutual Fire Insurance company is the latest addition to the local insurance field. An election for the first board of directors was held yesterday, and today the board will meet and elect officers. The charter of the company was accepted by the Secretary of State Oct. 20, and since that date the work of organizing has gone quietly on until there has been secured in addition to the cash and notes required under the State insurance laws applications for $1,000,000 in insurance, all in Chicago. The election yesterday resulted in the choice of the following directors: Frank B. Bort, owner of the Bort Building on Quincy street, where the headquarters of the company will be; Mervin M. Chesrown, formerly in the Department of Works in the World's Fair; James D. Morrison, wholesale produce merchant, President of the Fruit Exchange and of the Commercial club; Frank B. Dyche, attorney; and Charles L. Furey, present receiver for the Chicago Savings Bank and the Grand Crossing Bank. The election today for officers will result in the choice of Frank B. Bort for President and Mervin M. Chesrown for Secretary. The Commercial National Bank is to be the depository for the company's funds.

The company will begin the business of underwriting Jan. 15. This will be in charge of S. M. Buckman, who was formerly general agent in Chicago for the Rhode Island Underwriters. He has also held similar positions with the Continental of New York and the Traders' of Chicago. He has had twenty-five years' experience in the local insurance field. The law requires a mutual insurance company to have $10,000 in cash and $30,000 in notes. The company will have before beginning business $15,000 in cash and $45,000 in notes. Most of this has already been secured.

The company will at first confine its underwriting to Chicago and the State of Illinois. Agents are to be appointed in all the principal cities of the State and limited lines will be taken on good risks. The company has secured among its first applicants for insurance some of the business firms of Chicago. John N. Stewart was largely instrumental in forming the company and in securing subscribers.

MISTAKE IN FIRE-LOSS FIGURES.

Chief Swenie's Estimate Falls Below Those of the Insurance Patrol.

Fire Marshal Swenie in his report of fire losses for the year 1894 gives as the correct figures $3,074,630. Taking this as a basis some of the merchants have complained of the increase which was made in insurance rates in February. At that time a flat increase of 25 per cent was made on the schedule in effect at that time. Some of the large insurers claim the increase was uncalled for, and they base their claim upon the report of the Fire Marshal. In reality the losses for 1894 amounted to $4,575,000 and the premium receipts to only $5,000,000; or, in other words, the losses amounted to more than 90 per cent of the total premium receipts, which, when expenses and commissions are figured in, will give a loss to the companies in excess of $1,000,000 or more. The figures of the Fire Marshal are made up from reports of the battalion chiefs and are mere estimates made at the time of the fire. The losses are kept by the insurance patrol and it is not a matter of guesswork and any building are not put down until after an adjustment is made and when the figures can be definitely stated. With the exception of a part of November and December, for which estimates are given, the loss of $4,575,000 is absolutely correct. Taking these figures for a basis no complaint can be found at the advance of 25 per cent in rates.

GEORGE CROOK WILL NOT RESIGN.

Board of Directors of the Adjustment Company Get Him to Reconsider.

George Crook will remain in charge of the Western Adjustment and Inspection company. He had asked the board of directors of the company to relieve him from duty on account of ill-health, but at a meeting of the board yesterday at which he was present he was requested to continue in his present position of manager. His work will be lightened however as to details and he has consented to continue with the company. Mr. Crook is one of the oldest insurance men in Chicago and until within a year was associate manager of the Western Department of the Liverpool and London and Globe.

PROPOSED BILL AGAINST REBATING.

Massachusetts Legislature to Be Asked to Make a Law on the Subject.

There is talk in one of the Eastern States of introducing bills in the Legislature to pre-

[Continued on ninth page.]

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK
Dearborn and Jackson-sts.
4%
INTEREST
PAID ON SAVINGS
DEPOSITS.
AFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.
Boxes $3 and Upward per Year.

EFFLER ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
RAILWAY COMPANY,
637-638 MONADNOCK BUILDING.
W. LEFFLER, President. D. M. HILLIS,
Lyman Estate, Treasurer.
pital Stock $1,000,000, fully paid; non-
assessable. Limited amount of stock for sale for
construction purposes.
Principal features: No street obstructions, no
conduit, no electrical contact, no danger to life;
no motors, greatly reduced operating ex-

5%
MONEY TO LOAN.
EAD & COE., 100 Washington-st.

AMSON BROS. & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Cotton.
oard of Trade, Chicago. PRIVATE WIRES.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the [illegible] DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY [illegible] TUESDAY, JAN. 8th, 1895, at 3 [illegible] GEO. L. WEBB, Secretary. [illegible] Dec. 29, 1894.

Stockholders' Meeting.
[illegible] annual meeting of the Stockholders of the [illegible] Loan and Trust Company will be held [illegible] the eighth day of Jan. [illegible] for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year [illegible] December 29, 1894.

L ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
lle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co.

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

Last evening at the Church of the Epiphany the wedding of Miss Mary Sterns Bogle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Bogle, to Charles Wood Gilmore was celebrated at 8 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. N. Morrison. The bride wore a white satin gown with pearl garniture. Her tulle veil was caught with lilies of the valley. She carried lilies of the valley. Miss May Barnett acted as maid of honor and wore pink silk. She carried white carnations. The bridesmaids, Miss Blount, Miss Nieberball, Miss Thompson, and Miss Morier, also wore pink silk. Miss Nellie Bogle and Miss Jeanie Stearns were flower girls. The groom was served by Oliver Olson as best man. The master of ceremonies was Fred Page. John Wilson, E. M. Noyes, Will Reed, and James Gilmore were ushers. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 228 Irving avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore left last evening for a wedding trip. They will be at home Feb. 7 and 14, No. 228 Irving avenue.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Agnes O'Connell and John J. Morrisey of Bloomington, Ill., was celebrated yesterday morning at the Church of the Holy Family with solemn nuptial mass and the full ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Dean Weldon of Bloomington, assisted by the Rev. F. Condon, S. F. and R. F. Flinn of Cincinnati, performed the ceremony. The bride wore an ivory satin gown and tulle veil, and bertha of point lace. Miss Agnes Downey and Miss May V. Morrissey acted as bridemaids. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 430 West Taylor street. Mr. and Mrs. Morrissey will be at home in Bloomington after a Southern bridal trip.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Tobey, No. 2231 Calumet avenue, youngest daughter of the late Maj. E. P. Tobey, to William A. Aylesworth Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Davis announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leah, to Mr. James Davis. At home, No. 3133 Wabash avenue, Jan. 6 and 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Dawson celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage by holding a reception at their residence, No. 607 Pine Grove avenue.

The wedding of Miss Jeannette Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Brown, and William Smith Powers was celebrated last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1127 Forest avenue, Evanston. The Rev. H. O. Hillis performed the ceremony in the presence of about fifty relatives and a few intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Powers will be at home afetr March 1 at Edgewater.

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The Antiquarians will give two teas at the Art Institute, Mondays, Jan. 7 and 14. The affairs will be made as fine and fashionable as possible. Tea will be poured by the following society people: Mrs. George Willits, Mrs. C. J. Blair, Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Edmund Burke, Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, Mrs. Ambrose Cramer, Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Mrs. L. J. Gage, Mrs. F. S. Gorton, Mrs. M. S. Henderson, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. E. A. Lancaster, Mrs. N. B. Judah, Mrs. H. J. McBirney, Mrs. McCagg, Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Mrs. Walter L. Peck, Mrs. A. F. Stevenson, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mrs. V. C. Turner, Mrs. W. B. Walker, Mrs. Robert Waller, Miss Barnes, Miss Kerfoot, and Miss McCormick. Tickets will be $1 and may be obtained at the entrance of the Art Institute. The principal attraction will be, of course, the loan collection of portraits and miniatures.

Miss Roseboom, No. 2603 Commercial street, Ravenswood, gave a dinner and reception last night. There were 150 guests present.

Mrs. J. B. Shaw and Mrs. C. E. Maxwell, No. 3423 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. A. P. Millar, No. 289 Ontario street, gave a luncheon and card party last evening.

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The third and last of the series of junior dances was given last evening at Bournique's. The patronesses were Mrs. N. H. Blatchford, Mrs. A. A. Parker, Mrs. D. G. Hamilton, Mrs. M. B. Kennedy, Mrs. D. K. Hill, and Mrs. Charles Adams. Among those present were Miss Martha Braum, Miss Lena Robinson, Miss May Webster, Miss L. Shepherd, Miss. K. Sterrit, Miss H. Wheeler, Miss F. Warner, Miss L. Steffens, Miss K. Carter, Miss H. Earling, Miss Ida Moseback, Miss Edith Dexter, Miss S. Moorhouse, Miss A. Higinbotham, Miss Marie Jacobs, Miss Arline Peck, Miss Annabel Dixon, Miss Marie Young, Miss H. Spruance, Miss F. Partridge, Miss Grace Fuller, A. Follansbee, John Walsh, Frank Parker, B. Hamilton, Laurie Hamill, Harry Taft, S. Mitchell, L. Mitchell, H. Thomas, C. Adams, Arthur Hill, Horton Ray, Claude Dickie, F. Blatchford, D. Howard, S. Pullman, Clifford Hall, S. K. Martin Jr., Charles Fair, L. Bournique, and T. Haughey.

The members of the Woodlawn club held their first waltz reception of the season at their club-house last evening. The reception was largely attended by members and guests, Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Woodlawn society being well represented. The club-house was tastefully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers in profusion, the orchestra being hidden by banks of ferns and roses. At 9 o'clock the dance was formally opened with the grand march, which was led by Gen. and Mrs. Harvey S. Sheldon of Iowa and continued until 12 o'clock, when an elaborate banquet was served in the banqueting hall.

⁂

The Women Board of Managers of the Illinois Indusiial School for Girls held a meeting at the Sherman House yesterday morning for the purpose of making arrangements for an entertainment to be given at Battery D during the week of Jan. 28. The name of the entertainment is "The Society Circus," and representative society people will take part. A meeting will be held next week when the cast of characters and the various committees will be announced. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the school.

⁂

Progressive euchre was the engaging feature yesterday afternoon at the Sheridan club, Forty-first street and Michigan avenue. The feature was under the management of the Ladies' committee, which included Mrs. P. A. Rice, Mrs. R. Goldie, and Misses Celia Cudahy, Jennie Stenson, and Emma Wade. The seventy-five tables furnished by the club were all taken, and the game for prizes increased in interest until late in the afternoon. Miss Jennie Corrigan won the first prize, a handsome silver card receiver. Miss Walsh took the second prize, a silver and glass rose bowl, and Miss McCann won the third prize, a silver-mounted ladies' hair brush. Lunch was served at the close of the contest.

Society Notes.

The Sheridan club gave a card party yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Dr. Mary Weeds Burnett returned home Wednesday from Hot Springs, Ark.

Gen. and Mrs. John C. Black and family will reside at the Windemere this winter.

Mrs. George E. Richards, No. 44½ Bellevue place, will be at home Wednesday, Jan. 9, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

The Loyola club met last evening at the residence of Miss Onahan, No. 37 Macalister place. Progressive euchre was indulged in.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving S. Bernheimer, No. 3340 Michigan boulevard, gave an entertainment last evening entitled "Alt Vienna."

The second reading of Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard was given yesterday at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. William Borden, No. 89 Bellevue place. The subject was "The Story of Dorothea Dix."

The Kenwood club announcements for January are: Jan. 4, art talk, by Mrs. Mary H. Ford, "Edward Manet and the Impressionist School"; Jan. 5, gentlemen's guest night; Jan. 11, Frank Lincoln, the humorist; Jan. 18, dancing; Jan. 25, progressive euchre.

The Carleton club announcements for January are: Jan. 8, Tuesday, informal dance; Jan. 12, Saturday, lunch to members; Jan. 15, Tuesday, progressive cinch; Jan. 17, Thursday, informal dance; Jan. 19, Saturday, dramatic entertainment, Chicago School of Acting in "The Jilt," by Dion Boucicault, complimentary; Jan. 22, Tuesday, informal dance; Jan. 29, Tuesday, progressive cinch; Jan. 31, Thursday, waltz reception.

Henderson's Shortage Made Good.

PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The shortage existing in the accounts of ex-County Treasurer J. H. Henderson of this city was made good today. The equities in the property turned over by him were taken up at good figures by his friends, bringing the net deficit down to $2,000, which amount was at once made good by his son-in-law, C. E. Lewis of this city. His accounts have not been canvassed by the Board of Supervisors and no official record will now be made of the shortage.

The down-town theaters next week promise to recover some of the interest they have lacked during the last fortnight. The Schiller, which is seldom given over to classic drama, will come forward with a repertory of Shakspearean plays presented by Frederick Warde and Louis James. "Othello" will be presented Monday and Thursday evenings, with Mr. Warde as Iago and Mr. James as the Moor. Monday and Tuesday evenings andat the Wednesday matinée "Henry IV." will be the bill. Mr. James will play Falstaff and will be the first to appear in that character in Chicago for nearly three years. Mr. Warde will appear as Prince Hal. Wednesday and Friday evenings and at the Saturday matinée the play will be "Julius Cæsar," with Mr. Warde as Cassius, Mr. James as Brutus, and Mr. Lindsey as Anthony. "Richard III." will close the engagement next Saturday evening. Mr. E. H. Sothern's new play has been delayed until his closing week and it may be expected next Monday evening and for the following six performances at Hooley's. It is by Jerome K. Jerome, the facile English writer, and its title is "A Way to Win a Woman." It will enlist the full strength of the supporting company. Primrose and West, whose names are synonymous with a particularly good class of minstrelsy, will come to the Chicago Opera-House next week in the black-face entertainment which they have devised for this season's consumption. It is said to be unique in its special features. Aside from the regular company of thirty people there are thirty negroes in the organization this year. A revival of "The Black Crook"—Eugene Tompkins' production—will be made at McVicker's with an increased ballet, strong specialty features, and other evidences that an attempt will be made to maintain its popularity several weeks. At the Columbia "Shenandoah" will remain, and "A Temperance Town," at the Grand Opera-House, still has time before it.

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A play of better quality than Haymarket audiences are generally favored with will hold the stage of that theater next week. It is "The Nominee," which Leander Richardson wrote a few years ago for Nat C. Goodwin and in which the latter's spirited farce acting was displayed to excellent advantage. It will be presented by Robert Hilliard in connection with a dramatization in one act of Richard Harding Davis' story "Her First Appearance" under the title of "The Littlest Girl." The Lincoln Theater, on the North Side, will present a revival of Bronson Howard's excellent comedy, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," which ought to meet with much attention, as the play has not been seen in Chicago in several seasons, and the present production of it is said to be excellent. The Academy will revert to melodrama and present "The Coast Guard," and the Alhambra will bring Steve Brodie into the light of notoriety again with the melodrama "On the Bowery." "The Kid" is the name of a new farce-comedy which comes to Havlin's. Some further changes in the performance at the Royal English Circus will be made, and the Casino, Empire, and Madison Street Opera-House will have new vaudeville features.

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The claim of Cincinnati to be considered as a musical city is apparently of small foundation. Of the recently undertaken concerts, in which the Chicago Orchestra was the main attraction, the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* says in unique English: "The result of the experiment venture by the May Festival Association in having a series of high grade holiday concerts was not such as to encourage further advances of that kind, if only financial success is to be made the desired end." The admirable work of the orchestra under Mr. Thomas' direction is fully recognized, but the serious mistake is made of calling it the "Thomas" Orchestra. The Chicago Orchestra is as much a local institution as is the Symphony Orchestra of Boston. But for Chicago liberality and appreciation the organization which bears its name would never have been possible. A recognition of the fact would seem at once a matter of intelligence as well as justice.

⁂

The rehearsal this afternoon and tomorrow evening's concert at the Auditorium will terminate the first series of the Chicago Orchestra season. Next week there will be no concert. The week following the first of the eight remaining rehearsals and concerts in the season will be given. This week's program, which contains two compositions orchestrated by Mr. Thomas, presents as "request" number Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5, in E minor. The program in full is as follows:

Overture—"Academic Festival"	Brahms
Sonata, in F minor	Bach
Orchestration by Theodore Thomas.	
Polonaise, op. 53	Chopin
Orchestration by Theodore Thomas.	
Symphony No. 5, in E minor	Tschaikowsky

⁂

Mr. E. H. Sothern revived "Lord Chumley," by De Mille and Belasco, last night before a fairly large audience at Hooley's, and the counterfeit comedy (for it is really only an imitation) went with much merriment. Rowland Buckstone appeared in his old part of Adam Butterworth, and S. Sothern took the rôle of Lieut. Gerald Butterworth. Mr. Morton Selten, of course, was the villainous Gasper Le Sage. Others in the cast were Tully Marshall who played the part of Tommy Tucker; C. P. Flocton, who was the Blink Bunk; Miss Grace Kimball, who played Eleanor; and Bertha Bartlett, who was the Jessie Deane. Miss Fanny Addison-Pitt was the Lady Adeline Barker, and Edith Evelyn was Meg, "the angel of the attic." Monday Mr. Sothern will be seen in his new play, "A Way to Win a Woman."

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Mr. Vance Thompson, a writer of exceptional ability and a critic of sound judgment and good taste, who is known in Chicago by reason of his connection with Chicago newspapers in the past, is the inventor of a three-act Pierrot pantomime, called "A Dresden Shepherdess," which has been favorably received in New York. M. Aime Lachaume, a talented pianist, whose composition contributed much to the success of "L'Enfant Prodigue" last year, is the composer of the music and adds to the interpretation of Mr. Thompson's work. Mme. Pilar-Morin, who played Pierrot in "L'Enfant Prodigue," assumed the same rôle in "A Dresden Shepherdess."

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BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—Camille D'Arville, the prima donna, may sing on. The full bench of the Supreme Court has dismissed the bill in equity brought by Edward E. Rice to restrain her from singing in the United States or Canada except under his management. This injunction was asked as an enforcement of a negative covenant in the contract between the songstress and the manager. The contract was made Nov. 27, 1893, and Miss D'Arville was engaged as prima donna of Rice's company from Sept. 17, 1894, for a season of thirty-five weeks. For this he agreed to pay her $450 a week when in New York or Boston and $500 a week elsewhere. Mr. Rice was to pay steamboat and railroad transportation, but not carriage hire. Mr. Rice in July, 1894, notified Miss D'Arville that he expected her in New York at the rehearsal of "Little Christopher Columbus." She declined to go. The decision is important as bearing upon the enforcement of a negative covenant in a contract for personal services.

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DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The tour of Kate Claxton and Mme. Janauschek in "The Two Orphans" will close in this city Saturday night. The critical illness of the former's son and sister is the announced cause.

Dramatic Notes.

The advance sales of seats for the attractions of the coming week at the theaters are now in progress at the various box offices.

Mlle. Rejane, the French actress, will leave France the middle of February for this country. Her American season will open in New York at Abbey's Theater Feb. 25.

Thomas W. Keene and his press agent still continue to agitate the idea of a national theater in this country and urge the advisability of legislation tending toward the establishment of a theater to be endowed by the government and directed by a board of control composed of representative actors and managers.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 14, at Hooley's, Manager Powers will present for the first time as a star in that house Mr. John Drew. The occasion will also mark the first performance in Chicago of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' play, "The Bauble Shop." Mr. Drew appears in the rôle of Viscount Clivebrooke, which in England was originated by Charles Wyndham.

END TO COWIE'S ROPE.

JUDGE TULEY HOLDS HIM FOR SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

On His Representation and the Testimony of Ah Lee and Sing Wah, Hong Sling and Ah Hong Were Arrested for Arson—The Case Against Them Is Dismissed—Cowie and the Chinamen Are in Jail—Story of a Chinese Footrace—Serious Trouble May Come.

Judge Tuley took the Chinese arson case from the jury yesterday, discharged the defendants, and ordered the arrest of "Inspector" F. G. Cowie for subornation of perjury. Cowie occupied Room 336 at the Revere House, but could not be found there last night. The two Chinaman, Ah Lee and Sing Wah, whose evidence Cowie is said to have suborned, were arrested.

The scene in court was somewhat sensational. Cowie was not in court, and the witnesses apparently forgot what they were expected to say. After listening to Attorney Gray's searching cross-examination Judge Tuley abruptly ordered the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty," and a moment later held Ah Lee and Sing Wah, the State's two principal witnesses, to the grand jury in bonds of $2,000 each on charges of perjury.

Later warrants were sworn out before Justice Lyon for the arrest of "Inspector" Fred G. Cowie, Ching Fin, and Ching Linn, charging them with conspiracy and perjury in connection with securing the indictment of Hong Sling and Ah Hong. Ching Fin and Ching Linn were arrested.

Crowd of Chinamen.

The trial of Hong Sling and Ah Hong attracted a large crowd of Chinamen to Judge Tuley's court Wednesday and yesterday. The charge against them was setting fire to their store, No. 349 State street, early on the morning of July 26 last. The alleged object was to collect fire insurance. The Chinamen kept a store filled with Chinese goods and carried about $8,000 insurance. After the fire several companies settled with Sling and Hong.

F. G. Cowie, a self-constituted inspector of fires, whose cards set forth that he is "United States Inspector of Fire Insurance," appeared about the time the companies were settling up their losses and charged Hong Sling and Ah Hong with arson. He proceeded to "work" on the case and on his representations Hong Sling and Ah Hong were arrested. Later, on the evidence of Cowie, Ching Tin, Ah Lee, Sing Wah, and others whom he accused, were indicted on a charge of arson.

As a result of Cowie's "work" on the case it was reported shortly after the fire that the Chinamen on Clark street had held a meeting at which it had been decided to kill both Inspector Conway and Cowie. Cowie said he discovered a notice had been posted in Chinatown and furnished a copy of it, as follows:

> To all Chinamen: We swear by all the Chinese gods that the sum of $500 will be paid to any Chinaman who sends death to either of the men known as Inspector Cowie or Inspector Conway or to any three of our countrymen who intend to assist in the prosecution of men of ther race. Death and fire will surely be given to him who betrays or takes down this notice.

Called It a Fake.

The original of this notice was submitted to an expert, who pronounced it a fake and said there wasn't a word about "death to Cowie" in it.

When the case was put on trial Wednesday Sing Wah testified positively he saw Hong Sling light some paper in a box in his store about 2 o'clock in the morning of July 26. The witness was questioned at length about the location of the box in which the fire was started and described the place minutely. Then witnesses—firemen—were put on the stand to show that the fire was located on the second floor of the store, and a partition hid the place where Sing Wah said he saw the fire started and it would have been impossible for him to have seen from the street what he claimed.

Judge Tuley stopped the trial at once and ordered the accused discharged.

After the court adjourned a big, able-bodied Chinaman scurried down Clark street pursued by a small, excited countryman. The big Chinaman was dressed in American clothes, while the little one wore the costume of his native land. From the Criminal Court Building, on the North Side, the big Chinaman hurried down North Clark street to the river. As he crossed the bridge he looked behind him, and seeing the small form of his purple-jacketed countryman, he increased his speed through the mud and slush. Dodging between teams and past pedestrians he made the best time possible. Every now and then he looked back and each time he saw that the little Chinaman was gaining. At Randolph street he was nearly winded, but the figure of his Nemesis gave him new courage and he ran across the street and into the City Hall.

Slips Through the Door.

As the big door at the north entrance closed behind him it struck the little Chinaman and nearly knocked him down. The little fellow was pale with excitement. He hurried into the long corridor just in time to see the man he had been chasing dodge into detective headquarters. Taking his stand by the steam pipes in the corridor he watched the door through which his quarry had escaped. He had been there nearly half an hour when two or three of Inspector Shea's men came out into the hall and stood beside the steam pipes. They glared at the little Chinaman, who glanced back at them in a most guileless way.

"This must be the man," finally said one of the detectives.

"It's him, sure enough," said another.

Then they took the little fellow by the shoulder and marched him into the detective headquarters. There, beside the Sergeant's desk, stood the big Chinaman.

"That's him," said the big Chinaman. "He say he kilee me. He bad man."

The little Chinaman looked supremely innocent and told the officers there was a warrant in Justice Foster's court for the arrest of the big Chinaman, who is known on South Clark street as Ching Linn. The big Chinaman denied this and protested innocence, and that the guilty man was Hing Ling, alias Harry Lee, the little Chinaman who had been chasing him. He wanted to have Lee arrested for trying to kill him.

Between Two Chinamen.

An officer was detailed to take both men over to the Justice court and let them fight the matter out. Accordingly with a big policeman between them to preserve peace the two Chinamen were marched out into the mud and into the Justice's office. A constable was in waiting with a warrant for Ching Linn charging him with perjury. He did not seem worried, but was much more anxious to keep out of the reach of Harry Lee, who circled round him and glared at him in anything but a friendly way. Finally one of the constables took Lee over to a bench in the corner of the room. Then Ching Linn said he wanted a warrant for Lee's arrest. He told his story and the clerk made out a warrant for attempted murder. This was read over to Lee, who protested vigorously that he had not struck Ching.

"He's a bad man, though, and some day he wake up dead," added the little fellow.

Ching Linn was again questioned and it was found that the charge of attempted murder would not hold. So a new warrant charging Lee with making threats to kill was issued. There was some delay before the Justice could be found to sign the paper. When all formalities had been complied with the constables looked around for Lee, but he had taken advantage of the confusion and slipped from the room. Later on he was found and arrested, but promptly bailed out. Ching Linn remained in the Justice court until he found a friendly constable, who agreed to go out with him and find a bondsman.

The whole trouble, which the police say is likely to end in a murder before long, is an outgrowth of the Hong Sling case. Harry Lee is a cousin of Sling. It was he who secured the warrant for Ching, charging him with perjury. He also, it is said, told Ching his days were numbered and in the future South Clark street would not be a healthy place for him after dark.

He Practices Medicine.

Lee is an Americanized Chinaman who speaks and writes excellent English. He was formerly a government interpreter at Los Angeles, Cal. Now he is a doctor at No. 307 South Clark street.

The arrest of Cowie will probably end his somewhat peculiar career in Chicago. He has never been in any way connected with the Chicago Fire Department. It is alleged his only right to the title of "Fire Inspector" or "Insurance Inspector" is the wearing of a tin star which he says he brought from New York. By artfully associating his name with that of Inspector Conway he attained a certain amount of notoriety and this was his stock in trade. His method of work was to go to an insurance company which held policies on a fire and offer, for a percentage, to investigate the fire and take up the policies. He had every insurance man's name down pat and would incidentally mention that "Jake" Brennan, Kipley, Shea, and Bottum always asked his advice before acting in any matter. For a while he ran an office on the eighth floor of the Title and Trust Building. The door was inscribed, "National Fire Insurance Inspection Co. of the United States; F. G. Cowie, Chief Inspector." The office, however, did not last long.

Trouble Over a Check.

He might have been there yet but for a little difficulty about a check. It was either stolen or lost from the till and at last came wandering back from St. Paul, where Mr. Cowie had been on business. The atmosphere around Cowie has not been healthy ever since he represented himself as an emissary of Kern sent to catch Halloran. The State's-Attorney has taken his case in hand and says he will make an investigation. Cowie was formerly a United States Secret Service man, but was discharged. He has had experiences in St. Paul, Fort Worth, and New York. So unreliable does State's-Attorney Kern believe Cowie to be that he proposes to investigate every case which Cowie has been connected with. This will have a bearing upon the cases of Adjusters Peck and Rowe, Otto Jirsa, and Henry Schueck.

MORE ARRESTS IN THE SCOTT CASE.

Three Now in Custody Believed to Be Members of the Abducting Party.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Mose Elliott, supposed to be one of the gang that abducted Barrett Scott and who was released upon $500 bail last night, was rearrested this morning and brought before Justice Wagers of this city. Elliott took a change of venue to Justice Wilcox, who released him on $500 bail to appear before him next Tuesday for preliminary hearing. This afternoon C. M. Roy of Scottville and James Pinkerman, a brother-in-law of Roy, of this city, were arrested for being implicated in the crime. Pinkerman is a personal friend of Elliott and a bitter enemy of Scott. He runs a livery stable in this city and was out in the vicinity of the crime the day Scott was abducted, and up to the present time has failed to give a satisfactory account of himself.

Roy visited the city today on business, but was immediately arrested. His team was taken to Scott's residence and Mrs. Scott and Miss McWhorter instantly recognized it as the team and buggy with which they were taken after the shooting of Scott. Roy, on being questioned, admitted he was over in the country in which the crime was committed that day looking for stray horses. It is curious that nearly every man who was away from home that day had the same business, looking for stray horses. In describing his actions and whereabouts the day in question he contradicted himself several times, and the authorities think he is one of the gang.

L. P. Roy, father of the Roy arrested, says he is almost positive his son was connected with the disappearance of Scott. Young Roy was taken down to Scott's house this afternoon and his father and mother, who were intimate friends of the Scott family, begged him to confess. He replied he had nothing to say, nor was he connected in any way with the crime. Two more suspected parties will be placed under arrest tomorrow.

ELECTION DAY AT THE PRESS CLUB.

A. T. Packard Chosen President After a Hot Fight and Big Vote.

After one of the liveliest contests in its history, resulting in the largest vote ever polled by the organization, the Press club yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year. The total vote cast was 165. The successful candidates, and the votes received by each, are as follows:

President, A. T. Packard, 89; First Vice-President, I. A. Fleming, 94; Second Vice-President, E. M. Lahiff, 102; Third Vice-President, H. M. Hunt, 68; Financial Secretary, Frank E. Johnson, 163; Recording Secretary, E. J. Baker, 102; Librarian, A. L. Clarke, 83; Treasurer, George Schneider, 164; Directors, J. J. Lane, 102; C. M. Pepper, 110; H. F. Donaldson, 80; N. D. Hutton, 125; J. B. Waldo, 80; James F. Bate, 90. Members of Auxiliary Association—N. A. Reed Jr., 165; H. E. O. Heinemann, 165; Charles Dowst, 165; J. H. McEldowney, 165; M. B. Gibbs, 165.

The election was on the "free and easy" order from the start at 4 o'clock until the polls closed at 9. The Australian system was ignored, and electioneering was rampant. There was a regular ticket, an opposition ticket, and a split ticket representing the "kickers." Nearly all ballots were scratched and pasted. A. T. Packard, the President-elect, is on the editorial staff of the *Herald*. He had as opponents A. S. Leckie and H. E. O. Heinemann. E. M. Lahiff, F. E. Johnson, George Schneider, and several others were upon two or three tickets, thus polling a larger vote than the successful President. Of the five directors to be elected H. F. Donaldson and J. B. Waldo received 80 votes each. The position will be decided by lot.

CARNEGIE SEES A SILVER SWORD.

He Says It Hangs Over the Business Prospects of the Nation.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3.—The *Iron Trade Review* will tomorrow publish the following letter from Andrew Carnegie:

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1894.—[Editor of the Iron Trade Review.]—It seems to me that 1895 is going to be a better year for the iron and steel trade than its predecessor, now slowly dying; how it could be worse it is difficult to conjecture. But the sword of Damocles hangs over every phase of business in the United States. That sword is of silver. Until the country plants itself firmly and forever upon the platform of money of the highest standard of value, no forecast is worth much. We never can have permanent and genuine prosperity without first settling the standard of value. At present capital, not only at home but throughout the world, is alarmed. No prudent investor abroad will place his capital here, and numbers are quietly withdrawing it. This was to have been expected, and is only natural. When one act of Congress, or the failure to pass an act, may reduce the value of every dollar invested by one-half, it is in vain we seek prosperity.

My friend Edward Atkinson has just called and I have read this to him. He concurs fully and says: "All the material conditions of this country are conducive to a period of great prosperity, never greater; nothing stands in the way but the threat of the degradation of the standard of value."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

LEE COUNTY CASE IS CARRIED UP.

Apportionment Issue Now Before the Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—What is known as the "Lee County apportionment case" was filed in the Supreme Court today on appeal from the Circuit Court. It is the case of the People ex rel. William H. Woodyat vs. James H. Thompson, County Clerk. Last October a petition was filed in the Circuit Court in Lee County for a writ of mandamus to compel the County Clerk to issue a notice for the election of a Senator and three Representatives in the Nineteenth District under the apportionment act of 1882. He said he certified under the act of 1893. The court overruled a demurrer and dismissed the petition. A motion was made today by the appellant to set Tuesday, Jan. 8, for oral arguments in the Supreme Court. The case will be argued for the petitioners by ex-Attorney-General George Hunt of Chicago and ex-Assistant Attorney-General E. S. Smith of this city, and for the defendant by ex-Supreme Court Justice S. P. Shope and Delos P. Phelps, Chairman of the Democratic State Central committee.

To Pay the Pensions.

In order to pay the pensioners paid at the Chicago agency the agent will commence payment promptly at 7 o'clock a. m. and continue without intermission until 5 o'clock p. m. today and tomorrow. The Subtreasurer has consented to open the Treasury for the cashing of checks at 8 o'clock a. m., closing at 4 o'clock p. m. today and closing at 3 o'clock Saturday. It is the desire of the pension agent during the two days of this week to pay the 8,000 pensioners who call at the agency for payment.

Kenwood Club Lease.

The ground owned by the Kenwood club, Lake avenue and Forty-seventh street, was the subject of a trust deed filed for record in the Recorder's office yesterday afternoon. The deed is dated Dec. 31, 1894, and runs for fifteen years, from the Kenwood club to John P. Wilson. The consideration is $45,000, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The deed is signed for the club by Silas M. Moore, the President of the club, and George B. Shattuck, Secretary.

REMEDY FOR ALL ILLS

BOSTON MERCHANTS HEAR DISCUSSIONS OF THE CURRENCY.

Ex-Controller of the Treasury A. B. Hepburn Leads the Discussion, Giving a Synopsis of the History of the Greenback and the National Bank—Says State Banks Should Have Powers of Issue—Other Views on the Needed Reforms Expressed by Financial Authorities.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Boston Merchants' Association, the wealthiest representative trades organization in the world, held its annual dinner at the Hotel Vendome tonight and its members listened to a discussion of remedies for the present evils in the national currency system. Ten dollars was the price of a plate and 200 subscribers greeted the guests from other States. Jonathan P. Lane presided and at the head table were A. B. Hepburn, ex-Controller of the Treasury and President of the Third National Bank of New York; Congressman T. C. Catchings of Mississippi; William Dodsworth, editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*; George E. Leighton, President of the Commercial club of St. Louis; and Congressman J. B. Dolliver of Iowa. Among the well-known New-Englanders present were: J. R. Leeson, Prof. Davis R. Dewey, Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott, Collector of the Port Winslow Warren, P. V. Poor, A. E. Pillsbury, Assistant United States Treasurer M. P. Kennard, and Gen. Charles H. Taylor.

The speakers stuck closely to the subject in hand, and, though there was a diversity of opinion as to what should be done to correct the present financial conditions, all seemed pretty well agreed that $350,000,000 of legal tenders should be redeemed. The method of calling it in and finding a substitute was a nut that would be hard to crack, all acknowledged.

Talk of New Currency System.

President Lane opened the post-prandial exercises. Turning attention to the "Banking and Currency System of the United States," which was the subject of the evening, he suggested a new banking and currency bill should be constructed. "It should be strictly national, every note issued bearing the stamp of the Controller and having the added security of a guarantee fund," he said. "This means no State banks. We cannot part with a national currency upon any consideration whatever."

Mr. Hepburn then gave a history of the greenback from war times down, and continued:

There was in circulation Dec. 1 $525,000,000 of gold and gold certificates, $575,000,000 of silver, fractional silver, silver certificates, and Sherman law notes, and $536,000,000 of greenbacks and national bank notes—nine different kinds of money with varying money power and legal tender functions. Our present currency system does not represent the deliberate judgment of the Nation seeking to devise a currency to serve the wants of commerce and trade. It is the outgrowth of the crucial necessity of the government in time of war, or the political necessity of the dominant party seeking by compromise to prolong its tenure.

The national banking system was a measure of reform in banking, it is true, but was devised mainly to supply the fiscal needs of the government. The government could not sell its bonds fast enough, and, as we have seen, was compelled to issue fiat money—greenbacks. By making United States bonds the basis of national bank circulation, and by taxing State bank notes out of existence, national banks were rapidly organized, became large purchasers of bonds, and in turn furnished to the public a large volume of bank notes. The plentitude of bonds, and the high rate of interest which they yielded, made circulation profitable.

Under the Bland and Sherman acts fixed amounts of currency were put into circulation monthly in exchange for silver purchased—a fixed, arbitrary amount, which could not be increased however great the need of commerce, nor diminished however great the plethora of money. Since the government can only put into circulation money in payment for debt or in exchange for value this criticism of absolute want of flexibility or elasticity must apply to all government currency.

Used to Withdraw Gold.

The greenbacks and the Treasury notes, like a duplex pump, are utilized to withdraw gold from the Treasury. Our government holds itself responsible to furnish gold to all comers with which to settle international balances.

It is proposed to relieve the Treasury of this strain by funding these notes in a long-time, low-rate bond, allow banks to issue circulation to par of such bonds, and reduce the tax on circulation to one-half of 1 per cent. This is the manly way to dispose of these notes.

Twice during the last year the government has issued $50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds in order to protect its gold from demands made through the instrumentality of these notes, without diminishing the notes and affording but temporary relief. Would it not be wise to reënact the law of 1866, modified to conform to present conditions?

If circulation is to continue based upon United States bonds I can see no reason why State banks should not be allowed to take out circulation as well. Let them deposit the bonds, maintain the 5 per cent redemption fund, and have circulation issued by the Controller on the same terms as national banks.

The value of a currency depends upon the area in which it will be accepted in satisfaction of debt. If circulation is to continue based upon government bonds, there is no reason why State banks should not be allowed to take it out precisely the same as a national bank; but if it is to be based upon the assets of the bank, I believe that every consideration of public safety requires that institutions issuing circulating notes should be under one central control, with uniform laws, uniform requirements, and uniform usage.

I think in the interest of all we should have a uniform paper currency. It is not alone distrust of our currency that is sending our securities back to us, and rendering gold exports necessary. It is distrust of the fiduciary honor of the managers of our great corporations. The maladministration of our great corporations, whose securities are, or were, largely owned abroad, is one principal cause of gold exports.

T. C. Catchings of Mississippi was the next speaker and was followed by W. A. Dodsworth of New York and Congressman Dolliver of Iowa. The latter said:

It is not necessary to discuss the wisdom of the changes proposed. Even the sudden approach of the millennium would paralyze trade, at least till people got time to see what a genuine millennium looked like, and, of course, a bogus millennium, looking more like the crack of doom than the dawn of the perfect day, would operate even worse. Give us back the prosperity of 1892 and the American people will go joyously on their way without any further suggestions from the Secretary of the Treasury. Take the badges of idleness and poverty from the working people of the United States and they will manage to struggle on even without receiving the blessings of life on the Baltimore plan.

Col. Leighton Says He Has No Plans.

Col. George Leighton of St. Louis said in part:

A commission necessary to any successful legislation prefers a currency based upon a low interest-bearing bond to one based upon assets. The legal tender and the Sherman notes should be retired and the $100,000,000 gold reserve set free. If assets are to be made the basis of circulation at all, let it be of the elastic and temporary element only. The large places occupied in Western and Southern commerce by the State banks is a commercial necessity under the present system. A new national system should be more comprehensive, and should provide for a full development of Brandt systems of large central organizations if desired.

I think it may be said that the country is now fairly in accord upon certain fundamental propositions; that our currency system, both in its coin and paper, is in the highest degree faulty; that we have reached the end of patching; that the reform must be comprehensive; that our banking system has in its present form, in its relation to the currency at least, reached the limit of development, and hence of extended commercial usefulness; that the attempt of the government to carry on a note issue business is a failure; that the fault is not merely one of administration, but is fundamental to the system itself; that the legal tender notes ought to be restored; that we must create a new system of bank currency founded upon bonds at par or founded upon capital paid in and secured primarily by a guarantee fund contributed by all, and secondly by a first lien upon assets.

Col. Leighton then spoke of the need of a currency commission to formulate reforms and provide for their introduction, and discussed the merits of the bond and capital basis for circulation. He continued:

To mention State banks in an Eastern atmosphere is a good deal like waving a red flag. You know a good deal about savings banks and trust companies, but you will excuse me, if I tell you, that in the East, since the national system has been established, you know very little, practically, about the State bank of deposit and discount, the strictly commercial bank, as it exists in the West and South.

Sooner or later we must get down to a solid foundation. The problem the politicians are trying to solve, and I fear some of our bankers, is how to recover from our folly without paying the inevitable penalty for it; how to get rid of the legal tender notes without paying them; how to get out of our unfortunate speculation in the silver market without loss; how to maintain our national credit while appropriating a solemnly pledged reserve to the payment of current expenses.

I have no scheme to offer by which this can be done. Nations and individuals have been looking for just such an escape since the world began, and they have not found it. I do not believe that we shall.

NO SUFFERING IN CHEROKEE STRIP.

Confirmatory Reports of Dire Destitution in Nebraska.

PERRY, Ok., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The report sent out from Boston last night that there is great suffering in the Cherokee strip is false. It is declared there has not been a time since the opening of the strip that property has sold so high or such universal comfort prevailing. Not a single case of destitution has been reported here, it is declared, this winter.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Jan. 3—The citizens of this city today shipped a carload of merchandise to the Nebraska sufferers, the destination being Lexington, Dawson County. The car contained several hundred suits of clothes, three tons of flour and oatmeal, many bushels of vegetables, and a large amount of old clothing and provisions. The business-men of the city also raised several hundred dollars in money which will also be sent to the same address.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—A citizen of Fargo is in receipt of a letter from the Hon. W. S. Hampton, County Judge of Perkins County, Neb., which shows a terrible state of affairs in that county. The resources of the people are exhausted. The banks have closed up. There is starvation staring them in the face unless outside relief is made. Women and little children are suffering for the barest necessities and dying by inches for want of food. Judge Hampton says in his letter:

"The needs of the people are great, and now that a cold wave has struck us we feel the need as never before. Many are suffering from lack of fuel, having nothing but 'cow chips' to burn. The destitution needs to be seen to be appreciated." Judge James M. Ray of North Platte, Lincoln County, writes in a similar strain. He says: "It is almost daily that the needy are here in the court-house, the most of them quietly bearing these burdens of want and often not even asking, yet waiting about to hear of help. To make things worse than I have seen before this late crop failure came upon us at a time when our resources were already exhausted by previous short crops. The quarters, halves, and sometimes dollars that a few of us who are more fortunate can give seem only to aggravate the misery, as it is so little compared with the need."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3.—Several barrels of provisions and clothing passed through this city en route to Kansas and Nebraska, where they will be distributed among the deserving poor. The goods were contributed by the people of Westchester, Kennett Square, Oxford, Coatesville, and other Chester County towns. A fund of nearly $400, more than 1,000 pounds of clothing, and several barrels of flour, together with a large quantity of canned goods, were also shipped.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Among Gov. Fishback's mail this morning was a letter from the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore asking the Governor to call on the people of Arkansas to send corn to the starving citizens of Nebraska. Gov. Fishback said he had made a recommendation to this effect in his message to the Legislature, which convenes next week.

RETURNS FORTY-ONE TRUE BILLS.

Grand Jury Will Turn Its Attention to Gamblers Today.

The grand jury returned forty-one true bills yesterday afternoon.

John J. Flynn was indicted on four charges of willful neglect of duty as judge of election. Flynn was indicted with the other violators of the election laws and the indictments returned yesterday set out the charges more specifically.

Carrie Gossman was indicted on four charges of obtaining money by false pretenses. She flooded the Lake View district with bogus checks during October and November and secured small amounts of money.

Dr. Emma Helwig and Charles Wagner were indicted on a charge of murder.

Clarence F. Rix, ex-manager of the South Chicago department of the Singer sewing-machine company, was indicted on six new charges of forgery.

Yesterday the grand jury voted a true bill against Harry K. Burgess, who shot and killed James A. Doyle of the Junior Pumbers' Association at the new Marquette building several weeks ago.

Today the Shannahan Committee on Gambling will ask the grand jury to consider evidence it has collected against gamblers.

Harry B. Orr and John B. Sadler were indicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud James Baird out of $500.

Silverino Borrilli, Raphael Aparta, and Seba Borrilli were indicted on a charge of murder. They are accused of shooting and killing W. Parent Dec. 20 at No. 1846 Sixty-ninth street.

BIG JUDGMENT AGAINST MACKEY.

Action in Default in Indianapolis Involves $908,110—Other Business Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—In the United States District Court today Judge Baker gave William Nelson Cromwell, assignee of H. I. Nicholas & Co. of New York, brokers and bankers, judgment against D. J. Mackey of Evansville for $908,110. The judgment was given in default. The principal of the judgment represented money advanced to Mr. Mackey by the bankers before they failed last year.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—George R. Swazey was today appointed by Judge Morton of the Supreme Court receiver of the insolvent Debenture Investment company of Dubuque, Ia., to wind up its affairs in this State. The company had a place of business in this city. Criminal proceedings were recently begun against Olin Adams, the company's President, and he has defaulted his bail and apparently fled the State. Mr. Swazey filed a bond of $10,000. The value of the company's property here is not known, but it is not large.

MITCHELL REVOKES THE WARRANT.

Florida's Governor Decides That Flagler Is Not a Fugitive.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 3.—Today Gov. Mitchell issued the following executive order:

It has now been made to appear that Henry M. Flagler, for whose arrest a warrant was issued Dec. 22, 1894, on request made by the Governor of Texas, charging said Flagler with unlawfully entering into a conspiracy against trade in that State, is not a fugitive from the justice of the State of Texas it is hereby ordered that such warrant ordered by me as aforesaid, and the same is hereby revoked, annulled, and recalled, without prejudice, however, to the right of the Governor of Texas, if he shall so desire, to show that said Flagler is a fugitive from justice from that State.

In answer to an inquiry Attorney-General Lamar said:

I have not advised the Governor upon the matter of revoking the warrant nor as to the legality of sending Flagler to Texas.

For Defense Against Whisky Trust.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The owners of half a dozen dismantled distilleries around Cincinnati met today to decide on action in case the whisky trust carries out its threat to abandon these distilleries and refuse to pay further rent. Organization was effected with E. M. Pattison as President and George F. Dieterle as Secretary, and they were directed to correspond with the owners of dismantled distilleries elsewhere with a view to a general movement against the trust.

Harry Hayward's Defense to Be Insanity.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—It was learned today the fight to clear Harry Hayward, implicated in the murder of Miss Ging, will be made on insanity lines entirely. The story of Claus Blixt, who confessed to firing the fatal shot will be admitted as evidence, and to make the insanity plea more plausible additional evidence will be produced to show the conditions surrounding the tragedy were really worse than Blixt pictures them.

Will Move His Saloon.

I. H. Joseph was fined $20 by Justice Gibbons on each of two charges of selling liquor without a license. He was also fined the costs in five other similar charges. Fines and costs were suspended on a promise by Joseph that he would move away from Sixty-seventh street and South Park avenue, where his saloon is located. The cases were brought by H. M. Smith of the Hyde Park Protective Association.

Treating Smallpox by Christian Science.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Local health officers have discovered T. F. Stevens, a carpenter employed on the new pest-house, has been down with smallpox for ten days, his only treatment being given by a Christian science sister. The entire neighborhood has been exposed. She will be prosecuted.

ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS.

What the Beautiful Girl Herself Says.

Surprising Story of the Daughter of a Noted Professor.

How She Excited the Curiosity of All Her Friends.

One of the best known and most interesting men in Brooklyn, N. Y., is Professor J. M. Elwood, residing at 43 Cornelia-st. He is a noted scholar and professor. His charming daughter is a young lady of most estimable character and has hosts of friends everywhere.

She became fearfully nervous and run down, and this was followed by a most severe attack of St. Vitus' dance. She grew worse and physicians could not cure her. She finally got well, however, by a method that astonished all her friends.

"It affords me the greatest pleasure," said the professor, "to state that my daughter, who was a sufferer from nervousness and St. Vitus' dance, and who was treated for same by prominent physicians in Brooklyn without result, was completely cured by using two bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."

MISS ELWOOD.

Such strong evidence as this must convince everybody of the genuine worth of this great medicine. Mr. Elwood's word is as good as gold. When he makes a statement people know they can depend upon it. Just such reliable statements about Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy are constantly appearing, and the people everywhere have the utmost confidence in this wonderful medicine.

They take it, and perfect health results. The popular Miss Elwood thinks it is indeed a wonderful remedy when it will cure what all the skill of other physicians cannot benefit.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases,

DR. GREENE,
of 35 West Fourteenth Street,
New York City.

If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Northwestern National
Insurance Company
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
January 1, 1895.

ASSETS.

Par value.		Market value.
$200,000.00	U. S. Registered Bonds, Gold, 4 per cent	$232,000.00
150,000.00	C., M. & St. P. Ry. 1st Mtg. Bonds, Chi. Div., 7 per cent	[illegible]
50,000.00	C., M. & St. P. Ry. 1st Mtg. Bonds, Chi. & Pacific Div., 6 per cent	57,000.00
50,000.00	M., L. S. & W. Ry. 1st Mtg. Bonds, Gold, 6 per cent	[illegible]
50,000.00	M. & N. Ry. 1st Mtg. Bonds, 7 per cent	[illegible]
100,000.00	Chi. & Northwestern Ry. 1st Mtg. Bonds, 7 per cent, Gold	120,000.00
93,000.00	Milwaukee City Bonds, 4 per cent	[illegible]
4,000.00	Milwaukee City Bonds, 7 per cent	4,800.00
50,000.00	Chicago Sanitary District Bonds, 5 per cent	[illegible]
30,000.00	Waukesha Sewerage Bonds, 5 per cent	[illegible]
694,456.67	Loans on Bond and Mortgage—1st lien on improved real estate in the City of Milwaukee, Wis., 5 to 8 per cent	694,456.67
	Nothing loaned to Directors or Stockholders.	
163,321.86	Cash on hand and in bank	163,321.86
106,175.60	Gross premiums in course of collection	106,175.60
9,043.47	Interest accrued, not due	9,043.47
$1,749,997.60		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$500,000.00
Reinsurance Reserve	[illegible]
Unpaid Losses	[illegible]
All other claims against the company	[illegible]
Net Surplus	[illegible]
	[illegible]

Increase Net Surplus	$72,928.00
Increase Assets	137,002.00
Increase Re-insurance Reserve	63,875.91
Surplus as regards policy-holders	1,074,828.00

ALFRED JAMES, President.
JOHN L. MITCHELL, Vice-President.
WM. L. JONES, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN F. McGREGOR, Secretary.
WILFORD M. PATTON, Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE,
NO. 220 LA SALLE-ST.
PHILIP D. ARMOUR, Chicago Director.
JOHN CAMERON, Chicago Manager.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

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First in Advertising,
First in the Hands of
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POSTAGE.

Pages.	—DOMESTIC—	With art supplement.	—FOREIGN—	With art supplement.
P.10, 12	1 cent	..	2	..
16, 20	2 cents	..	3	..
24	2 cents	..	4	4
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895.

ANARCHIST MOWBRAY asks leave to differ with Conan Doyle as to Philadelphia.

APPARENTLY the Senatorial boom of the Hon. Gas Addicks pipped before it was ready to hatch out.

IN the present condition of things in Europe the public mind would hardly be equal to the strain of another poem by the Kaiser.

THE prize for the best editorial paragraph concerning the New Year must be awarded to the New York *Sun*, whose effort in that line occupied over five columns.

ST. LOUIS appears in the field as a rival of Baltimore. It has a "plan." St. Louis' best plan is to build as many bridges connecting itself with Illinois as it possibly can.

AFTER a while the people will become tired of paying foreigners high prices for coming over here and unloading their hasty impressions of the country on American audiences.

THE announcement that the Hon. Thomas C. Platt has left Dr. Parkhurst's church is the first intimation the general public has had that the Hon. Thomas C. Platt ever had anything to do with churches.

SECRETARY CARLISLE is still working heroically at the Treasury pumps, but he feels sure that the leak in the ship of State will have to be stopped by plugging it with another wad of government bonds.

THE New York stock market was heavy again yesterday. The local stock market also declined materially. Sterling exchange continues exceedingly strong and further gold exports seem inevitable. New York exchange sold at 80 cents premium.—Leading produce markets were fairly active and closed higher all around. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats steady, cash rye firm, barley firm, flaxseed ½ cent higher, pork 7½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

THE Governor of Indiana has made a noble and praiseworthy effort and one which will commend him to the decent people of Chicago in his scheme to suppress horse racing, gambling, and prize-fighting at Roby. Gov. Matthews is now ready to enforce the law whenever the Sheriff of that county fails to do so, but he cannot do it without some authority vested in him by the Legislature. It is to be hoped he will be given ample power by that body so that he may be able to break up and disperse the gangs of gamblers, thugs, bruisers, and loafers who have made Roby a curse both to Indiana and the City of Chicago. Give Gov. Matthews the requisite authority, gentlemen of the Indiana Legislature, and let him take a hand in suppressing the orgies and outrages and breaches of the law which have made Roby a curse to the public so long.

IF the Police committee is going to make an investigation it should begin at once for two reasons. It has discharged Ald. Kerr's subcommittee on the ground that it proposes to attend to the matter itself. A failure to act will make people believe that the majority of the members of the committee want to stifle an inquiry instead of conducting one. In the next place it is not impossible that the Legislature will feel called on to do a little investigating here and will send to Chicago some time during the session a committee armed with ample power to search for evildoers. The minute that committee gets here and gets fairly to work the Police committee will be lost sight of. The people will be interested only in the doings of the more effective organization. Therefore if the members of the Police committee want to find out anything and gain credit thereby the sooner they set to work the better. They have a rich field to work in if they choose to utilize it.

THE compensations of disaster are clearly illustrated in the effects of the late storm which wrought such havoc to the Florida orange crop. A frost of this killing kind is almost unknown in that State. Not since 1833 have they had one like it. The fruit as it hung upon the trees or was stored in warehouses was badly frozen, and it is not unlikely that the trees themselves have been seriously injured. The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* prints the following extract from a private letter written from Eldorado, Lake County, a locality hitherto freed from frosts, which gives some details of the great damage which has been caused:

> We have had the worst blizzard ever known in Florida, and our crop is all frozen. We are in hopes that the trees are not killed, but there is no doubt that many are killed in other localities, as the thermometer registered 19° in one grove at 6 o'clock this morning, and I suppose it went as low as 10° a few miles north of us. The water froze in the house and in the filter on the porch, and water standing out in a kettle to the depth of two inches, exposed, froze solid.

Under such circumstances as these there can be little hope for the crop of 1895 and if the trees have been injured the loss must be very heavy, as it requires from five to six years to get a tree into bearing order for the market. What has been Florida's loss, however, has been Southern California's gain. A dispatch from San Bernardino says that the rise in the price of oranges of 50 cents a box made by the Redlands Association has been followed by all the other associations in the valley, which includes Riverside, so that now oranges are selling at $2.50 a box, and the indications are that the fruit still on the trees will bring $3. While California is thriving upon Florida's losses the consumers will have to pay a heavier sum than usual for this luscious and healthy fruit.

IT is stated that a strong effort will be made to pass a bill providing for the pensioning of school teachers after twenty years' service. According to the summary of the bill printed some time ago no person could be put on the pension list without a vote of the Board of Education. It appears now that any teacher may retire of her own accord on half-pay after she has taught the required number of years, or may be put upon the pension list by the Board of Education if her work is no longer satisfactory. Should such a bill pass, there will be a number of teachers eligible for immediate retiracy who may want to avail themselves of the opportunity to stop work and live on their half-pay, or whom the board may want to put on the shelf. But where is the money with which to pay their pensions? Within the next five years there will be a large number of teachers who will be entitled to half-pay, but the per cent on salaries will not have created a fund anything like large enough to meet the demands of the pensioners. Those who have this matter in charge seem to have paid no attention whatever to the money question. Is it their intention to call on the taxpayers to make good any deficiency? There has been printed as yet no statement of the extent of the demands which may be made on the pension fund within the next two or three years and of the sum likely to be available to meet them with. Why is not that information given for the guidance of the Legislature?

"ONE TERM AND OUT" FOR THE MAYOR.

One of the subcommittees of the Civic Federation has prepared a bill to add to the powers of the Mayor and take from those of the Common Council. Its main features are as follows:

The Mayor is given a term of four years and is made ineligible for immediate reëlection. The reasons in favor of this last proposition have been stated often by THE TRIBUNE. This change in the law will emancipate the Mayor from the spoils politicians of his party. At present he surrenders to them almost inevitably, no matter how good his intentions may be at the outset, because he is attacked soon by the reëlection fever, and he knows the difficulty of being renominated without the assistance of the practical politicians, which he can secure only by making concessions to them.

There is no objection to doubling the length of the term, especially when civil service methods have been made applicable to all the city employés and when effectual provision has been made for keeping the Mayor out of politics. A city paper says: "It is doubtful whether a law isolating the Mayor from his political rights and duties would be valid." No such legislation has been asked for. What is wanted is a law which will make it impossible for the Mayor to use for the benefit of a political party powers given to him to be used for the welfare of the community. No man can gain any additional political rights or have imposed on him additional political duties by becoming an officeholder. He retains the right to vote, but he does not acquire the right to make other men vote as he wants them to by reason of the fact that he is their superior officer.

The performances of the present Mayor during the last campaign were notorious. It was largely because of his defiant use for purely political purposes of powers given him for purely municipal purposes that there is such a sudden and strong demand for municipal reform. No Mayor has a political right to take city employés away from their duties to boss conventions, large or small, to manage primaries, to do political work on registration days, or to drive members of the opposite party from the polls on election day. Postmaster Hesing and other Federal officeholders did not imitate Hopkins. Were they deprived of any political rights? Did President Cleveland act illegally when he told the United States Marshal at St. Paul to get out of partisan politics or get out of office?

This bill also proposes to take from the Council the power to make grants of franchises or to pass special assessment ordinances. The former can be granted only by the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works and local improvements can be ordered only by the Department of Public Works. The boodle Aldermen will make a great outcry when they see these propositions and they will go to Springfield in a body to kill the measure which contains them.

But if there is no other way of making Aldermen honest than by leaving nothing lying around loose for them to steal then that way will have to be adopted. The New York Aldermen have been made measurably virtuous by stripping from them power after power until they have next to nothing left to do. The power of making local improvements by special assessment would be more wisely exercised by a decent Department of Public Works than it is by the Council, or rather by the two Aldermen of each ward, who manage matters to suit themselves without regard to the wishes of property-owners.

It has been proved that the Council ought not to have the right to grant franchises. It has shown itself shamelessly corrupt again and again. It has sold gas ordinances, street railroad ordinances, and ordinances of every description. There is nothing to indicate that it will not continue to do so. The Aldermen pocket their boodle impudently, appeal to their constituents for a vindication, and get it without difficulty. The situation cannot be made worse and doubtless will be much improved by throwing all the responsibility on the Mayor. It would be better, however, to limit his powers somewhat by prescribing some general rule as to the compensation which a corporation should make to the city or to the citizens for valuable privileges granted it.

WHAT ARE "JUST AND REASONABLE" RATES?

The State of Nebraska has filed a petition for an appeal from the recent decision of Judge Brewer in the maximum rate case. The Legislature passed a law reducing considerably the freight rates on the Nebraska roads. Judge Brewer enjoined the Railroad Commissioners from taking any steps to enforce the law, on the ground that the falling off in business had been so great that the rates evidently would be unremunerative at the present time and far below what should be allowed.

While clear in his mind that the rates of the law were too low, the Judge admitted his inability to decide what would be "just and reasonable" ones, because he was not sure what the basis should be on which to estimate them. He saw some objections to taking as the basis what it would cost to duplicate a road, and also some to assuming that the face value of stocks and bonds, or the cost of construction of a railroad extravagantly built, should be taken. Therefore he decided nothing.

It is desirable that the Supreme Court should settle the question if it can, because it would simplify matters greatly and people interested in railroads might be enabled to know where they stood. The inter-State commerce law declares that all charges made by railroads must be "reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge is prohibited and declared to be unlawful." This has been on the statute books for nearly eight years, and yet no rule has been laid down and no attempt has been made by Bill Morrison and the other Commissioners to establish one.

Before this question has been disposed of the United States Commissioner of Labor comes forward with his bill for the creation of a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. It is declared therein that the wages paid to the employés of the roads engaged in inter-State commerce "shall be reasonable and just." The commission is authorized to inquire into the terms and conditions of employment of all employés subject to the provisions of the act, and is "authorized and required to execute the provisions of this act," one of which is that wages shall be "reasonable and just."

It will be a more complicated task to pass on the reasonableness and justice of wages than of freight rates. The field is a much broader one. So it might be better to dispose of the easiest question before tackling the hardest one. But it may be that the Supreme Court will dodge this point when the Nebraska case reaches it. These words "just and reasonable" have been a glittering generality for a good many years, and the court may leave them so.

AMENDING THE ELECTIONS LAW.

It is stated in a Springfield dispatch that John Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, and Secretary of State Hinrichsen, representing the Democrats, have agreed that there shall be no opposition to an amendment to the election laws taking from the different boards of review created by it the authority to pass on the legality of nominations in case of a dispute, and leaving the settlement of such questions to the decision of the political organization interested.

The necessity for this change was made apparent last fall. In two legislative districts in this city there were two sets of nominations by bodies each of which claimed to be the regular Republican convention. A Board of Review made up of three State officers, all Democrats, claimed under the law the right to decide who were the lawful nominees whose names should go on the official ballot. The finding of the board, especially in one case, was grossly unfair. It was dictated manifestly by partisan reasons and by the wish to crowd off the official ballot the names of men whose Republicanism was not questioned, and who were preferred by the Republicans of the district, and place on the ballot a man the Republicans did not want and whose thorough-going Republicanism was doubted. If the election had been a close one instead of a landslide the action of the State board might have cost the Republicans the Legislature.

If the dispute had been left to the decision of the Republican State Central committee a different conclusion and one more satisfactory to the Republicans would have been arrived at. For that committee would not have decided in favor of candidates whose backers were Democrats. Had there been a disagreement as to the legality of the nomination of one of the Republican candidates for county offices last fall it would have been disposed of by a local board of review, two of the members of which would have been Democrats, one of them a candidate for reëlection and both of them interested in having the name of a weak Republican on the ballot rather than that of a strong one.

When this subject was being discussed last year THE TRIBUNE told the Democrats that they were setting a bad precedent and if the election of 1896 made the State Board of Review Republican they would not like it if they were called on to take a dose of their own medicine. The result of the election of 1894, foreshadowing that of 1896, appears to have convinced them that they ought to coöperate in the repeal of a provision which did not strike them unfavorably while they thought they were getting the benefit of it.

The law should be changed by common consent. If Republicans get into a quarrel over their nominations let them settle it. If there are two Democratic conventions, each claiming to be the lawful one, let the highest Democratic authority settle it. The officeholders of one party never should be allowed to select the candidates for the other party.

CARLISLE'S CURRENCY PLANS.

A Washington correspondent recovers "a bit of ancient history" in regard to Carlisle in connection with the present administration. His appointment to the Treasury portfolio had been objected to some months before the inauguration of President Cleveland on the ground that he would be against gold, against national banks, and against issuing bonds if that should be necessary to keep up the gold reserve. But Cleveland insisted. He said he wanted Carlisle to draw a tariff bill, and would answer for him in the other respects mentioned. Soon after the inauguration the gold reserve had decreased so much as to cause great alarm, and the question came up as to what the administration was going to do. "Carlisle had privately said that to protect the falling gold reserve and stop the run on it he would pay silver. He told divers Senators—Blackburn, Jones of Arkansas, and Cockrell, among others—that he would refuse gold and pay silver for all but gold certificates." He promised to put a statement to that effect on the wires at 6 o'clock that evening. But Cleveland heard of it in the meantime, sent for Carlisle, gave him a good talking to, and at 8:45 p. m. Carlisle put on the wires a limp statement exactly the reverse of what he had promised the silver Senators scarcely six hours before. He had "reckoned without his host."

It is vividly remembered how the declaration that the policy of the administration would be to pay out gold in exchange for Treasury notes so long as there was gold available caused an easing up in the panicky feeling, though accompanied by the statement that there would be no bond issue. The subsequent call by the President for a special session of Congress to repeal the purchasing clause in the Sherman act and the action by Congress, as requested, reassured the people. The issue of bonds in February of last year was necessitated more by the deficiencies of the revenue than by a drain of gold to go abroad, and this was partly responsible for the second issue of bonds last November. The second lot of bonds was taken by a syndicate of bankers, but could not be sold to the people when Carlisle showed the cloven foot in his currency scheme, which received a quasi indorsement by President Cleveland in his latest message. No doubt the offering of this scheme caused a great part of the uneasiness which has shown itself in the withdrawal of more than 25 millions of gold from the Treasury in the last five weeks.

The question now is, Will the President again put his foot down on the Secretary of the Treasury? There are hints out to the effect that he is being pressed to ask for the resignation of Carlisle as the best means of reassuring the country that the administration is no more friendly to wildcat paper "money" than it is to a debased monometallic silver currency. It is thought by some that as Carlisle has done all he was wanted to do in connection with the new tariff bill (and a pretty mess he made of it) he can well be spared from the Cabinet, and his dismissal would be an easy way to rebuke the wildcat element which has "banked" on Carlisle to carry the day for "State bank circulation" with as much of the wildcat in it as can be introduced under present conditions of trade and commerce. It now seems far from improbable that the President will favor a safe national bank currency based on low-priced bonds to be issued in funding the money obligations of the government, and that in such case Carlisle will "step down and out" as unable to support a plan so radically different from the one he proposed for adoption.

FOR SOUND, SAFE CURRENCY.

Ex-United States Senator C. B. Farwell has sent to the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency a letter containing the three following propositions as just the thing needed "to settle this whole financial muddle we seem to be in":

1. Let the government fund its floating debt and refund its bonded debt in 2 per cent fifty-year bonds and retire from the currency business altogether.
2. Allow the national banks to use these bonds at par as a basis for their circulation, exempting them from all Federal taxation except just enough to pay for printing their notes.
3. Repeal the Subtreasury act and let the revenues of the Nation be deposited in the national banks where collected.

Mr. Farwell says these propositions are the only ones that will accomplish the desired end, and he is right—if the end referred to be that desired by all friends of honest full-worth money. The ends desired by the free silver monometallists and the Populist fiatists, or by those who want permission to rob the people by the issue of wildcat currency, would not be subserved by the adoption of these propositions. For it would not only enable the banks to issue all the paper currency needed for the operation of legitimate business, but relieve the Treasury from the pressure for gold to be piled up in Eastern banks by men who fear that the integrity of the currency will not be preserved, or by foreigners, who realize on their American securities for that or any other reason.

It is reported that President Cleveland already is thinking along the line here indicated; also that he may advise that authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to place the bonds before the gold therefor is deposited in the Treasury. No doubt the present requirement in that respect operates as a hindrance to the selling of our bonds abroad, as foreigners hardly want to send their gold here perhaps weeks in advance of the time of receiving the bonds in exchange for it, but all doubt on the subject of foreign buying would be removed by making the bonds specifically payable in gold. The promise to pay in "coin" is equivocal, and legitimately may be objected to by a foreign purchaser when a large part of the "coin" in the United States is "token" money, less than half of the face value being represented by the intrinsic value of the bullion contained in the coin. And there should be no objection to this so long as the administration wants gold in exchange for the bonds, and insists on receiving gold for them or nothing. If the intention be to redeem the bonds in gold it would be no more than right to make an explicit statement to that effect on the face of the bond. If that be not the intention common candor requires that the fact be stated, so that the persons asked to buy the bonds may know what they have to count on. Then if a foreigner chose to pay out his gold for a bond which was to be redeemed in silver nobody would have a right to object to the transaction, and none but an arrant knave would object to a fair and square statement of the quality of the goods at the time they are offered for sale.

We ought not to have in circulation in the United States any currency that is not full worth money or a sufficiently guaranteed promise to pay full worth money on demand. Anything that does not come up to the requirement of money which is worth what it purports to be, or does not carry with it an acceptable promise of a redemption of that kind of money, is wrong in principle and should not be permitted in fact. To put into circulation anything as currency which does not come up to this full value standard is to play more or less of a confidence game on the people, and ought not to be done by a government or by it permitted to be done by any one over whose actions it has control. The Baltimore plan, the original currency plan offered by Mr. Carlisle, and the "amendment thereto proposed by the House Committee on Banking and Currency," all are objectionable in the one vital point that they propose one set of due bills to be "guaranteed" by the deposit of another set of due bills for which at present there is not a sufficient guarantee of prompt redemption, while neither of them proposes to do anything with the vast mass of silver certificates which call for redemption in dollar coins, each of which is worth but a little more than 46 cents. To adopt either of them would be to plunge the country into a panic far worse than that of twenty-one years ago. As stated by Mr. Farwell, "there is just one thing to do" to avoid further trouble. That is to fund the money obligations of the government at as low a rate of interest as may be, to make the bonds issued against this retirement payable in gold, permit those bonds to be used up to their face value as the basis for a national bank currency, and tax the banks no more than is necessary to carry out the provisions for issuing and redeeming the circulating notes. When the people or their representatives can agree on this they will have started on the road out of the present muddle and the path to prosperity will prove to be a short and easy one to travel. By monkeying with the question and trying to "fix things up" on a false principle they at best will only put off the evil day and may precipitate its advent.

THE NEW POSTOFFICE MOVEMENT.

A call has been issued by twelve prominent business-men of Chicago—viz.: Lambert Tree, Marshall Field, George E. Adams, Charles B. Farwell, Erskine M. Phelps, John P. Hopkins, Owen F. Aldis, Charles L. Raymond, William T. Baker, Melville E. Stone, Bryan Lathrop, and Otto Young—addressed to leading citizens and calling for a meeting of representative citizens at the Great Northern Hotel Saturday next at 3 p. m. to take into consideration the following measures of interest to the whole city:

1. Means of securing the passage of the McGann bill, appropriating $4,000,000 for a new government building.
2. Advisability of sending a delegation to Washington early in January to aid the Illinois Congressmen in getting the measure before the House.
3. Style of building needed and methods and time of construction.
4. A proposition to appoint a standing committee of Chicago property-owners who have had ample experience in the construction of modern buildings to coöperate in an advisory capacity with the Government Architect, whoever may be selected, as to the plans and the letting of contracts, the services of the committee to be gratuitous.

It would seem almost unnecessary to urge those who shall receive this call to attend the meeting and to act expeditiously, as time is pressing. There is no politics in this movement. Republicans and Democrats alike have signed the call and the signers are in earnest. The purpose of this meeting concerns the public and private interests of all citizens. It may even concern the safety of those in the employment of the government. There is no possible argument that can be made against the erection of a new government building in place of the present structure. Architecturally the latter is a disgrace to the government. It is an inconvenience to all concerned. A larger, more commodious, and better building is needed, one that will expedite the handling of the mails and their delivery and thus subserve the interests of business-men. It is needed also because the present building is dangerous to health and a menace to life. Men should not be required to work in such a place, which any day may be the scene of just such a disaster as that which took place in Washington some time ago.

Advices from Washington are favorable. The letter of Congressman Bankhead gives assurance that if the business-men of this city are up and doing and let Congress know what is wanted there is a prospect that the appropriation bill will be passed this session. There is certainly in this an incitement for Chicago to go to work resolutely and promptly. One thing may be taken as certain. The bill will not go through on its merits. If left to itself it will be lost. If it is properly indorsed and pushed there is at least a reasonable prospect of its passage. What is needed now is work at Washington. The delegation suggested in the call, whose duty it will be to aid the Illinois Congressmen in getting the bill before the House, should be made a large and strong one. Let us have some of the men of both parties who have been instrumental in getting the national conventions here, and some of the men who fought against serious obstacles and brought the World's Fair to Chicago. A little of that kind of work will convince Congress that Chicago is in earnest. Thus far the people of this city have not been heard from in Washington. It is time to sound the Macedonian cry in its ears and sound it loud and strong.

CHICAGO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

It becomes the duty of the Judges of this county to lay before the Governor the names of a number of men to serve, subject to his approval, as Justices of the Peace in this city for the next four years. It is to be hoped that the selections made will average better than they have for the last twenty years.

When this method of obtaining Justices of the Peace for Chicago was devised by the Constitutional convention it was believed it would work admirably. Every one was confident that the Judges would do their part of the work judicially and judiciously. They have not done so on all occasions. They have tried often to provide places for personal friends or political supporters who would do something for them when election day came around rather than to get good Justices for the people. Will there be a decided improvement this year in the list of nominees?

But something is needed besides selecting good men. The execrable, corrupting system of paying the Justices with fees must be abolished. That system has made good men bad and bad men worse. It has caused the Justices to bid against one another for business and use their constables as drummers. It has led them to make disgraceful agreements with men who had it in their power to throw business into their hands. The demoralizing effect of the fee system has been described over and over again. Nearly every one has admitted that there ought to be a change, but the change never has been made. Why cannot this General Assembly make it?

Very probably numerous propositions will be submitted concerning the Justices. Some men will ask for a constitutional amendment to enable the Legislature to create a costly and elaborate system of city courts. Other persons will come forward with equally unprofitable propositions. The result may be that nothing will be done and the Justices will continue to run after business and fees. These impracticable plans should be dropped. The Legislature should abolish the fee system and the Judges should endeavor to make out an unexceptionable list of names for the Governor.

A RECENTLY published census report says "the white owners of farms and homes that are free of mortgage form 71 per cent of all white owners; of the negroes, 89; of those of mixed parentage, 87; of the Indians, 96; and of the Chinese and Japanese, 97 per cent." So it appears that not more than about a quarter of all the farms and homes owned in the United States are under mortgage. The Populists and Socialists have had a great deal to say about the mortgage indebtedness of the country, and tried to make it out that the great majority of those said to own real estate are heavily in debt for their property. But, according to the census figures, they want to have the value of money lowered to three-quarters of the property-owners in order that the other quarter may gain an unjust advantage by being allowed to keep the property on paying only a small part of the debt. That would be the height of injustice to the greater number, who have paid all they agreed to pay, to say nothing of the proposed cheating of creditors. There really is no reason why the minority, who are in debt, should not pay all they have agreed to pay, since a large part of their indebtedness is for purchase money and a considerable portion of the remainder represents money borrowed for the purpose of making improvements, adding to the value of the property.

IN A MINOR KEY.

As a Boomerang.

"If I had your voice," said the ventriloquist, apostrophizing the donkey whose braying in a neighboring alley had waked him out of a sound sleep at 3 a. m., "I'd throw it back at you, you long-eared beast!"

His Modest Request.

"Can you give me a letter of introduction to the head of the firm?" asked the caller.

"A letter, my dear fellow?" said the man at the desk. "I'll give you a dozen whole words. Come with me. He's in the next room."

They Knew Him.

"The story they told me," observed the police reporter, "struck me, at first blush——"

"You've never had your first bl ush!" interrupted the insurance, marine, sporting, hotel, commercial, and local politics reporters, with one voice; and they howled him down.

Broke Him Up.

"What's the matter?" asked the cook.

"There's a straight-haired, hollowed-eyed chap at one of the tables out there," faintly replied the waiter, leaning against the wall to rest himself, "that wanted me to bring him some deblanked kidneys."

THE most desirable job that has fallen to the lot of any Democratic statesman of late appears to be that held by Mr. Donovan of the Michigan Legislature.

SENATOR MILLS of Texas may refuse to resign, but his name is Ichabod, just the same.

YOUNG 1895, if his newspaper portraits do him justice, looks very much as young 1894 did.

THE weakness of the New York police Captain who fell from his high estate through accepting a few baskets of peaches may have been hereditary. Adam was once mixed up in a forbidden fruit scandal.—*Kansas City Journal.*

It is related, moreover, that he peached on Eve.

THE Kansas City *Journal* and Denver *Republican* issued New Year's numbers last Sunday that reflected the highest credit upon the managers of those enterprising papers and upon the marvelous young cities in which they are printed.

MR. YERKES permits some of his streets to become disgracefully dirty.

IT appears the case of the People vs. Smith, which was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, has been dismissed. The many friends of Mr. Smith, who is perhaps one of the best-known men in America, will rejoice at his vindication.

THE very least that Kaiser Wilhelm can do in return for having the Order of the Imperial Chrysanthemum conferred upon him will be to make the Mikado a Colonel in the German army.

KANSAS towns have spent a lot of money digging holes in the ground and have little to show for it except the holes and increased taxes.

NEITHER Coxey nor Breckinridge scored a very pronounced success in St. Louis. You can't always fool St. Louis.

MR. HESING is cautioned not to believe what he sees in the other papers about his prospects for the Mayoralty.

PERSONALS.

The Empress of Japan is fond of simplicity in dress and only on State occasions does she put on royal robes.

His Holiness the Pope has consented to have his apartments in the Vatican heated with hot-water pipes.

Oliver Goldsmith enjoyed veal pie. He said that with veal pie and whisky in every man's house a rebellion was impossible.

Delos S. Mills claims to be the oldest commercial traveler in the United States, having been on the road over fifty years.

Reuben S. Hunt of Winnegance, Me., was the leader in a movement for a new road to the cemetery. His was the first funeral that passed over it.

William Russell Johnson is President of the Society of the Sons of New York, an organization the membership of which is confined exclusively to colored men born in the Empire State.

Robert Louis Stevenson wrote to Dr. Doyle when the latter was about to sail for this country, "When you come to America, call on me. My house is the second door on the left hand after leaving San Francisco."

Mrs. C. P. Huntington has built a granite mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery of which the architecture is copied from a Doric temple and which contains places for sixteen coffins. The cost of this post-mortem luxury was about $250,000.

E. L. Champlin, the veteran postal official, who died in New York Sunday last after forty-five years' service, was one of the pioneers in the first experimental distribution en route, as it is now known. This was between New York and Washington.

Swami Vivekananda, the Hindoo monk, who is drilling the Western mind with Vedic philosophy, has a calm, pleasant face, lit up with large and brilliant eyes. He lived in the Himalayas for some time, where he claims he acquired calmness of mind.

Col. John T. Crisp of Missouri, rode through Virginia not long ago. As the shades of night drew on, he turned to Gov. Stone of Missouri, who was with him, and asked: "Is it possible we Democrats of the West fought four years to keep the Yankees from taking possession of such a country as this? Why didn't we let them have it and be blanked."

CURRENT NOTES.

"My papa knows more than your papa," said Jack. "I know he does," said Tom. "My papa says your papa knows it all."—*Harper's Young People.*

The Father—"If you marry him you'll have to live on the wind." The Daughter—"Then, papa, perhaps you will raise the wind for us."—*New York Press.*

"Don't you think that Snobkin's manners are very affected?" "No. What makes them really objectionable is that they're natural."—*Washington Star.*

"A feller don't know what to do," complained Tommy. "The kids that maw wants me to play with their mothers don't want 'em to play with me."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"You will remember," said Snorkins, "that geese once saved Rome." "Yes," replied Barkins, "but that's no excuse for so many geese cackling nowadays under the impression that they are saving this country."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The end-of-the-century baby is a philosopher. A child was rebuked by her father for breaking a window in a fit of temper. "This," my child," said the father, "is wickedness." "No, papa," replied the child reprovingly, "it is heredity."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Mother (sternly)—"You've been skating, Tommy, after I said expressly that you could not." Tommy (after a moment's silence, doggedly)—"Anyhow, the old sign lied. It said 'Danger!' and I skated all over the place and there wasn't a bit of danger."—*New York Times.*

She—"I have every reason to believe him a man of correct principles. Why, I heard him say only last evening that no money would tempt him to do do a wrong act." He—"That's equivalent to saying he'd do it for nothing, isn't it? Well, I didn't think him quite so bad as that."—*Boston Transcript.*

"William," said old Mr. Skinner, "always take your seat near the rear end of the street car." "What for, father?" "It is a principle of business, my son, that should be taken advantage of." "Explain, father." "By taking your seat at the rear end you get to hold your nickel that much longer, and interest is worth something these days."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

From the saunterer's London friend comes this little anecdote of a Glasgow minister. The reverend gentleman, having observed that one of his congregation was in the habit of gazing about the church during prayers, told him one day that he considered it would be more becoming in a worshiper to keep his eyes decently closed. The man scowled. "Doesna the scripture bid us watch as well as pray?" he replied. "And hoo can a body watch wi' their een steekit? Na, na; I'll just stan' and glower aboot as I hae aye dune!"—*Boston Budget.*

Kicking a Man When He Is Down.

New York *World:* The political career of Roswell P. Flower ends today. Looking back upon it the people must wonder why they ever permitted Mr. Flower to have any political career at all. He is not a man of intellectual force. He has never been suspected of knowing anything of value in politics or statecraft. He represents no idea unless it be the idea that the possession of money in some occult way dignifies a man, enlarges his powers, and fits him for official functions. He has had no claim upon the affections of the people except such as is established by a Tom, Dick, and Harry familiarity indulged in at county fairs and like places. But Mr. Flower began with nothing and is worth some millions. There is a conviction prevalent among men that one who accomplished this sort of thing must be what is called "a sound business-man," and that conviction, together with the favor of Tammany and the State machine, in whose hands he was always pliant, secured for Mr. Flower a term as Governor. His course in office rendered it so impossible for him ever to be elected again that even his vanity could not hide the truth, and so with undisguised reluctance he decided last fall to forego his claim to a renomination. If Mr. Flower had wanted to be a good Governor he could not. He labored under two disabilities. He didn't know how and his masters wouldn't permit.

Chicago from a Milwaukee Eyrie.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* It has long been accepted as common knowledge in Chicago that the city Aldermen were dishonest and the city police force corrupt. So much is generally asserted by the press of all parties several times during each year. More recently the office of State's-Attorney has fallen under a cloud of suspicion and the grand jury was engaged for the work of ascertaining the truth with a view to reform. This enterprise was but fairly well under way till evidence was accumulated which has started the court upon an investigation in search of rascals upon the grand jury. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon no attempt had been made to impugn the honesty of this particular court, although there are Judges in Chicago who have been openly charged with aiding in the perversion of justice.

These widely involved disturbances may signify to the Chicago mind nothing less desirable than the presentation of a corrupt condition, which New York cannot hope to excel, however thorough her exposure may become; but the country at large is likely to become impressed with a belief that the people of Chicago have not only proved themselves incapable of self-goverment, but are in need of something more comprehensive than a Lexow style of investigation to relieve the town from the grip of official corruption.

And This from a Missouri "Kunnel."

St. Louis *Republic:* The Hon. John Finerty of Chicago denies the right of the Hon. Henry Watterson of Louisville to call himself a Scotch-Irishman. Scotch or Irish, says Mr. Finerty, but no mixing. This is the first time Col. Watterson has ever been accused of mixing.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

UNPRECEDENTED ROW IN THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Opposition Leader Says a Money Bill Under Discussion Is Merely a Subterfuge to Give the Premier Political Power—Premier at Once Says the Leader Is a Liar and a Slanderer—The Quarrel That Follows Is Indulged In by Everybody and Is Startling.

Vienna, Jan. 3.—There is considerable comment here regarding the stormy and almost unprecedented scene which took place in the Sobranje, or National Assembly, at Sophia Friday night, Dec. 28, and early Saturday morning. During the debate on the credit of 50,000,000 francs ($10,000,000) asked for by the government for the purpose of suppressing brigandage, M. Dosseff, the opposition leader, declared brigandage no longer existed in Bulgaria, and that the Premier, M. Stiloff, asked for this money for the purpose of establishing a system of political espionage. An uproar followed, the supporters of the government strongly denouncing the assertion of the opposition leader, and M. Dosseff replying with strong expressions reflecting upon the Ministers. This caused Stiloff to exclaim:

"You are a liar and a slanderer!"

This served to bring matters to a most intense pitch of excitement. All the Deputies sprang to their feet and hurled insults at each other, while M. Dosseff continued his attack upon the government. Finally the President of the Sobranje, Dr. Theodoroff, announced M. Dosseff's expulsion from the chamber for the remainder of the session and directed the questors to remove him from the precincts of the House. The Liberals replied to this order with a storm of hisses, and with the members of the opposition grouped about him M. Dosseff struck at the questors and beat them off, but not until some of the Deputies had drawn revolvers. During this exciting scene the Ministers withdrew and left the Liberals in possession of the House.

After an hour's interval the sitting was resumed at midnight. The opposition protested against the action of the government, declaring the scene was caused by M. Stiloff calling M. Dosseff a liar and a slanderer, and later the opposition left the House in a body in order, as it claimed, to avoid witnessing further acts of injustice to the country and its representatives.

During the absence of the opposition Deputies the government discussed and adopted the political amnesty bill, including the propositions to grant amnesty to Zankoff and Karaveloff. The measure is regarded as sealing the Russo-Bulgarian rapprochement. An exciting debate had been expected upon this bill.

After the measure had been adopted Saturday morning the opposition returned to the Sobranje and this most exciting all-night sitting was concluded.

DETAILS OF JAPAN-CHINA FIGHTS.

Victorious Troops Said to Be Suffering Severely from the Cold.

London, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Tien Tsin says letters received there from Newchwang say the fighting Dec. 22 about the Village of Kang Wan Thai lasted six hours. Gen. Sung then retired west of Tien Chwang Star and the Japanese returned to Hai Chang, which they strongly fortified. Gen. Sung, on being pursued, marched back Dec. 25 toward Newchwang, which appears to be still in the hands of the Japanese. Port Wing Tzu is now said to be threatened. The Chinese say the Japanese are suffering greatly from the cold and that Gen. Sung's force, profiting by experience, is improving in military tactics and seems to be regaining confidence. The General's troops have made some creditable marches during the last two months.

Yokohama, Jan. 3.—It is said the Mikado has conferred upon Emperor William the Grand Order of the Imperial Chrysanthemum in recognition of the services rendered by German officers to the Japanese officers, who have been under their instruction in military and naval science.

The wounded and sick officers of the army will be kept in the field hospitals until spring. Only the invalid soldiers of the first army will be sent to Japan.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH MAY WED.

Story That She Is to Marry Lord William Beresford in February.

London, Jan. 3.—It is again asserted that the marriage of Lilian, Duchess of Marlborough, to Lord William Beresford is to take place early in February. It is added that Lord William will keep a big stable of race-horses. The Duchess is the daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N., of Troy, N. Y., and widow of Louis Hammersley of New York. The Duchess says the report is not correct.

GLADSTONE HAS A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Stumbles, Cuts His Forehead, and Is Blinded for Several Hours.

London, Jan. 3.—It was learned today that Mr. Gladstone had a serious accident last week. He stumbled over an open drawer, cut his forehead, broke his spectacles, and was unable to see for several hours. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone took a drive of three miles in an open carriage yesterday and Monday they will leave England for Cannes, where they will be the guests of Lord Randel.

EXPORTS TO AMERICA FROM SHEFFIELD

Increase for the Last Quarter of the Year Is Large—Total Increase.

Sheffield, Jan. 3.—The exports to America from this consular district for the quarter ending Dec. 31 amounted to £146,970 ($733,850), against £69,468 ($347,330) for the same period in 1893. The total amount of exports to America from this district for 1894 was £386,344 ($1,931,720), against £374,430 ($1,872,150) for 1893.

NICHOLAS MAKING HIMSELF POPULAR.

Revokes One of Gen. Gourko's Prohibitory Publications.

Cracow, Jan. 3.—It is stated that the prohibition issued by Gen. Gourko while Governor of Warsaw against the publication of notices in the Polish language has been revoked, and that amnesty has been granted to the Poles who took part in the recent Kilinski celebration. It is further said other popular measures have been ordered.

TURKEY ALLOWS AN ARMENIAN BALL.

Change in the Attitude of the Porte Toward the Latter's Country.

Constantinople, Jan. 3.—A permit has been given to hold an Armenian ball for the benefit of the schools of the different provinces of Armenia. As this permission has been refused for many years it is looked upon as showing that the Porte has assumed a conciliatory attitude towards Armenia.

PLAN TO FORCE CRISPI FROM POWER.

Rudini's Followers Said to Be Ready for a Campaign.

Rome, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of followers of the Marquis di Rudini, ex-Premier, it was decided to commence a vigorous campaign with the purpose to force the Crispi government to resign and to bring about the formation of a Cabinet composed entirely of Senators.

ITALIAN OFFICER KILLED IN A DUEL.

Battle Fought with Sabers, Lasts an Hour, and Is Desperate.

Nice, Jan. 3.—A desperate duel with sabers has been fought between two Italian officers, Tojani and Vergori, near the French frontier. The fight lasted an hour, at the expiration of which time Vergori was killed by a cut on the right side of the neck, which severed the carotid artery. Tojani was so severely wounded that he is not expected to survive.

GUATEMALAN MINISTER LIKES MEXICO

Says He Will Leave Only to Bring His Family from San Francisco.

Mexico City, Jan. 3.—It has been rumored that Emilio de Leon, the new Guatemalan Minister to Mexico, would leave this republic and return home by reason of new complications in the boundary dispute. When interviewed the Guatemalean envoy expressed great surprise that such a report had gained publicity.

"The only reason I know of why I should leave this city is for the purpose of bringing my family from San Francisco," he said. "This I will probably do in two months, as they are resting there previous to their coming here. Aside from this there is no truth whatever in the statement."

Señor de Leon expressed himself as satisfied with his reception by the Mexican authorities, and says audiences with the Minister of Foreign Affairs are being held regularly.

The Mexican Government has made a formal and specific demand on Guatemala, indicating the amount of damages inflicted by invading Guatemalans. The total indemnity asked is $1,868,544. The names of the claimants are Blines Bros., Rolnao & Co., Col. Palicarpo, Valenzuela, Terueco & Co. The injured lumbermen have made a complete list of their losses for use in the present negotiations, which are the data on which the Mexican Government bases its claims for prior settlement, after which it is willing to consider the wishes of Guatemala on the Dieguese-Mariscal convention and other points it holds to be of minor importance.

A sensation has been created here by the arrest of Juan Barajas, who figured so prominently in the celebrated Verastegui-Romero duel. He is charged with having obtained $2,000 by fraudulent means. He is in solitary confinement in the Belem prison pending an investigation of the charge.

The earthquake which occurred last night has caused greater damage than reported. The National Theater was again damaged, as were other valuable structures.

The project of the colonization of negroes in Mexico as printed in the newspapers of the United States is not looked upon with favor. The project is not taken seriously in this country and general opinion seems to oppose negro colonization.

The American element of the "400" today inaugurated with great éclat the new American club in this city.

PLAN TO DEEPEN THE RIVER MERSEY.

Liverpool Makes More Efforts to Keep Transatlantic Patronage.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.—At a meeting today of the Mersey Dock Board a scheme was submitted to deepen the River Mersey and strengthen the wharves so as to enable transatlantic line steamers to go alongside the wharves, thus making it possible for passengers to step from a train on the pier head to a steamer, and vice versa. It will cost £36,800 ($184,000) to carry out the scheme.

London, Jan. 3.—Representatives of all the steamship lines using Southampton as a port of call or departure for the United States have been interviewed on the statement that a daily mail service between Southampton and New York would shortly be inaugurated. Not one of these representatives has any information which would tend to confirm the story, and it is generally discredited.

EX-PRESIDENT ZALDIVAR IN NEW YORK

He Is with Julio Santos, and Their Business Is in Regard to Claims.

New York, Jan. 3.—Julio Santos and Dr. Zaldivar, ex-President of Salvador, were passengers on the steamer Finance, which reached port today from South America. Mr. Santos has a claim of ten years' standing against the Ecuador government, which is to be settled by arbitration. Claude Mallet, the British Charge d'Affaires, will represent the United States of Colombia on the commission, and the Spanish Envoy will probably look after Ecuador's interests. Mr. Santos said at the time of his departure from Quito the boundary question between Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia had not been settled. The findings of the Mahomey-Vasquez Commission had not been ratified.

WANT TO DEPOSE PRESIDENT PENA.

Argentina's Ruler Has a Close Call for His Position.

London, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says Señor Garcia, in the Chamber of Deputies, moved that the Chamber hold a secret session to consider whether Señor Saens Pena, President of the republic, should be deposed. Señor Garcia made a violent speech in support of his motion, declaring that President Pena was unworthy of the office he held. Two divisions were taken on the motion, each resulting in a tie vote. The motion was finally defeated by the President of the Chamber casting his vote against it. Señor Garcia intends to make a further attack on President Pena.

POPE IS PLEASED WITH THE CZAR.

Thinks His Recent Action Evidences the Pleasant Relations Existing.

Rome, Jan. 3.—The Pope has openly shown his pleasure at the Czar's action in sending Count Lobanoff-Rostovski, Russian Ambassador at Vienna, to announce his accession to the throne of Russia. His Holiness looks upon the act as bearing fresh testimony to the cordial relations existing between the Vatican and St. Petersburg.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ITALY.

People Panic-Stricken in Fear of a Repetition of Past Horrors.

Rome, Jan. 3.—Severe earthquake shocks were felt at 2 o'clock this morning at Milazzo. Two earthquake shocks were felt in the Province of Reggio di Calabria. The population is in a state of terror, anticipating a repetition of the disasters which have so recently occurred in that part of Italy.

Messina, Jan. 3.—A violent earthquake shock was felt here this morning. The inhabitants are panic-stricken.

CHINESE PEACE ENVOYS ARE READY.

With John W. Foster, They Will Proceed to Japan Ten Days Hence.

London, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin says the Chinese envoys to negotiate a peace with Japan will proceed to Japan ten days hence. They will meet at Kobe John W. Foster, ex-American Secretary of State, who has been appointed to act with them in an advisory capacity.

PEIXOTO IS NOT YET DEAD.

He Has Received the Last Sacrament and the End Is Near.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 3.—Ex-President Peixoto is sinking. He has received the last sacrament, it is reported, and it is expected he will die during the night.

DROWNING OF 322 FISHERMEN.

Fearful Harvest Reaped by Death in the Recent Gale.

London, Jan. 3.—It has been ascertained that 322 fishermen belonging to Hull, Grimsby, and Yarmouth were lost in the recent gale.

MIKADO WANTS AN AMERICAN HEIRESS.

Thinks the Crown Prince Should Marry One, or a European Princess.

London, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Vienna says a newspaper there says the Mikado seeks a European Princess or an American heiress as a wife for the Crown Prince of Japan.

Czar Makes an Inquiry.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—The Czar has ordered the appointment of a commission to inquire into the charges which brought about the retirement of M. Krivoschein, Minister of Ways and Communications, which retirement is said to be in consequence of his connection with contracts for railroad ties, the material for which was to be obtained from the estate of M. Krivoschein.

India Will Not Coin Silver.

Calcutta, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the legislative council today James Westland, Minister of Finance, replying to a question declared that the government had not the slightest intention of coining rupees on its own account or of opening the mints for the coinage of silver.

St. Louis Man Killed in Mexico.

Durango, Mex., Jan. 3.—James D. Ledlow, a magic-lantern exhibitor of St. Louis, Mo., arrived here a few days ago and left for the mountain towns. Word has been received here that he was killed by a band of robbers near Gerremora.

All Is Quiet at Kassala.

Massowah, Egypt, Jan. 3.—Gen. Baratieri, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, with the whole of the expeditionary force reached Adiqualida, on the Italian bank of the river Nareb, yesterday. All is quiet at Kassala.

FUNERAL OF JOHN FITZGERALD.

The Ex-President of the Irish National League Buried at Lincoln, Neb.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The largest funeral ever held in this city took place today at St. Theresa Pro-Cathedral over the remains of John Fitzgerald, late President of the Irish National League in America, and one of the wealthiest and best known Irish-Americans in the West. The procession from the residence to the cathedral was nearly two miles in length and thousands failed to gain admission. The remains were in a hand-carved mahogany casket. Among the pallbearers were N. S. Harwood, President of the First National Bank; T. E. Calvert of the Burlington railroad; I. M. Raymond and Judge Fitzgerald of Kansas. The floral decorations were magnificent and the altar of the cathedral was buried in mourning. Requiem high mass was sung by Father Hugh McGurney of Denver and the funeral oration was delivered by Dr. O'Rielly of Detroit, one of the most eloquent men in the Catholic Church and long associated with John Fitzgerald in labor in the Irish National League. There were many present from adjoining States, and hundreds of telegrams of condolence had been received by the family coming from all parts of the country.

Mrs. Sarah Bryant Reeve.

Princeton, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Bryant Reeve, widow of Tracy Reeve and niece of William Cullen Bryant, died at her home in this city today at the age of 72 years. The funeral will be held Saturday, the interment being at Lamoille. Mrs. Reeve had been a resident of this county since 1834, having come here from Cummington, Mass., a few months after her marriage. She settled at Lamoille, this county, where Mr. Reeve invested his all—$200—in land and borrowed more at 50 per cent interest. Every venture proved successful, and he was soon well known in Northern Illinois on account of his operations in bank stocks and mortgages. Mrs. Reeve took a prominent part in local literary matters. She was an active participant in the recent William Cullen Bryant birthday centennial and celebrations at Cummington, Mass., and in this city.

Mrs. Catharine Nolan, 112 Years Old.

Litchfield, Ill., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Catharine Nolan died in this city last night, aged 112 years and 9 days. She was born in Wickow, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1782, seven years before Washington's inauguration. She was the great-grandmother of Mrs. Fred Heise of this city. She had for years to wear spectacles, but second sight returned, and when she died she could see as well as in youth. She was probably the oldest woman in the State of Illinois. She had lived in this city for forty years.

Obituary Notes.

Mr. Moore, editor of the London *Post*, is dead.

Alexandre Bida, the French artist, is dead in Paris.

Louis Knothe, one of the oldest residents of Liverpool, Ind., is dead.

Lewis Hipsley, a resident of Valparaiso, Ind., for forty years, is dead.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, President of the Michigan State W. C. T. U., is dead at Jackson, Mich.

Dr. William A. Elder, the Nestor of Bloomington, Ill., physicians, and one of the best known practitioners in Illinois, died yesterday, aged 69. He went to Bloomington in 1851.

Theodore Welch, General Freight Agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with headquarters at Montgomery, Ala., is dead. He was one of the best known railroad men in the South.

The funeral of John R. "Dibolo" Moody took place yesterday from the residence, State and Sixty-first streets. The funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Grand Chaplain of the Order of Elks. The interment was at Greenwood.

Funeral services were conducted yesterday at No. 5859 Washington avenue for Prof. Metcalf, who died while visiting in this city. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of All Souls' Church conducted the services. The pallbearers were Ralph Metcalf, C. T. Bright, William Foote, and W. D. Cooper. The remains were taken on a morning train to Boston, where additional services will be held.

CLEAR, COLD, AND CLOSE TO ZERO.

That's the Kind of Weather Prof. Moore Promises for Today.

Prof. Moore is not particularly proud of the sample of weather furnished the city yesterday. It was a sort of remnant sale of odds and ends that had to be got rid of. About 8 in the morning it began to snow in a drizzling, down-spirited sort of way, and kept at it until after noon. As fast as it fell it melted into the black, greasy paste on the sidewalks. A northwest wind drove the drizzle along and merely added to the discomfort. The temperature slowly rose from 25° to 28° and remained at that point during the afternoon. About 3 o'clock the wind assumed a trifle more sharpness and the weather began to clear up.

Prof. Moore had been getting ready some genuine winter weather and after the time had passed when the almanac said the sun had set rubbed his hands gleefully and announced that he had as fine a cold wave ready to serve as ever was seen. Way up in the northwest corner of the country heavy snowstorms had been raging all day. They had eleven inches of snow out there as compared with the four-tenths of an inch that fell here. Then a well-developed "high" had moved down from the north toward the southeast and shoved the "low," which was pretty nearly central Wednesday, up toward Canada. The zero isotherm moved southeast at the same time and is swiftly coming this way. The "high" brings fair weather, and the cold wave in conjunction with it promises a stinging champagne sort of weather that will stay for a couple of days at least. It will be ideal weather for skating especially, as there will be even less wind than yesterday. "The cold wave will reach here early in the morning," said Prof. Moore last night, "and we may expect to see it about 5° above during the day."

They are having pretty cold weather up in the Northwest. It is zero weather in North and South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota. At St. Vincent it was, last night, 14° below, at Minnedosa 18° below, Winnipeg 20° below, Prince Albert 24° below. Coming nearer home, Williston, N. D., was 12° below, St. Paul 4° below, Duluth 6° below, Bismarck 8° below, Moorhead, Minn., 10° below, and today it will be still colder.

Prof. Moore predicted a cold wave for the West yesterday, which was accurately on time, so that his forecast for today may be relied upon. It is: "Clear and cold weather with light wind from the northwest; temperature will fall to nearly zero by Friday evening."

HOLLANDERS GET SOUTHERN FEVER.

Organizing to Go to Alabama—Georgia Negroes Want to Emigrate.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Hollanders, of whom there are thousands in this city engaged in the cultivation of celery, have caught the Southern emigration fever, and many will go to settle in Western Alabama. A large party will leave next Tuesday to look over the land, some to remain permanently. They have accumulated money and want to invest where land is cheaper than here.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3.—Reports from Stewart are to the effect that in that and adjoining counties African emigration societies are being organized. Every colored tenant on one Stewart County farm has joined an emigration club with the avowed intention of going whenever and wherever their leaders say. The blacks in that section are turning everything they have into money with a view to sailing for Liberia as soon as possible.

FOR A CLEAN SWEEP.

MAYOR STRONG TO INVESTIGATE ALL NEW YORK DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioners of Accounts Are to Conduct the Work, and Are Clothed with a Power Nearly Equal to That of the Lexow Committee—Tammany Officials Resigning to Anticipate Being Ousted—Tragic Death of Dr. Goldthwaite—Other News from New York.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Mayor Strong proposes to make under the consolidation act defining powers of Commissioners of Accounts a thorough investigation into the affairs of most city departments. It is not to be a mere auditing of the books, but the same sort of an investigation as the Lexow committee made of the Police Department. The Commissioners of Accounts are to find out among other things if in other departments men paid for promotion and made up their outlay by assessments. They are to inquire into charges that bribery prevails in the Building Department as it did in the Police Department. They are to inquire if it is true that the velvety touch of the "long green" has made "building inspectors blind to the want of proper fire escapes, unsafe foundations, and unsafe walls."

Inquiries are to be made into the charges that certain contractors and store dealers have maintained a monopoly on the street paving control. They are to inquire into the grave charges made against certain men in the Bureau of Incumbrances that they have blackmailed cartowners and others who wanted to use the streets for storage purposes. The Commissioners of Accounts have all the power that can be given a Legislature committee and they will use it. More than that, they will be supported to the full extent of the statutory limitations of their powers. The Sheriff's office in all probability will be the first department examined and after that the Street-Cleaning Department.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today the special committee appointed Dec. 6 to report on the subject of municipal reform handed in its report. Accompanying the report was a letter in which the committee said they were convinced there could be no complete reform until the municipal government was lifted out of politics. The three chief recommendations made in the report are that the Lexow committee be continued with power to investigate the other departments, that the powers of a court of record be conferred on it, and that the Oyer and Terminer grand jury prosecute public officers guilty of corruption.

TAMMANY CHIEFS ARE ON THE RUN.

Resigning Now to Anticipate the Power of Removal Bill.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Practically all the important Tammany officials in the city have decided to place their resignations at Mayor Strong's disposal. This was made clear by a statement from the Mayor himself today, after a talk with Corporation Counsel Clark. The Mayor was asked if Mr. Clark had offered to resign, and he replied: "Well, I find nearly all of the Tammany officials are ready to resign at any time they are asked to." The Mayor also said Mr. Clark had not actually resigned, but he included him in his general statement. This is all the more significant, because a few weeks ago Mr. Clark was one of those who ridiculed the idea of resigning. His radical change of attitude makes it appear an understanding has been reached by the leaders of Tammany Hall. They know the heads of departments will all have to go as soon as the power of removal bill is passed, and they think it would be good politics to anticipate such action.

TRAGIC DEATH OF DR. GOLDTHWAITE.

Expires After an Evening of Unusual Hilarity with His Friends.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—There was a tragic element in the sudden death of Dr. Henry Goldthwaite, the house physician of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, early this morning. Last evening he was in better spirits than usual and chatted with a party of friends, parting with his son at midnight. At 2:30 o'clock this morning there came a sudden, sharp ring from the doctor's room on the office floor. The bell was answered immediately and the bell boy discovered the doctor lying on his bed unconscious. The doctor had a premonition of the stroke of apoplexy and had, with a dying effort, got up, pushed against the electric call bell, and fallen unconscious on the bed. Dr. Pease was sent for and also young Mr. Goldthwaite. The dying man never regained consciousness and expired half an hour after he rang the bell, his son, Dr. Pease, and a few hotel attendants at his bedside. Dr. Goldthwaite was born in Mobile, Ala., April 13, 1842, and was the son of Judge Henry Goldthwaite and Eliza Witherspoon, and a nephew of Judge John A. Campbell, late of the United States Supreme Court bench. He was a great-grandson of William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, Governor, and member of Congress from North Carolina. Dr. Goldthwaite had been for seventeen years physician of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BRAYTON IVES' OPPONENTS ON TOP.

Being Punished for His Action in the Northern Pacific Affairs.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Brayton Ives is being punished by those he opposed in the reorganization of the Northern Pacific railroad. When the great Villard road went into bankruptcy in August, 1893, a strong reorganization committee was made up, known as the Adams committee. The Mercantile Trust company, of which Gen. Fitzgerald is President, was named as the New York depository, while in Berlin the Deutsch Bank acted in like manner. Brayton Ives' opposition to the reorganization scheme began with suits against Receiver Oakes, in which he was defeated. When the receiver tried to sell certificates to raise money to carry on the road his plan of selling them through the influential Adams committee was opposed in the courts by Ives, who promised to get up a syndicate to float them at a much lower rate of interest. When the bids were opened his offers were insignificant and the Adams crowd got the certificates. When application was made to the Governors of the Stock Exchange to list the trust receipts for deposited securities Mr. Ives, whose stock partner, J. B. Metcalf, is a member of the board, appeared, and for six months prevented the listing of nearly $20,000,000 of certificates. They were finally listed against his protest. The annual meeting of the Western National Bank will occur Jan. 8. It is largely controlled by the Mercantile Trust company and by the Equitable Assurance Society, the same names appearing in the boards of each. It is not unlikely Mr. Ives will be relieved from his duties as bank President. Mr. Ives is also a director of the Equitable, but as yet no intimation of a retirement there is made.

MISS D'ACOSTA'S WEDDING IN GOTHAM.

Marriage to Mr. Stokes a Brilliant Event in Society.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Rita Hernandez d'Alba d'Acosta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo d'Acosta, to Mr. William Earl Dodge Stokes was celebrated at noon today at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 48 West Forty-seventh street. Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, officiated. The bride wore no jewels and her bouquet of lilies of the valley, white orchids, and ferns, tied with cloud-like streamers of chiffon, accorded artistically with her simple costume. Her little sister, Miss Ada d'Acosta, was maid of honor. She made a pretty picture in a dainty gown of white liberty silk, to which her bouquet of pink bridesmaids roses were a becoming adjunct. The bridesmaids, who formed an attractive group in their modish gowns of pale green silk trimmed with white rufflings, were Misses Elizabeth and Lillian M. Stokes, nieces of the groom, Miss Josephine McCall, and Miss Estelle Little. Their coiffeurs were adorned with white veils, and an unusually pretty feature of their costumes were their shower bouquets of violets tied with violet ribbons. The best man was Mr. Charles Page Bryan of Chicago, and the Messrs. José de Rivas, Frank L. Hall, James M. Varnum, and Graham Stokes were the ushers. The bride's mother was richly attired in a black brocade. Only relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony, but the reception that followed was largely attended.

The first assembly was given tonight at Sherry's. Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Jones, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were early in place to receive the guests. As usual at these dances the decorations, by Seebrecht and Wadley, were not elaborate. There were groups of palms placed about and empire garlands of laurel festooned on the wall of the ball room and the fretwork over the doors was filled in with smilax. An elaborate supper was served at small tables. After the supper Mr. Elisha Dyer Jr. led a large cotillon and the favors distributed from Paris were novel and handsome. Among the strangers present were Baroness Santa Anna of Spain, Mrs. Adair of London, Mr. Boy Ironsides of England, Baron Schlippenback of Prussia, Don Giovana del Drego of Spain, Count and Countess de Brazza, Holken Abbott of Boston, Miss Madeliene Goddard of Providence, Mrs. Evans and Miss Ratfield of Alliance, Mr. Butterworth of Washington, Mr. Charles Guin of England, Mr. Henry Faber of Baltimore, Mr. H. H. Dwyer of Providence, Col. Bryant of England, Mr. David Cristie Murray of London, Mr. Gardner, Count Castellane of Paris, Count Alexander Hadik of Budapest, and Count H. Sierstporff of Russia. The usual society crowd attended.

HEARING IN TOBACCO TRUST CASE.

Unimportant Testimony Given in New York—Chicago Hearing Jan. 29.

New York, Jan. 3.—The resumed hearing of the case wherein the Attorney-General is endeavoring to prove that the American Tobacco company is a trust was devoid of interest today. M. B. Weiller of Brooklyn continued his testimony. Weiller has devoted much of his time and money to fighting the American Tobacco company. His testimony, however, developed he had never had direct dealings of any kind with any of the five concerns composing the American company, either before or after its formation. Joseph Rafalovitch, a Russian with a limited knowledge of English, testified he was in the tobacco business in this city in 1891. He handled goods of the American Tobacco company through their agents. The agents suddenly notified him they were obliged to cut off his supply because complaints had been made he sold cigarets below the contract price. Witness said he went to the company and denied this, but got no satisfaction. There will be a hearing in Chicago Jan. 29.

ART TREASURES OF EAST EXHAUSTED.

Cleveland Pilgrims See Everything Worth Seeing and Go Home.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Cleveland art pilgrims have started homeward. They have exhausted the art treasures of the East and they will return to Cleveland contented with themselves and with Cleveland art. "I think we—that is, they—have seen pretty much of everything worth seeing," said Col. Rice. "The women have been conscientious. You ought to hear them talk. I don't know where they learned it all."

"Have you seen the living pictures?"

Col. Rice looked out of the corner of his eye at Mr. Graham, who rubbed his nose reflectively and remarked: "Yes, I think I can say we saw the living pictures." Then Mr. Graham and Col. Rice hurried away. Four of the pilgrims saw Chinatown and the Bowery all by themselves.

TRAMPS TIED TO A TREE AND WHIPPED.

Connecticut Farmers Avenge an Attack on a School Teacher.

New York, Jan. 3.—Two tramps, members of a gang who have been robbing farmers in this section for the last two weeks, assaulted a teacher at West Brook, Conn., who refused to give them money. Eight farmers went to the "swamp" along the shore line tracks of the railroad where the tramps made their headquarters in a dilapidated building and surprised the gang. Two were captured and dragged from the hut, stripped of their ragged garments, and both tied to a tree. Then three farmers applied whips. Both shrieked at the first cut and kept on shrieking until twenty-five lashes had been inflicted. They were told if they did not leave in twelve hours they could expect worse punishment.

CHICAGO GAS MEN MEET IN NEW YORK.

Probable Division on the Question of the Regular Dividend.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Chicago representatives of the Chicago gas companies met here today with the New York directors. It was considered likely action upon the Chicago gas dividend would be taken tomorrow if it could be reached, in connection with the consideration of other routine matters. There will likely be a sharp division as to the declaration of the regular dividend. There is a strong interest opposed to such a course at this time in view of the smaller returns as compared with last year.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Tim Campbell Devises a Scheme for State Officers to Accept Passes.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Wagner Palace Car company has devised a novel method of getting around the constitution provision against the issuing of passes to office-holders. Instead of giving passes it has issued a book of tickets, one of which entitles the holder to a bed or chair in one of its cars. The officers say they do not come under the term "transportation company," as they transport no one, simply providing extra accommodations for people traveling in railroad trains. It is said that Timothy J. Campbell has discovered every lawyer who is a State officer can travel on a pass on the ground that it came to him for "K. F." Asked what K. F. meant, he replied, "Counsel fee."

Two Men Killed by a Train.

Two unknown men were run down and instantly killed today by a north-bound New York Central train at Railroad avenue and 139th street. Both were mangled beyond recognition. One was well dressed. From a book in his pocket he appeared to have been a salesman and collector. On the fly-leaf was written "Carlson Brothers, Collectors." The other looked like a merchant. The two men were walking on the south-bound track and facing the engine.

Defaulter Carter Pleads Guilty.

Edward R. Carter, the defaulting clerk of the National Bank of Commerce, who is charged with embezzling $30,000 from that institution, today pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Shields and was held for the action of the grand jury. He was taken down from the Ludlow Street Jail handcuffed to Charles Ross, the Englishman accused of stealing a large amount in London.

Gold Engaged for Shipment.

Gold to the amount of $2,200,000 has been engaged for shipment to Europe and the Treasury will thereby be reduced below $85,000,000. Lazard Frères will send $1,000,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $700,000; and Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., $500,000. Gold amounting to $1,800,000 has been entered at the Treasury.

Motion for Bill of Particulars.

Another motion for a bill of particulars was made before Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court today in the action brought by David Belasco against N. K. Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, to recover $50,000 for teaching Mrs. Leslie Carter to act. Decision was reserved.

Col. Cockerill to Go to Japan.

It is believed Col. John A. Cockerill has accepted an offer from Mr. Bennett to live in Japan during the ensuing two years as a resident correspondent of the *Herald*.

Gotham Brevities.

There were 2,206,000 words of evidence in the Lexow proceedings. Mr. Goff spoke at least 1,000,000. The testimony fills 10,576 pages. There were 597 witnesses examined since last May and 2,781 subpœnas sent out.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn will leave for Chicago next Saturday, and will be in that city a week or more on business.

Warrant for the Treasurer's Arrest.

Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—In September last, when the city administration changed hands, City-Treasurer George Schwarzkopf refused to turn over the books to his successor. Experts were put on his books and about six weeks ago reported a shortage of $13,860. Schwarzkopf's bondsmen put a committee at work on his books, claiming there was a mistake. Tonight a warrant was issued for his arrest on the charge of embezzlement. So far he has succeeded in eluding the officers and it is believed he has left town.

Mardi Gras a Holiday Down South.

Feb. 6, Mardi Gras, has been made a holiday in Louisiana and also in Alabama.

PRINTERS GIVE MONEY TO DEBS.

Typographical Union Votes $1,000 to Carry the Case Up Higher.

The Typographical Union of Chicago has voted $1,000 to Debs to assist in carrying his case to the Supreme Court. The intent of the subscription is to get a ruling from the court of last resort on questions of so much importance to the laboring man.

This morning at 10 o'clock Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court will hear the arguments on the motion for the quashing of the indictments of conspiracy found against Debs and sixty-eight other members of the American Railway Union. Counsel for the indicted men will take the position that the indictments do not set forth particular acts of conspiracy, and charge the crime only in general terms, while the statutes demand that the conspiracy charged be fully and explicitly declared.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—William W. Erwin of counsel for Debs and the American Railway Union says the case of his clients will be appealed promptly to the United States Supreme Court. Jan. 10 a writ of habeas corpus will be taken out and the case immediately laid before the United States Supreme Court in order to have a final opinion upon Judge Woods' decision, which Erwin says is in direct violation of the principle of personal rights and really contemplates a new system of government in this country. There will be two courses of action open for the court, either to grant an adjourned hearing or act upon the writ at once and release Debs and his associates on bail. The object of Debs' present lecture tour in the Northwest, Erwin says, is to raise enough money, by subscription and otherwise, to defray the expense of appeal to the highest court. Debs will speak in this city tomorrow evening and in Minneapolis Saturday.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Eugene V. Debs, President of the A. R. U., delivered an address to a large mass-meeting at the West Side Turner Hall tonight under the auspices of the local lodges of the order. In the course of his speech he said: "The money power in this free country is assuming such proportions that it controls the courts and debauches our Legislatures, lowering the working people to the degradation of absolute slaves. The laboring man cannot get justice from the courts. Is it any wonder then that they have no confidence in the courts." He rated Cleveland for sending the Federal troops into Illinois, saying that if the President can do such a thing any President could send the troops in any State merely for the purpose of gratifying a despotic ambition. In an interview after the meeting he said he would go to prison Jan. 8, but did not expect he would have to stay there more than two or three days, as he would be released on habeas corpus proceedings.

THEY GREET LADY HENRY SOMERSET

W. C. T. U. of Boston Gives Her a Banquet and Reception.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 3.—The W. C. T. U. tonight gave a reception and banquet to Lady Henry Somerset at Music Hall. There were 750 people present. Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, head of the union, presided over the ceremonies. Frances E. Willard and Mrs. Amie Hicks of London were also guests at the banquet. Others present were Mrs. Mary E. Livermore, Louise Chandler Moulton, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, Miss Anna Cordon, the Rev. Arthur Little, the Rev. I. J. Lansing, Dr. F. E. Clarke, President of the National Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College.

Lady Henry Somerset was the last speaker of the evening. Before she spoke Dr. Arthur Little paid a tribute to the guest of the evening. Mrs. Hicks also spoke. She touched on the recent strike at Haverhill and said there should be a strong bond of sympathy between advocates of temperance and the labor questions. She said that at the present time there are thousands of people in Haverhill who are so beset by the system under which they work that they scarcely have the right to live. "Can those women," said Mrs. Hicks, "working as they are compelled to do for $2 and $2.50 a week lead proper lives? You white ribbon women must take this matter up and aid them to fight this great battle, which is really a battle to live."

Miss Willard and Prof. Ellen Hayes also spoke. Lady Henry Somerset spoke at length. She thanked the women of America for their hospitality in entertaining her, and, like Mrs. Hicks, she appealed for the sympathy of the white ribbon women for the oppressed of the laboring classes. Lady Henry Somerset left Boston on the midnight train for New York. She will return to England soon.

HESPERIA INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS.

After the Installation the Lodge Enjoys a Dancing Program.

Hesperia Lodge No. 411, Free and Accepted Masons, met at its lodge-rooms, No. 72 Monroe street, to install its officers for the ensuing year, who were as follows: Worshipful Master, Edward C. Brenan; Senior Warden, Joseph D. Everett; Junior Warden, Bradley M. Miller; Treasurer, Clarence L. Huckins; Secretary, Henry B. Chandler; Senior Deacon, Frank A. Kidd; Junior Deacon, A. H. McClurg; Senior Steward, Jacob A. Barkey; Junior Steward, Lloyd G. Carpenter; Tyler, Sylvanus Burtis.

In the installation the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Leroy A. Goddard, presided, and presented to Edgar B. Thompson the retiring Master's jewel. After the ceremony there was an exhibition of artistic posing by the women of the Rountree Gymnasium, an organ recital by George B. Booth, and a dance of fourteen numbers.

The Reception committee was: Daniel J. Avery, Samuel F. English, Charles Lichtenberger Jr., Charles H. Bradley, D. A. Arnold, Charles H. Brenan, N. C. Shumway, W. L. Shepard, B. Frank Howard, J. M. Hamilton, R. H. Liddell, S. G. Maney, John Jaques, J. W. Lyke, Fred G. Rae, George B. Swift, M. Petrie, Wallace N. Douglas, C. B. Wilson, Albert S. Yates, S. Rush Harris, Graeme Stewart, J. H. Swinarton, James H. Warren, Joseph Sosman, Jacob Schram.

The Floor committee was: C. L. Huckins, E. E. Brown, J. A. Barkey, N. C. Hill, C. C. Bishop, L. D. Sitts, H. B. Myers, Charles R. Lott, Philip Rosenthal, S. M. Gunderson, John Smillie, W. W. Willets.

RUN ON ST. JOHNS SAVINGS BANK.

Expenditures Will Be Reduced and Thus Effect a Big Saving.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 3.—There was a run upon the savings bank today in consequence of a report that the government had given its debentures as security for a loan from the Bank of Montreal. The government denies the report. The governors of the savings bank have obtained an attachment against the Commercial Bank for $414,000, the amount of the preferred claim for loan from the savings bank. The Commercial Bank is now in the hands of court officers and is likely to continue so for some time. The government has also been sued by the savings bank officials, it being unable to pay them, though they want gold. No salaries are payable before Wednesday next. The government will introduce bills in the Legislature next week reducing the civil list expenditure by half. Many useless offices will be abolished. The saving thus effected will, it is expected, reach $300,000 annually. These bills will receive the support of both parties in the Legislature. The government opposes the appointment of a royal commission to examine into the affairs of Newfoundland on the ground that these reductions will enable the country to meet all its obligations and maintain its position as an independent colony.

PRICES OF ORANGES ON A BOOM.

Further Advices from Florida Send California to $2.50 and Upwards.

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 3.—The rise in the price of oranges of 50 cents a box, which was registered by the Redlands Growers' Association Monday, has been followed by all the other associations in the valley and now oranges cannot be bought in quantities for less than $2.50 a box, and from later reports growers and shippers are inclined to think the quotation is too low. There is every indication the bulk of the crop will bring $3 in the orchard. Private telegrams received from dealers in Florida say 85 per cent of their crop is a total loss. This has served to strengthen prices here.

Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Private dispatches from Florida give estimate of loss by frost on fruit in groves owned by Eau Claire capitalists as probably over $20,000. C. H. Buffington figures a loss of $10,000 on the Buffington estate alone.

DRAWN TO DO MURDER

JEWISH SHOE STRIKERS AT HAVERHILL MOVE TO PREVENT A BREAK.

Five Leaders of the Men Agree to Kill the First One of Their Number Who Goes to Work—One Firm Will Employ New Men and Call Upon the State for Protection—Secretary McBryde of the Mineworkers Leads a Rough Fight on the Knights.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The shoe strike in this city has today developed a situation that will result in violence within the next few hours. Five men, it is said, have been drawn among the Jews of this city to put out of the way any man who attempts to go to work. They have been betrayed by one of their number, who is now behind locked doors in Chick Bros.' factory, where the strike centers, held there a prisoner. Swain P. Chick of the firm does not deny the story. When the factory closed tonight the workrooms were made bedrooms for guards and three Jews who had not struck. A picket for the strikers was patrolling the outside of the factory, when one of them rushed out and said his compatriots were being held inside. A Jewish leader told Agent Pomeroy the plan of murder, adding that he only wished he had been drawn with the avenging five. The man marked is a Jew, who came here a few days ago as a recruit agent for the firm and who is on his way to New York. Mr. Pomeroy tonight said he had once taken steps to prevent violence of this kind and would afford the firm every protection, not caring to win the battle by bloodshed. Mr. Chick refused to deny he had detained Jews in his factory over night and that he had placed an extra guard inside. He said the Jews tonight had made a more determined effort than ever to enter the factory, but that they were restrained by officers, who had orders to disperse the mob at any cost. Mr. Chick says he shall fill the places of the strikers and will call on the State for protection if the city cannot afford it. There is no possibility of a settlement at any of the contract shops. Chick Bros. will send to Boston and New York for men, and their example will be followed by the other firms. The men, especially the foreigners, are tonight in a state bordering on frenzy and, if men are brought here to take their places, there is no probability that bloodshed and great violence can be avoided.

WAR AGAINST KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Secretary McBryde of the Mine Workers Issues a Peppery Manifesto.

Columbus, O., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The war between the United Mine Workers and the Knights of Labor is on. Secretary McBryde, for the Mine Workers, issued a lengthy manifesto today. He gives a detailed statement of the causes leading up to the trouble at New Orleans and the stormy scenes there. He places the entire blame on Secretary-Treasurer Hayes and says it is due to his malevolence. McBryde says in part:

> When all had arrived the delegates felt safe in giving the miners a hearing. The miners' case was so clear the officers became alarmed. They set men up to talk against time so as to force a recess, which was taken about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Between that time and the meeting of the assembly Monday every means was adopted to whip the delegates into line. When the vote was taken the miners were excluded. Having kept out the miners upon trumped-up charges the farce must be continued to the end. The representatives of the miners were ordered to appear before the board that had been arguing all week that N. T. A. 135 had no legal existence. When Sovereign placed the request before me I told him to tell the board to go to a place that they say is too hot to freeze over. Every honest man in the assembly was disgusted when he found the order a hotbed of corruption. The officials requested the liberty to sell headquarters (they had already mortgaged it for $20,000 in February and had squandered $11,000 by the end of June and they had not money enough in the Treasury to pay the train fare of the delegates and had to borrow from the glassworkers). "Sell? Yes, sell everything!" exclaimed the delegates, and the sooner all is sold the sooner the scramble for the funds will end—and so 'twas ordered.
>
> We ask the members to pay no more tax to the gang in Philadelphia and to prepare to attend a convention to elect officers of their choice who will manage the affairs of the order in the interest of its members, and not for the personal benefit of Sovereign, Hayes & Co. To the miners the question is momentous. Will they remain solidified as at present or once more inaugurate sectional strife by obeying the mandates of men who never had any interest in their welfare? Remember, no man is asked to leave the Knights of Labor, but all are requested to hold fast to their assemblies, advocate the principles of the order, and be ready to take part in its reorganization. To the tirades of Sovereign, Hayes & Co. I have this answer: Come one, come all, to the next meeting of N. T. A. 135. We will not confine you to ninety minutes, or to any time; we will divide the floor with you and let the representatives decide who is in the right, you or us.

Massillon, O., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Committees representing the striking miners and the operators met this afternoon and adjourned without accomplishing anything. The miners asked for further concessions for day labor and low coal than the arbitrator's award granted, alleging that otherwise the rate here would be lower than it now is in Hocking Valley. The operators refused to consider any proposition which did not include the absolute acceptance of the entire award.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Alice furnace, employing 600 men, went in blast at this place today. The Birmingham rolling mill today added 300 men to its payroll, making 1,000 in all. The Alabama coal output has increased to 27,000 tons a day, the largest yet.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 3.—Twenty-one coal mines are idle and it is probable that many more will have closed down soon. The miners refuse to work at the rates offered, asserting they cannot make a bare living. The situation is growing graver and unless some compromise is arrived at there is fear of a desperate struggle between the operators and miners.

CARNEGIE WORKS' EMPLOYES STILL OUT.

Men at Homestead and Braddock Vote to Continue Their Strikes.

Homestead, Pa., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The employés of the 119-inch mill, who struck last night, are still out. The No. 33, No. 35, No. 37, and several other mills are also idle. The strike may spread at any time and stop the entire plant, including the armor plate mills. Supt. Schwab today made a temporary compromise with the day crew of the 119-inch mill, and some of the men agreed to work tomorrow. Under the proposed compromise shearmen's helpers will be paid $1.60 a day. Two years ago they earned from $4 to $5 a day. The employés of the converting and open hearth mills struck tonight because of low wages. Other departments are expected out tonight.

Braddock, Pa., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The employés of the blast furnaces are still out. At a strikers' meeting John Schedloski urged the men to accept the new scale. A dozen or more rushed at him, dragged him from the stage, and threw him down-stairs. A committee of seven was appointed to wait upon General Manager Gayley and learn if the company desired a settlement. They demanded $1.45 for a day of eight hours or $1.70 for twelve hours' work. They secured neither. At a meeting tonight over 400 voted to stay out and six wanted to return to work.

FROM WORKHOUSE TO PESTHOUSE.

President Cleveland Pardons a Washington Vagrant to Make a Nurse of Her.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Ellen Smith, a homeless vagrant, was pardoned out of the workhouse today by President Cleveland for one of the most peculiar reasons recorded in the country. The woman had been in confinement for some time when she heard the Board of Health found it almost impossible to secure nurses for the smallpox patients at the pesthouse. Accordingly she wrote to the authorities saying she had had the smallpox and offering her services as nurse. Whether it was heroism or because she preferred smallpox to the workhouse was not certain, but the officials were struck with the novelty of the request and forwarded her communication to the President with a recommendation for her pardon. In much less than the usual time it was returned with the President's favorable comment indorsed on the back, and the workhouse authorities were at once instructed to release the woman and convey her to the scene of her new labors, which she entered upon this afternoon.

WILL BAR SLUGGERS.

ACTORS' PROTECTIVE UNION TO BE FORMED IN CHICAGO.

Theatrical Men Have Some Plans Which They Hope to Push by the Aid of a New Organization—They Want to Keep Pugilists from the Stage, and Among Other Things They Demand Better Protection from Fire—Outline of the Purposes of the Union and Its Members.

An Actors' Protective Union will be organized in Chicago Thursday, with headquarters at the rooms of the Brotherhood of Theatrical Stage Employés, No. 121 Fifth avenue. The new union will start, the organizers say, with a membership of over 400. It will be affiliated with the National Organization of Actors and the American Federation of Labor. The first organization was effected in New York nearly a year ago and local unions have been organized in several Eastern cities. According to the last report of the General Secretary there are 2,800 members in New York and 850 in Boston.

The leaders of the movement declare they will work many changes for the better. Among other things they promise to keep prize fighters off the boards as actors, and to force the theater managers to furnish fire protection and safer quarters for the people behind the scenes. They denounce some Chicago theaters are fire-traps, and say the State Inspector's laws must be enforced. Allan A. Hampton of New York, walking delegate and business manager of the general organization, is in Chicago for the purpose of organizing the union here. A meeting was held a week ago and the plan outlined. Several hundred theatrical people were present. A meeting was called for yesterday, but postponed one week owing to the absence from the city of Lee Hart, President of the local organization of theatrical stage employés, and other organizers. After the union is fairly started there will be several branches organized, including a union of ballet girls and chorus singers.

In speaking of the general plan of the union Mr. Hampton said: "We demand an entire abolition of dramatic agents; the exclusion of the 'two weeks' clause' in contracts; the payment of salaries Saturday night; the exclusion of prize fighters and other such ilk as dramatic attractions, and women whose only claim to public attention is infamy; actors not to do the work of stage hands and mechanics, and vice versa; Sundays and holiday performances must be paid for extra, all contracts to the contrary notwithstanding; and finally, we demand that the laws for the protection of people employed in buildings from fires must be enforced. The public is not aware of the great danger from fire to the people behind the scenes. Many of the Chicago theaters are simply death traps back of the curtain. A few are all right and the stage people can get out in case of fire almost as easily as the audience, but the most of them are in terrible shape. Some of the dressing rooms are up several flights of narrow stairs. Back door entrances are generally small and there are places where big crowds are entertained in which there is no rear outlet at all. In case of fire the people would simply be roasted to death. Our plan is to have a fireman back of the scenes while the show is on. In case of fire he would know what to do."

BOROFF'S ESCAPE FROM FROM SIBERIA.

Russian Believed to Be Insane Tells a Romantic Story.

John Boroff, a young Russian under 30 years of age, who is believed to be insane and was yesterday committed to the insane asylum to be treated for alcoholism, tells a romantic story of his alleged escape from Siberia six years ago. He was a member of a conspiracy to kill Czar Alexander III. He was arrested and sent to Siberia. His companion chained to him was a General of the army, 60 years old. They persuaded one of the guards to help them escape, and managed to get the General's daughter, who was also a prisoner, to go with them. Boroff says he climbed up a deep shaft and hauled up the General and his daughter. They drove in a wagon to Kirghis and from there, through a thousand dangers, on foot they reached Russia again. Three times they were challenged by guards, who, Boroff significantly says were "got rid of." The General died of exposure. The girl reached St. Petersburg safely. Boroff continued his flight. Just as he crossed the German frontier he was fired on by a Russian soldier and wounded in the head. He was picked up by German farmers. He says detectives have hounded him from place to place and becoming desperate he took to drink.

FIRE IN HARDY BROS.' SHOP.

Tailor Sets the Blaze by the Careless Use of Gasoline.

Joseph Haedel, a workman in Hardy Bros.' tailoring shop, on the third floor of No. 132 Fifth avenue, attempted to clean a hot iron with gasoline yesterday afternoon. The gasoline exploded, burning the workman about the face and hands and setting on fire the goods and patterns which were lying on tables near by. An alarm was immediately turned in and in half an hour the flames were subdued. The building is owned by E. Baggot and insured at $15,000. The damage done the building is estimated at $1,000. The flames destroyed everything on the third story. The water leaked through the ceilings loosening the plaster and flooding the floors below. Hardy Bros. estimate their loss at $1,600. This amount is fully covered by insurance. The second floor, occupied by Gordon & Morrison, wholesale jewelers, suffered but little from the flames, but water damaged the stock to the extent of $1,500. The cigars and liquors in E. Elpin's saloon on the ground floor were damaged to the extent of $100.

MRS. SHELDON ASKS FOR $15,000.

Sues the Adams Express Company for the Loss of a Valuable Box.

Mrs. French Sheldon, the African explorer, is the plaintiff in a suit against the Adams Express company in the Circuit Court for $15,000 damages. The plaintiff charges that she lost a box containing a number of valuable relics which were exhibited by her at the World's Fair, which box was shipped by her from Jackson Park to the Auditorium Hotel. The box and its contents, she alleges, never reached its destination. No declaration in the case has been filed, but the plaintiff's attorneys, Thomas & Munford, said the box contained a Sakalava mask, the only perfect one ever brought from Madagascar, and it was valued by Mrs. Sheldon at $500. There were also twelve native shields worth $240, a dozen portieres from Madagascar worth $48, six elephant tusks worth $150, and native costumes and other articles to the total value of $6,000. The balance of the $15,000 sued for is for damage occasioned by the loss of the articles in her business as a lecturer.

MR. ALDRICH MAY HAVE HIS HAT.

It Is at the Residence of Dr. Walling, No. 4127 Drexel Boulevard.

The following advertisement appeared in yesterday morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE:

WILL W. F. ALDRICH CALL FOR HIS HAT AT 4127 Drexel-blvd.?

Willoughby Walling Jr., son of Dr. Walling, No. 4127 Drexel boulevard, attended the reception given by Mrs. R. H. McCormick to the Princeton Glee club New Year's night. One of the guests took Mr. Walling's hat by mistake. The only one left was a black derby with a silver marker on the band, on which was inscribed "W. F. Aldrich." The young man is anxious that Mr. Aldrich call for his property, as the head covering is a size and a half too large.

THEY WILL PRINT A NEWSPAPER.

Christian Citizenship League Will Issue an Official Organ.

The *Christian Citizen* is the name of a monthly publication which will be issued for the first time Jan. 7. The newspaper will be the official organ of the Christian Citizenship League. The editorial quarters will be in Room 605 Association Building. The Rev. Carlos Martyn is to be editor in chief. The aim of the paper will be to work political reforms and to urge "Christian people to stand together for pure government." The associate editors are:

Frances E. Willard, Prof. Graham Taylor, John G. Woolley, Wayland Hoyt, D. D., David J. Burrill, D. D., Joseph F. Berry, D. D.

The following are to be contributors:

Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., New York; Prof. George D. Herron, Iowa College; John H. Barrows, D. D., Chicago; Prof. E. W. Bemis, Chicago University; Prof. J. R. Henderson, Chicago University; Prof. A. W. Small, Chicago University; H. A. Delano, D. D., Evanston; Prof. John R. Commons, Indiana University; T. J. Leak, D. D., Chicago.

PETTY SWINDLER AND HIS PLAN.

He Robs Housewives by Pretending to Sell Them Linen.

Memory of the fine linens and silk goods seen at the World's Fair is aiding a smooth swindler in relieving many a North Side housewife of odd sums of money. So far as reported the man is not looking for large sums, but is satisfied with numerous contributions of from 50 cents to $3. That he finds victims in plenty there is no doubt. But few complaints have been received against him, however, as in most cases the victims realize their own folly and are better pleased to say nothing. The swindler, who is making a house to house canvass, is armed with a sample case filled with linens and silk goods, which prove most attractive to women. He says they were used as displays at the World's Fair and at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco and that he purchased them with the intention of opening a store. Hard times, however prevented him doing this and so he is peddling them out for what they cost him. He offers a table cloth with two table scarfs and a dozen napkins for $8; women's silk hose run from 75 cents to $1.50 a pair, while underclothing of the finest quality is offered at similar cheap prices. The bargains usually prove too much for the housewife, who is perfectly willing to make a small deposit on her purchases, the goods to be delivered in ten days. To aid in his deception the swindler sets a date and hour for the delivery of the goods and asks that the purchaser be sure and be at home at that time. Then he goes away. The purchaser waits at home the day agreed upon, but the goods are never delivered. Among the Lake View people who paid money to bind their purchases are: Mrs. D. Ryderberg, No. 1506 Wrightwood avenue; Mrs. Myra Kent, No. 1447 Wrightwood avenue; Mrs. Allenton, No. 17 Best avenue; Mrs. Charles Wyhe, No. 654 Racine avenue; Mrs. Samuel Karkul, No. 62 Diversey place.

Two Hard Luck Tales.

Judge Goggin issued two habeas corpus writs yesterday and made them returnable at 2 o'clock this afternoon. One of the petitioners is John Swanson, who is in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury on the charge against him of shooting at S. Dahl Christmas eve. Swanson says in Justice White's court he was not given the opportunity to state his side of the case, as all the proceedings were in English and no interpreter was present to take his testimony. He did not understand, he says, a word of what was said. The other petitioner is Edward Turner, who says he was arrested Dec. 31 on the charge of larceny and locked up in the Eaglewood Police Station until Jan. 2, when he was taken before Justice Caldwell. There was no evidence against him, he says, but the case was continued at the request of the police in order to give them time to find evidence, and he asks the court to order his release.

Single-Taxers Meet.

The fourth meeting of the Sunset club was held at the Grand Pacific last night. "The Single Tax; Is It Right in Theory and Can It Be Put Into Practice?" was discussed. D. M. Lord of the firm of Lord & Thomas presided. The leading affirmative speaker was John Z. White of the Chicago Single Tax club, and the leader of the forces on the negative Sydney E. Eastman. Those who advocated the single tax were H. H. Harding, Leon Hornstein, and Willis Abbott. Those who tore the Henry George theories into shreds were F. W. Crosby, George H. Shibley, and others. Incidentally, it was developed that the single tax theories had been practically tested by the occupants of 20,000 acres of land near Cahokia, Ill., and had proven a failure.

Russian Murder Case Recalled.

The case of Vincent Washkevitch, who murdered his brother in 1893 and escaped to Russia after an indictment was found against him, is again being revived. Vincent has been under arrest for the crime in Wtoctawek, Russia, and yesterday the Russian Consul, Mr. De Thal, requested Coroner McHale to summon Flora Mehaulek, the housekeeper, who was the only witness to the murder, before the Fifth Department of the District Criminal Court of Wtoctawek Feb. 15 as a witness against Vincent. This has revived interest in the case and an attempt will be made to get an appropriation of $500 to pay the expense of bringing the murderer here on extradition papers.

Plans for Lewis Institute.

The trustees of the Lewis Institute have engaged Henry Ives Cobb to prepare designs and plans for the institute buildings to be erected at the southeast corner of Madison and Robey streets. Mr. Cobb drew plans for the buildings before, when it was expected they would be located in West Van Buren street, and it is not thought great changes will be made to adapt them to the new location.

Killed by Dynamite.

Antonio Banello, No. 202 West Taylor street, was killed yesterday by an explosion of dynamite in O'Laughlin & Rice's quarry at Grand avenue and Ohio street. Banello was carrying four sticks of dynamite from the store-house to a part of the quarry in which a blast was being prepared. He stumbled over a pile of loose stones and fell. The explosive dropped from his arms and contact with the ground discharged it.

Items.

Judge Chetlain was ill yesterday and only held court long enough to continue all pending cases until today.

The alumni of the Brentano School held its third reception at the Maplewood club-house, Wednesday evening, Jan. 2.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Ceramic Association for the election of officers takes place today at 2:30 p. m. at No. 274 Michigan avenue.

While Capt. Madden was attending the police examination Wednesday at the South Division High School a thief stole his horse and buggy.

W. H. Edwards, law reporter and general stenographer in the Chicago Stock Exchange Building, is not H. L. Edwards, foreman of the grand jury.

"Early English Literature" was the subject of a paper read before the Klio club yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Edwin Hyneboen. The musical program was in charge of Mrs. Clayton B. Shourds.

The order of retrenchment swept through the offices of Nelson Morris at the Stock-Yards yesterday. When it was over it was found that twenty clerks had been dropped. A reduction is expected soon among the employés of Swift & Co.

John J. Ryan, President of the Building Trades Council, was discharged by Justice Underwood yesterday. Ryan was arrested Dec. 1 charged by Henry McCormack with conspiring with Frank J. Welch and William Punch to do McCormack personal injury.

David Drozdowitz, No. 537 Milwaukee avenue, was put on trial before Justice Lyon yesterday. It is alleged that Drozdowitz received $1,500 worth of dress goods last October that had been stolen from freight cars on the Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad.

The will of John Stephan, who died Dec. 27 at No. 2958 Archer avenue, was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat. The testator left an estate valued at $107,000, of which $82,000 is in real estate. Regina Stephan, the widow, was appointed executrix.

William Walter Quinn, sometimes called "Bull" Quinn, who conducts a saloon at No. 999 West Madison street, says that the story that Policeman Michael J. Ryan got drunk in Quinn's saloon New Year's day is untrue, and that Ryan has not been about the place for more than two years.

At an early hour yesterday morning an alarm of fire from the Masonic Temple caused a general bustle at fire headquarters. An incipient blaze had been discovered in Rooms 503 and 504, occupied by Swartchild & Co., wholesale jewelry dealers. It was extinguished before the Fire Department arrived.

William Graham, the Chicago and Northwestern railroad switchman held for criminal carelessness in connection with the wreck of the "Owl" train at Fullerton avenue and Clybourn place Tuesday night, was released by Justice Kersten yesterday on a bond of $500. He will be arraigned for trial Jan. 11.

The damage suit of Henrietta Schulz against Ludwig Heiden, Fred Becker, Harry Thomas, and Edward Marquart was tried yesterday in Judge Sears' court without a jury and the court gave her $600 damages. The suit grew out of a fight which occurred July 2, 1892. Heiden was found not guilty.

The habeas corpus case on behalf of Charles Ketchum was taken up yesterday before Judge Brentano. Judge Brentano released Ketchum, but his liberty was short, as another warrant was produced regularly signed by the Governor, and Ketchum had to surrender himself on the second warrant. He was turned over to Marshal Stewart of Kansas City.

CLOSE CALL FOR POPS.

ILLINOIS POLITICAL ORGANIZATION NEAR THE VERGE OF RUIN.

Chairman Maxwell and Jesse Cox in a Spirited Battle at a Meeting in the Briggs House Over the Labor Faction in the Party—The Plan That Made All the Trouble—Mr. Hesing Declares He Is Not a Candidate for the Mayoralty.

On the question of reorganization the People's party in Illinois almost went to the shambles last night. In all probability Chairman Maxwell of the State Central committee saved it. Several members of this committee were in conference here yesterday at the Briggs House with leaders of the party and among other things a committee, of which J. W. Clarke and A. B. Adair were members, submitted a plan for future operations which at the afternoon session was adopted, although with the understanding that it should receive the approval of the State Central committee before being put into operation. Last night Jesse Cox, who had not participated in the day meeting, entered a vigorous protest against the plan, got some one to move a reconsideration of the vote by which it was adopted and thereby precipitated a lively fight. It developed in the discussion that Cook County stood against the rest of the State, the real reason for that being that the proposed new scheme, if finally accepted, shut out the labor unions as designated factors in the party machinery. The vote on the motion to reconsider stood nine to nine, thus forcing the Chairman to decide the matter. He voted to sustain the action of the afternoon meeting, although he took occasion to say the plans probably would never be heard of after they have reached the State committee.

The suggestion of the Conference committee was in substance that the Central committee reorganize the party machinery on the basis of chartered clubs in every district; that ten or more persons subscribing to the National and State platforms and paying a fee of 25 cents each shall constitute the charter membership; that such organizations be recognized by the State Central committee as the only regular clubs of the People's party, and that each club shall pay to the Central committee for the campaign fund a per capita tax of 25 cents annually. Mr. Cox thought it better to let each district formulate its own plans and the Chairman, as a sort of peace offering, suggested that matters could proceed on the old lines.

It was decided to establish a people's university extension system for the dissemination of political knowledge, and a committee consisting of J. W. Clarke, Jesse Cox, William F. Schulte, W. F. Cooling, A. B. Barnard, Jesse Harper, and Prof. Hourwich was appointed to organize and start the scheme.

Lyman Trumbull was present during the day and reiterated his views on corporation monopolies. W. E. R. Kill, Secretary of the State committee, thought the conference was carrying things along entirely too swiftly and predicted trouble.

HESING NOT A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

He Says His Work Now Is to Get a New Postoffice for Chicago.

Postmaster Hesing says he is more interested in securing a new postoffice for Chicago than he is in local politics, and laughs at the idea of his being the Hopkins candidate for Mayor. He says he does not want to be Mayor. There was, however, a lot of talk yesterday in reference to who would be the Democratic candidate, and when Mr. Hesing denied that he had inherited Mayor Hopkins' strength ex-Judge McConnell's name was frequently heard. Some of the politicians away up in the Democratic party think the ex-Judge of the Circuit Court is the man that should be nominated. There is some reason for the belief that he is the candidate of the Altgeld wing of the party. This is what Washington Hesing had to say regarding the story that a boom is to be launched for him at the "proper time":

"Never in my life have I experienced such joy and such disappointment as I did this morning for about one minute when I saw in THE TRIBUNE the heading, 'Hesing May Get It.' My entire thoughts at present are so entirely concentrated in postoffice work and on the desire of getting for Chicago a new Federal building that when I saw the article headed as above I thought it was the heading to a dispatch from your reliable and well informed Washington correspondent concerning the prospects of the passage of the McGann bill. The joy was indescribable. The disappointment, when I read further on and noticed what the article was about, was most grave and serious. I feel that Chicago and its postal service always have been neglected, and as one humble citizen I am trying to do what I can to place it in the front rank in this respect, as it is in the front rank in almost every other respect. The needs for a new building here are known, and just at present I am as one humble individual arousing the enthusiasm of the people and awakening an interest to induce Congress to set a day for the consideration of the McGann bill, as I have most positive advices that if the bill ever comes up it will be passed. The votes are there. Mr. Cadmus, in an interview with your correspondent, takes that same position. I do want to have the reputation of being the best Postmaster Chicago ever had and of having the honor of having the bill appropriating money for the erection of a new Federal building passed during my administration.

"I don't want to be Mayor. I certainly cannot but feel complimented at the flattering attention paid to my supposed candidacy in the columns of THE TRIBUNE this morning, and I must express my thanks for the same. I am a Democrat and believe in the principles of true Democracy, although I often disagree with the methods used to advance its interests frequently in large cities. It is most unfortunate that in all such cities there is a Democratic and Republican gang that works in harmony, not for principles but for spoils, men who are politicians for revenue only and who care nothing for the welfare of the community. Just at present all over the country there is a determined movement that gang rule should not further obtain. To that element of the Democratic party which is opposed to disreputable methods, to dishonest primaries, to constantly thwarting the will of the people as expressed or desired to be expressed at the polls, I belong. In my twenty-three years' experience in newspaper life I never have yet knowingly supported an incompetent or corrupt man for office, no matter to what party he belonged, and I never will. This is a liberal city. A Democratic candidate for Mayor can be elected next spring. I do not despair for the party. A business-man of reputation, one who represents the liberal element, one who is not in any way tainted with gangism, one who is known, whose very name would be the synonym for respectability and honesty, can defeat the Republican candidate. One who does not have these prerequisites of political success cannot be elected and ought not to be.

"Civil service reform must be the watchword of the Democratic party in the ensuing campaign. Spoilsmen must be relegated to the rear. Business principles must prevail in the City Hall, as I am glad to say they prevail in the Postoffice. There is all over the country an awakening. Both parties must put up their best and most representative men and then it makes but little difference what one's views on the tariff question, on bimetallism, on the policy in regard to the dusky queen way out in midocean are. Fitness for governing a large municipality with the necessary independence of character and with a promptness of devotion to duty will carry the day."

THEY WILL HUSTLE FOR DEMOCRACY.

Apportionment of the Faithful on the Democratic County Subcommittees.

Owing to the absence of six of the members of the Democratic County Executive committee yesterday the meeting for the election of a Chairman was postponed until today. Chairman Peabody, however, gave out the make-up of the subcommittees. Only two names are mentioned for the Chairmanship of the Executive committee, Thomas Gahan and Frank S. Peabody, the Chairman of the full committee. The following are the committees:

Executive committee—Frank J. Gaulter, William C. Asay, Martin Emerich, Thomas Gahan, Frank Kinnare, William Loeffler, Thomas Cusack, John J. Brennan, Frank X. Brandecker Jr., Fred E. Eldred, John McGillen, John W. Lanehart, A. J. J. Miller, F. S. Peabody, Chairman; Robert E. Burke, Secretary.

Finance—John W. Lanehart, Chairman; Thomas Gahan, Frank J. Gaulter, William Loeffler, John McGillen, Jesse Sherwood, Martin Emerich, Maurice O'Connor, W. C. Walsh.

Judiciary—W. C. Asay, Chairman; Francis W. Walker, W. J. Bulger, R. R. Jampolis, and James A. Quinn.

Primaries—James J. Brennan, Chairman; Fred J. Teeple, John A. Fitzgerald, Robert Mulcahy, Joseph S. Martin, Patrick J. Donohue, and M. C. McDonald.

Printing—Frank Kinnare, Chairman; D. P. O'Leary, and Eugene Sugg.

Halls—Frank X. Brandecker Jr., Chairman; John W. McCarthy, William F. Quinlan, Patrick White, Peter Kipley, John Fitzsimmons, and Thomas J. Mulrooney.

Speakers—Frank J. Gaulter, Chairman; Henry F. Donovan, and Stanley H. Kunze.

Naturalization—William Loeffler, Chairman; John P. Leindecker, Martin Emerich, William McAllister, Patrick White, Jacob P. Miller, Patrick Morris, William Carmody, John Dollard, William H. Dunn, Peter J. Burns, M. C. McDonald, Thomas J. Mulrooney, Dennis F. Considine, Louis A. Legner, John Fitzsimmons, J. J. Klein, Stephen M. Gosselin, John J. Brennan, Joseph A. Haberkorn, Thomas Hanton Jr., John McGillen, James H. Farrell, Michael Hughes, Frank G. Murphy, William F. Quinlan, John W. Lanehart, F. E. Eldred, John Larney, Thomas Carey, Thomas Byrnes, Jesse Sherwood, Thomas Gahan, Edward Marsh, Fred H. Teeple, Frank J. Gaulter, John Dorman, A. T. Powers, Edward Hurley, Frank Kinnare, Joseph S. Martin, Michael Fitzgerald, William C. Asay, John O'Rourke, Clark E. Rolfe, Michael J. Butler, William S. Bulger, John E. Fitzgerald, John W. Farley, James P. O'Brien, William Edgar, Edward Prindeville, Martin J. Solon, M. J. O'Donoghue, James H. Flannigan, John H. Sullivan, James A. Quinn, James Graham, D. P. O'Leary, George A. Weimer, F. D. Cossitt Jr.

Registration—Michael Kenna, John McCarthy, Francis W. Walker, M. Flannigan, William J. O'Brien, Charles Mulbrandon, William Loeffler, Hugh Curran, William Nugent, John Long, Peter J. Donoghue, Joseph S. Schwab, S. G. Brewer, Stanley H. Kunz, Richard Powers, John Gaynor, Patrick McCarthy, Henry F. Donovan, Frank X. Brandecker Jr., John Wardell, Martin Heavey, Eugene Sugg, Frank Kerz, William Kennedy, J. P. McElroy, Robert Mulcahy, Maurice Moriarity, Daniel F. O'Neill, Richard T. Hanrahan, Thomas J. Donnolly, James Ryan, George E. Lapsley, Edward Condon, Charles McDonald, James O'Brien, George McConnell, Robert E. Burke, Dr. D. G. Moore, William C. Asay, John O'Rourke, Clark E. Rolfe, Michael J. Butler, William J. Bulger, James E. Fitzgerald, John W. Farley, James P. O'Brien, William Edgar, Edward Prindeville, Martin J. Solon, M. J. O'Donoghue, James F. Flannigan, John H. Sullivan, James A. Quinn, Charles Sigwalt, P. J. O'Connell, William Heimgarten, Henry Harmes, M. B. McIntosch.

Education—John McGillen, Chairman; Frank J. Gaulter, John Dorman, A. T. Powers, Edward Hurley, Frank Kinnare, Joseph S. Martin, Michael Fitzgerald, William C. Asay, Clark E. Rolfe, William J. Bulger, John W. Farley, William Edgar, Martin J. Solon, James J. Flannigan, James A. Quinn, M. B. McIntosch, William Moak, R. R. Jampolis, Henry Holste, F. S. Peabody, H. P. Schultze, John W. McCarthy, Frank Stoehlke, John C. Driscoll, C. H. Ereft, Henry Harmes, J. R. Stockwell, J. A. Burlingame, William C. Walsh, Cornelius Sullivan, J. B. Wilson, H. B. Robinson, John P. Leindecker, Martin Emerich, William McAllister, Patrick White, Jacob P. Miller, Patrick Morris, William Carmody, John Dollard, William H. Dunne, Peter J. Burns, M. C. McDonald, Thomas J. Mulrooney, Dennis F. Considine, Louis A. Legner, John Fitzsimmons, J. J. Klein, Stephen M. Gosselin, John J. Brennan, Joseph A. Haberkorn, Thomas Hanton Jr., James H. Farrell, Michael Hughes, Frank G. Murphy, William F. Quinlan, John W. Lanehart, Fred E. Eldred, John Larney.

Auditing—Martin Emerich, Chairman; John A. Burlingame, and John P. Leindecker.

Discipline—Frederick E. Eldred, Chairman; Thomas J. O'Malley, James H. Farrell, Michael Kenna, William Edgar, Stephen M. Gosselin, and William Nugent.

City Organization—Thomas Gahan, Chairman; Michael Kenna, John McCarthy, J. P. Riley, Francis W. Walker, M. Flannigan, William J. O'Brien, Charles Mulbrandon, William Loeffler, Thomas Cusack, High Curran, William Nugent, John Long, Peter J. Donohue, Joseph S. Schwab, S. B. Brewer, Stanley H. Kunz, Richard Powers, John Gaynor, Patrick McCarthy, Henry F. Donovan, Frank X. Brandecker Jr., John Wardell, Thomas J. O'Malley, Martin Heavey, Eugene Sugg, Frank Kerz, William Kennedy, J. P. McElroy, Robert Mulcahy, Maurice Moriarity, D. F. O'Neill, Richard T. Hanrahan, Thomas J. Donnelly, and James Ryan.

Town Organization—A. J. J. Miller, Chairman, M. B. McIntosch, Charles Sigwalt, William Moak, Peter Kipley, R. R. Jampolis, Henry Holste, Frank S. Peabody, H. R. Schultze, John W. McCarthy, Frank Stoehlke, John C. Driscoll, J. H. Kreft, Peter J. Huerter, Henry Harmes, William Heimgarten, J. R. Stockwell, John Knott, J. A. Burlingame, P. J. O'Connell, W. C. Walsh, Alexander Klaus, Cornelius Sullivan, H. E. Quindell, J. B. Wilson, H. B. Robinson, and F. D. Cossitt Jr.

Local Political Notes.

The Republican club of the Twelfth Precinct of the Thirty-fourth Ward held a meeting last night at Pullman and indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor.

The Republican woman's Auxiliary to the Twelfth Ward Republican club will give an entertainment at Republican headquarters, Owsley Building, Roby and Madison streets, this evening.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Thirty-fourth Ward Republicans last night at Figger's Hall, Sixty-fifth and McChesney streets. The Fourth and Twentieth Precincts unanimously indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor.

FOR BUYING STOLEN PICTURES.

Harry Moses Held by Justice Foster on "The Tribune" Complaint.

Harry Moses was held to the grand jury yesterday on the charge of receiving stolen property. The charge was preferred by THE TRIBUNE company, which for some months has been annoyed with thefts of the advance art supplements. Despite the utmost vigilance exercised by George A. Montgomery, Superintendent of city circulation, the newsboys succeeded in stealing the art supplements in advance of their appearance with THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. The persons who were buying these stolen pictures were simply encouraging newsboys to become thieves, and THE TRIBUNE determined to stop the practice. Last week Mr. Montgomery learned a newsboy had sold advance supplements to Joseph Strause and Harry Moses. These men have been framing the art supplements and selling them at their place of business on State street, near Jackson. Warrants charging them with receiving stolen property were sworn out against them and served. Strause and Moses were represented by Attorney Morris and THE TRIBUNE company by F. R. Cain. The trial was held in Justice Foster's court.

Mr. Montgomery was the first witness. He said: "I have known for some time art supplements were being stolen by the newsboys and was anxious to find out who was putting the boys up to steal them. I got a hint of a boy offering them for sale on Madison street and sent Policeman Barchard to hunt him up. He brought in the boy, Jakey Klein. Jakey confessed to having sold pictures to Moses & Strause, who do their mounting at No. 165 Madison street. I sent Policeman Barchard to get the pictures. He was not able to find them. After awhile Mr. Moses called me up over the telephone and said: 'We've got some TRIBUNE pictures. If you want them send for them.' I told him he couldn't send them back too quickly, as it was a serious affair. In about ten minutes Moses & Strause came to the office. Moses had the unmounted and Strause the mounted pictures. Moses said: 'We've got those pictures.' I told them it was a pretty serious affair, which they acknowledged, and wanted to know what could be done to square it. I told them I didn't see anything could be done, as they were the guilty ones and were making thieves of these newsboys. They made excuses they did not have time to bring them back. My answer was they had plenty of time to frame them. They managed to secure the supplements several days in advance of the issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. In fact, they were prepared to sell them mounted on glass before the public could secure them with THE TRIBUNE, something which has annoyed the publishers of THE TRIBUNE for some months past. Moses & Strause left the office hoping that something could be done to 'square' the matter."

Jakey Klein, the 13-year-old newsboy who sold the pictures, said: "I bought the pictures of a boy who had them under his coat. I went to Mr. Moses and asked him if he wanted to buy some TRIBUNE pictures of the coming week. He asked me how many I had and I told him a hundred. I wanted $1 for them. He said he would give me 85 cents. I went and got the pictures and took the 85 cents for them."

Moses & Strause declared they didn't know the pictures were stolen, but their testimony was such after hearing it Justice Foster said: "I think the evidence shows the property was stolen. The fact a mere boy had so many of them in advance of their being issued by the paper is sufficient to indicate the probability of theft." Then the Justice held Moses to the grand jury. Strause testified it was himself who made the bargain with the boy, but Jakey stuck to it that he made the deal with Moses.

G. A. R. Installation.

The installation services for officers of Gen. John A. Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R., were held last evening at the post headquarters, No. 618 Davis street, Evanston. The officers installed were: W. P. Turner, Commander; J. M. Dice, Senior Vice-Commander; N. D. Wright, Junior Vice-Commander; Dr. Isaac Poole, Surgeon; F. Deiley, Officer of the Day; F. P. Kappehuan, Quartermaster; the Rev. J. F. Loba, Chaplain; W. H. Bishop, Officer of the Guard.

TO PUSH THE NEW P. O.

ENERGY SHOWN IS A REMINDER OF WORLD'S FAIR EFFORTS.

Selection of a Delegation to Visit the National Capital Will Be the Main Event of Saturday's Meeting—Local Building Experts Thoroughly Interested in the Movement to the End That a Proper Structure May Be Secured—Call for Tomorrow's Gathering at Great Northern.

Chicago is now displaying the same energy in the movement towards securing a new Government Building as was displayed when delegation after delegation traveled to Washington on behalf of the World's Fair. Yesterday the call for Saturday's meeting at the Great Northern was sent out to 300 of the representative citizens of Chicago. It is expected that at least 200 will be present at the meeting, which will be called to order by ex-Judge Lambert Tree. The selection of the delegation to visit Washington will be the main event of the gathering, but the part in which architects and builders take most interest will be the discussion of the manner in which the new Government Building is to be constructed and the award of contracts. It was thought wise by those calling the meeting to bring up the whole subject at one session rather than call subsequent meetings to consider questions of construction.

If George R. Davis will consent to lead the Washington delegation his selection would greatly please the citizens signing the call. Mr. Davis' visits to the National Capital for the World's Fair were crowned with such success that it is thought fitting he should lead those going on a similar mission on behalf of the Government Building. The selection of the delegation, however, can only be determined Saturday, when it is learned how much time will be required at Washington.

The suggestion in the call that a committee of property-owners, who have ample experience in the construction of modern office buildings, to coöperate with the government architect, was inserted, it is said, after several leading authorities in the world of latter-day construction had expressed their willingness to give their services free of cost to the government. The committee, it is expected, will serve in an advisory capacity only. It is thought that the architect, whoever he may be, will run counter to many perplexing problems, both in construction and the letting of contracts. The members of the committees are to give their advice when called upon in these emergencies in order to avoid serious blunders in construction or in the award of contracts. This city now contains a coterie of builders without equal in the country, and their services will be freely tendered the government.

Local Builders Interested.

Chicago builders feel very strong on the subject of the new government building. They will make all reasonable sacrifices to avert what they call the calamity of having a government building of the usual style, with years taken up in its construction, erected on the old site. It is not unlikely that Owen F. Aldis will head the Citizens' Committee on Construction, as Mr. Aldis is recognized as an apostle of modern construction in the language of Eugene S. Pike.

The strong appeal of the Commercial club for a new government building, adopted by the club last Saturday night, has been sent to Congressman McGann. Accompanying it was a list of the members of the Commercial club, showing its representative character. Congressman Springer has written an encouraging letter on the situation of the McGann bill and has pledged his utmost efforts to get the measure before the House.

The clubs to which letters requesting coöperation on behalf of the McGann bill were sent early in the week have begun to adopt strong resolutions in favor of a new building. Invitations were sent yesterday to the Presidents of the various clubs to represent their respective organizations in Saturday's meeting.

The interview with Congressman Cadmus in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, saying that a Chicago delegation of business-men could do good work with Speaker Crisp and the Committee on Rules, was regarded as a most encouraging sign. The whole committee on Public Buildings and Grounds now seems to be hand-in-glove with the Illinois delegation in pushing the claims of Chicago during the closing days of the present Congress. Mr. Cadmus' declaration simplifies the contest greatly, as it shows the main thing is to get recognition for the bill to secure its passage. The certainty that the new Republican House will give Chicago suitable accommodations for its government business makes the outgoing Democratic majority loath to surrender a big political advantage to its successor. That much is admitted in letters from Democratic Congressmen, and it is considered one of the most favorable features of the situation.

Call for the Meeting.

With an influential delegation in Washington early in January it is believed that both the McGann bill and the McCagg bill providing for government construction under modern methods will be passed. Much will depend on tomorrow's meeting. The call for that gathering is as follows:

Dear Sir: You are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of representative citizens of Chicago, to be held at the Great Northern Hotel at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Jan. 5, to consider:

1. Means of securing the passage of the McGann bill, appropriating $4,000,000 for a new government building.
2. The advisability of sending a delegation to Washington early in January to aid the Illinois Congressmen in getting the measure before the House.
3. Style of building needed and methods and time of construction.
4. A proposition to appoint a standing committee of Chicago property-owners who have had ample experience in the construction of modern buildings to coöperate in an advisory capacity with the government architect, whoever may be selected, as to plans and the letting of contracts, the services of the committee to be gratuitous.

LAMBERT TREE,
MARSHALL FIELD,
GEORGE E. ADAMS,
CHARLES B. FARWELL,
ERSKINE M. PHELPS,
JOHN P. HOPKINS,
OWEN F. ALDIS,
CHARLES L. RAYMOND,
WILLIAM T. BAKER,
MELVILLE E. STONE,
BRYAN LATHROP,
OTTO YOUNG.

NEW YORK MAY JOIN CHICAGO'S FIGHT.

Congressman Aldrich Says the Contest for the New Postoffice May Yet Be Won.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—"Thus far I have not received any intimation from Chicago," said Representative Aldrich, "that a committee of business-men will come to Washington in the interest of the proposed public building. Just before the holidays Gen. Black and Mr. McGann had a talk with Speaker Crisp in regard to a special order being made by the Committee on Rules setting apart a day for the consideration of our bill. From the tenor of the Speaker's conversation it was inferred he regarded the project favorably, and it is quite likely if a concerted effort is made such a rule will be granted. It will not do to antagonize any other city, and particularly is this true in regard to the Appraiser's Warehouse of New York. That structure is up to the second story now and means must be taken either to continue the work or protect that which has already been done. There is nothing to prevent the Congressmen of Chicago and New York joining issue and securing from the Committee on Rules a special order looking to the consideration of these two important public building bills. While in New York last week I had a talk with Gen. Black in regard to his intentions concerning the District-Attorneyship at Chicago. In the course of our interview I expressed the hope he would see his way clear to remain at Washington until this public building matter was settled one way or the other. Gen. Black has a number of friends on his side of the House, and we need his services here at this juncture a great deal more than the District-Attorney's office needs him in Chicago. There are a number of capable, well-informed subordinates now doing the work there, and there does not seem to be any urgent necessity for his leaving Congress at this time. Besides, the statutes are obligatory that in the event of his resignation another election must be held in Illinois to fill the vacancy, even if the Congressman-at-large only serves a few days. It would take at least a month to get matters in order for a special election and then whoever was chosen would only have about a month to serve. This has all been set out very clearly to Gen. Black by members of the Illinois delegation and he assured us that he would take no step in the matter until after he had had a conference with Gov. Altgeld. Consequently, we are hoping to have the benefit of his experience and advice when the public building question comes up in the House, for no one is better fortified on the subject with facts and figures than our Congressman-at-large."

DIVER MITCHELL'S TRYING ORDEAL.

Gets Tangled with the Anchor Hawser and Brought Up Unconscious.

Submarine divers get wages which farm hands would consider fabulous, but it will take several years' salary to pay William Mitchell for his experience yesterday.

Mitchell is a diver in the employ of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company. Some time ago a new crib was sunk one mile off shore at Evanston, and since Christmas divers have been at work cutting off the old intake pipe and making the new connections. The crib stands in twenty feet of water. Mitchell had been at work all the morning and had made a number of successful trips. Shortly before noon he went down and made a long stay.

About the time the crew was beginning to wonder why he was down so long, the signal came from Mitchell that he was ready to be hoisted to the surface. The crew manned the windlass. Suddenly the life line, by which the diver is hoisted, caught, held fast, and became taut. The windlass could not stir it, and no signal came from the diver below.

The crew became frightened and called Capt. Johnson of the tug. He saw at a glance that something had gone wrong and that whatever it was Mitchell was in great peril. The life line was slackened and unsuccessful efforts made to get it clear. Then a boat was lowered and rowed to the spot over the diver. By using long poles it was discovered that the life line had become entangled with the anchor hauser of the tug. The obvious thing to do was to lift the anchor, and the crew went to work carefully at the tug's capstan.

This took time, and it was all of fifteen minutes before the diver came to the surface. The first sign of him was his feet, and the crew were horrified to see that he was hanging head down. He was quickly cut loose and taken on the tug. Here his helmet was removed. He was alive, but unconscious from the rush of blood to his head. He was soon revived, and stimulants put him in good shape. Mitchell explained the accident thus:

I had succeeded in getting one of the pipes in its proper position and found that the bolts I had were not of the proper length. I walked toward the tug until I thought I had passed back under the anchor line. Then I gave the signal to lift me up. Instead, I had walked around the anchor, and the more the men pulled the tighter the rope got. My leg became fast between the two ropes, and finally my feet were raised from under me. I did not suffer any pain, and knew that as long as the air pipes was not cut I was all right. It was a close call.

Evanston officials think they have permanently done away with all trouble about anchor ice which has annually been an almost infinite source of annoyance. Yesterday the connection was completed between the intake pipe and the new submerged crib. It has a capacity 30,000 times greater than that of the intake pipe. The rotary strainer which has been used for years to keep away anchor ice, but which has been unequal to the task, was washed off its foundations in last week's storm.

HANS BALATKA'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Great Musical Festival to Celebrate His Fiftieth Anniversary as a Leader.

Preparations are being made by some of the leading German citizens for a grand musical festival to be given March 5 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the career of Hans Balatka as an organizer, conductor, and leader. It promises to be one of the most interesting affairs of the kind ever held in this country. An executive committee consisting of Frank Amberg, Edward Uihlein, Philip Mathai, Herman Pomy, Peter Britten, Emil Hoechster, and Henry Detmar has the arrangements in charge. There are subcommittees on finance, music, hall, reception, and press, ranging in membership from seven to fifty, so that the number of active workers directly concerned runs up above 100 people. The Auditorium has been engaged, the program is nearly completed, and rehearsals are in progress. There will be a chorus of 600 voices, made up of singers selected with care from among the biggest and best German singing societies in the city. There will be three fine solo artists and an orchestra of 100 pieces, and Christian F. Balatka, son of the old leader, is to appear as special performer on the piano. Mme. Guthrie Moyer has been engaged as the contralto and Adolph Selz as the basso profundo of the occasion. The selection of a tenor is still in doubt. Such portions of the program as have passed judgment and been decided upon finally show that Weber's Jubilee Overture has been selected for the orchestra's first send off and that "Prayer Before the Battle," by Moehring, which created so much enthusiasm at the 1881 festival, will be the opening chorus. This will be followed by two folk song selections, "Infidelity" and "Go Thou Forth," Glueck and and Dregert compositions respectively. The one great chorus number of the occasion, however, will be "Consecration of Solomon's Temple," selected out of deference to Mr. Balatka's wishes, that being the first important production he conducted nearly fifty years ago. Then there will be a cantata and the soloists will appear at least once as a trio, rendering "Tremate Empj." Mme. Moyer proposes "Elsa's Dream" as her selection and Mr. Selz, it is expected, will sing the aria from "Queen of Sheba."

Mr. Balatka is among the oldest of Chicago's residents. He came here direct from Moravia in 1849, and, with the exception of ten years residence at Milwaukee, has lived here ever since. He organized the Milwaukee Musical Society forty-five years ago. There are a few of the men still living up there who joined it then, and he has been assured by them they will be here to help celebrate the semi-centennial of his musical anniversary.

Sketch Club Exhibit.

The Architectural Sketch club will have the formal opening of the exhibits of the sixth annual Clark testimonial drawings Monday evening at the club-house, No. 274 Michigan avenue. The event will have a double interest as there is to be a reading of D. H. Burnham's paper on the organization, design, and construction of the World's Fair. What is known as the Robert Clark fund was established six years ago and placed in trust to the credit of the club for the purchase of medals to be given at these annual exhibits. The opening night the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute will be a guest of the club.

New Orleans' Holiday.

March 4 is a legal holiday in New Orleans. It is called Firemen's day.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 3.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

Manhattan Furnace company, Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, W. A. Sallade, George Wilson, and May Morris.

The C. E. Woodruff company, Chicago; general mercantile business; capital stock, $75,000; incorporators, Charles E. Woodruff, Horace A. Stoddard, and Charles A. Woodruff.

Peoria Ensor Institute, Peoria; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Andrew Henry, E. D. Fearing, and James P. Fritze.

The Bankers' Encyclopedia company, Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, Jesse A. Baldwin, Henry P. Baldwin, and N. Howland.

The American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Harrison Musgrave, James B. Goscalpo, and Parin S. Degeaff.

Hannibal Ferry company, East Hannibal; capital stock, $9,000; incorporators, Daniel Hofner, George F. Maris, and Danie. H. Hofner.

The Madison Railway Equipment company, Madison, increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $145,000.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
George Ketchum, Grace Brown	Legal age
Josef Liczek, Maryanna Skrzykszak	25—18
Ernest Seeck, Lena Lemke	22—18
Frank Polonis, Anna Babago	26—19
John Burke, Kate Sullivan	25—21
Morris Fenestein, Sarah Raffen	26—26
Jacob Kamnack, Katarzyna Dobis	22—28
Andrew Barth, Emma Eppler	30—29
Anton Wegner, Augusta Reingardt	22—17
Magnus Horstad, Hilda Olsen	23—21
Anden Johnson, Mary Erickson	27—23
Luigi Fiorito, Antonio Abbato	35—22
Jacob Pacholczyk, Petronella Wojcinska	41—30
George Powiscki, Annie Kysela	30—28
John Funicki, Mary Juchnik	25—24
Edward Vetter, Christine Christensen	33—28
Frank Blimm, Ida Breckman	33—38
George Collins, Stella Hopkins	27—24
Miks Trincz, Eva Seiden	21—25
Ray McAllister, Adeline Brink	30—21
Ferdinand Reiner, Dina Rosenstock	31—28
Sigmund Alexander, Carrie Goldmeier	31—22
James Pruks, Annie Pros	25—20
Benon Piersielski, Mary Wiziecka	27—20
Philipp Jaeger, Mary Geist	22—21
Michael Pietrzak, Agnieska Merzerki	32—22
William Powers, Jeannette Brown	28—29
Carl Ziegfeld, Edith England	24—22
John Trumbull, Katie Schafer	24—18
Charles Orr, Clara Hinchman	25—22
Hermann Finkbleiner, Lena Dorrzapp	21—18
Franz Mueller, Anna Graf	21—18
Robert Overstreet, Maria Smith	43—45

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

August Dahms, Lena Green	26—20
Edward Stohle, Ellen Orickson	23—17
Andrew Christenson, Annie Christenson	24—24
Frank Hultschek, Josephine Bartha	28—25
John Stecher, Alwina Kirschner	30—28
Charles Berthien, Tillie Boenstate	27—21
Martin Gooley, Ellen Noonen	28—28
Alfred McCrary, Cassie Williams	26—23
K. Erengis, Antonina Walantanavezukiv	34—33
Christian Otterson, Ida Anderson	29—26
Owen Murphy, Mary Hughes	28—24
Julius Rosenberg, Fannie Grossman	24—19

MARRIAGES.

CHURCHILL—HALLOWELL—At West Medford, Mass., Dec. 31, 1894, Dr. Frank Spooner Churchill of Chicago and Lucretia Mott Hallowell.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave; northwesterly winds.

Indiana, fair, colder, with a cold wave; northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan, fair, cold wave; northwesterly winds.

Upper Michigan, fair, colder, with a cold wave in eastern portion; northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin, fair, decidedly colder; northwesterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	30.08	60	70	W	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.52	−8	0	Calm	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass.	30.24	30	30	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.02	30	32	S.	Snow	.01
Cairo, Ill.	30.30	34	34	W.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	44	56	N.	Cl'udy	.01
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.06	34	40	S. W.	Fair	....
Chicago	30.22	30	30	S. W.	Clear	.04
Cincinnati, O.	30.22	34	34	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O.	30.08	32	32	S. W.	Snow	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.32	14	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Denver, Colo.	30.30	10	44	E.	Fair	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.46	10	24	N.	Cl'udy	.02
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	30	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Dodge City, Kas	30.42	20	24	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Duluth, Minn.	30.32	−6	4	W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.28	52	64	W.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	30.04	30	38	S. W.	Snow	Trace
Galveston, Tex.	30.24	54	54	S. E.	Clear	....
Grand Haven	30.12	24	32	N. W.	Snow	.34
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	12	28	N. W.	Clear	.02
Helena, Mont.	30.28	4	4	N. W.	Snow	.16
Huron, S. D.	30.52	0	6	N. W.	Fair	....
Indianapolis	30.22	32	34	S. W.	Snow	Trace
Jacksonville	30.22	52	70	N. E.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo	30.40	26	32	N. E.	Clear	Trace
Knoxville	30.26	36	38	N. W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.38	4	20	N. W.	Clear	....
Little Rock, Ark	30.32	34	38	E.	Clear	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.22	36	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich	30.14	2	18	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Memphis, Tenn	30.32	34	36	W.	Cl'udy	....
Miles City	30.48	2	6	N. W.	Snow	Trace
Milwaukee	30.18	18	26	W.	Clear	.06
Minnedosa	30.40	−18	−16	W.	Clear	....
Montreal	30.10	24	24	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead	30.46	−10	−6	N. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La	30.30	42	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
New York City	30.22	32	34	S. E.	Clear	Trace
Omaha	30.52	10	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.02	29	32	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Palestine	30.26	52	56	S. E.	Clear	....
Pierre, S. D.	30.50	4	8	S. W.	Fair	....
Pittsburg	30.16	34	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron	29.98	30	30	S.	Cl'udy	.08
Pueblo	30.28	16	46	E.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City	30.48	0	2	N. E.	Cl'udy	.04
St. Louis	30.32	30	34	W.	Clear	Trace
St. Paul	30.44	−4	14	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Salt Lake City	30.06	42	48	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Santa Fe	30.28	34	40	S. W.	Clear	....
Sioux City	30.54	2	16	N.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.28	26	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	30.32	30	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo	30.08	30	32	S. W.	Snow	.01

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In Henry Guy Carleton's Great Romantic Play,
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MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ugust Dahms, Lena Green	26—20
dward Stohle, Ellen Crickson	23—17
ndrew Christenson, Annie Christenson	24—24
rank Hulischek, Josephine Bartha	28—25
ohn Stecher, Alwina Kirschner	30—28
harles Berthien, Tillie Beanstate	27—21
artin Gooley, Ellen Noonen	26—23
lfred McCrary, Cassie Williams	34—33
. Eronzis, Antonina Waiantanaveziukiv	34—28
hristian Otterson, Ida Anderson	39—36
ewer Murphy, Mary Hughes	28—24
ulius Rosenberg, Fannie Grossman	23—19

MARRIAGES.

CHURCHILL—HALLOWELL—At West Medford, lass., Dec. 31, 1894, Dr. Frank Spooner Churchill of hicago and Lucretia Mott Hallowell.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois, fair, decidedly colder, with a cold wave; orthwesterly winds.

Indiana, fair, colder, with a cold wave; northwest-rly winds.

Lower Michigan, fair, cold wave; northwesterly inds.

Upper Michigan, fair, colder, with a cold wave in astern portion; northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin, fair, decidedly colder; northwesterly inds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
bilene	30.08	60	70	W	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.52	−8	0	Calm.	Cl'udy	
Boston, Mass.	30.24	30	30	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.02	30	32	S. W.	Snow	.01
Cairo, Ill	30.30	34	34	N.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S.C.	30.26	44	56	N.	Cl'udy	.01
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.06	34	40	S. W.	Fair	
Chicago	30.22	22	30	N. W.	Clear	.04
Cincinnati, O.	30.22	34	34	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	30.08	32	32	S. W.	Snow	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.32	14	26	N. W.	Clear	.02
Denver, Colo.	30.30	10	44	E.	Fair	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.46	10	24	N.	Cl'udy	.02
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	30	30	S.	Cl'udy	.01
Dodge City, Kas	30.42	20	24	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Duluth, Minn.	30.32	−6	4	W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.28	52	64	W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.04	30	38	S. W.	Snow	Trace
alveston, Tex.	30.24	54	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	
rand Haven	30.12	24	32	N. W.	Snow	.34
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	12	28	N. W.	Clear	.02
Helena, Mont.	30.28	4	4	N. W.	Snow	.16
Huron, S. D.	30.52	0	6	N. W.	Fair	
Indianapolis	30.22	32	34	S. W.	Snow	Trace
Jacksonville	30.22	60	70	N. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	30.40	26	32	N.	Clear	Trace
Knoxville	30.26	36	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.38	4	20	N. W.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.23	34	38	E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.22	36	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich	30.14	2	18	N. W.	Clear	.02
Memphis, Tenn	30.32	34	36	W.	Cl'udy	
Miles City	30.48	2	2	E.	Snow	Trace
Milwaukee	30.18	18	26	W.	Clear	.06
Minnedosa	30.40	−18	−16	W.	Clear	
Montreal	30.10	24	24	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	30.46	−10	−6	N. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.30	42	46	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
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Omaha	30.52	10	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.06	26	26	S.	Cl'udy	
Palestine	30.20	52	58	S.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	30.50	4	4	S. W.	Fair	
Pittsburg	30.16	34	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Port Huron	29.98	30	30	S.	Clear	.06
Pueblo	30.28	16	46	E.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.48	0	2	N. E.	Cl'udy	.04
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THE LION'S MOUTH.

IS HIS OWN ROBBER.

POSTOFFICE CLERK ADMITS HIS HOLD-UP STORY TO BE FALSE.

Assistant Cashier Sparks in Cincinnati Says He Was Attacked and Knocked Senseless by Two Men at Lunch Time—His Story Is Doubted and He Finally Confesses He Took the Money to Make Good a Small Shortage—Northwest News.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 3.—Assistant Cashier Frank H. Sparks of the Cincinnati Postoffice took $583 from the cash drawer while alone in the lunch hour today to make up a shortage of $283. He then struck himself on the head so as to cause an abrasion, lay on the floor to be found apparently unconscious by the janitor, and then asserted he had been attacked and robbed by two men. His story was so faulty as to arouse the suspicion of the police, and when closely pressed Sparks admitted his guilt.

There was a great sensation in the central part of the city on account of exaggerated rumors about the daylight robbery of the postoffice that first spread. It was after 2 o'clock when Sparks was found on the floor in an apparently unconscious condition by Janitor John Wiehe. No noise had previously been heard about the place, but when Wiehe gave the a arm an enormous crowd soon surrounded the building. When Postmaster Seumstein, Inspector Salmon, and Cashier Tucker arrived in the Cashier's office Sparks did not appear to be badly hurt, although he had a big bump on his forehead. The money drawer, however, was found to be short $583.

Cashier Tucker and the others waited until Sparks took his lunch first, and then they went out for lunch. Sparks was alone at 1:30 p. m., when in his first story he said men entered the office and asked for small change for a $5 bill. While he was unlocking the money drawer, he said, one of them rushed through the small screen door, which happened to be open, and soon both of them attacked him. He said he dealt one of them a blow, but was himself struck by a pair of iron knuckles, and knew nothing that transpired from that time until he was aroused by Janitor Wiehe. The watchman, who is constantly patrolling the corridor, said he saw no such men as Sparks describes either enter or leave the cashier's office.

Sparks' Actions Suspicious.

All the police, detectives, deputies, and Inspectors were working during the afternoon and night on the theory of a robbery, yet they shadowed every movement of Sparks since he left the office, as well as looking out for either the robbers or accomplices. The believe it would have been plausible for the robbers to have asked for change for a $5 bill so as to locate the money drawer, as well as to get it unlocked before they rushed in on the man in charge of the office. But the detectives soon saw Sparks' injured forehead was not the result of iron knuckles or of a slungshot being used on him, but of a bump inflicted by contact with the vault or something equally hard.

On a center table near the money-drawer were over $5,000 in envelopes for the letter carriers, this being their pay day. Although it was in trays that could have been easily carried off it was not touched. Sparks said this was probably because these envelopes were covered by a newspaper. There was a much larger amount still in the vault, which was open and which was not touched. These circumstances would have weighed in favor of Sparks were it not for the fact that this was the day for his settlement. After paying off the carriers he should have had $583 in the drawers, but the detectives were unable at first to ascertain whether he had any other considerable amount in the drawer before the robbery. They referred with suspicion to the door in the screen being left open at a time when the assistant cashier was alone with $583 in his own cash drawer, another drawer equally full, $5,000 on the table in envelopes, and the vault accessible. They not only shadowed Sparks, but also inquired into his habits and associates. As nobody was in the office except Sparks when the robbers were reported to have entered it was impossible to get anything except that statement of Sparks.

Sparks went so far as to describe one of the robbers as a small man with a dark coat, wearing a black muffler, and the other as a large man finely dressed, wearing a long, black overcoat and having a black mustache. They left the screen door open, he says, just as they found it. The postoffice building adjoins Fountain Square in the center of the city, where the streets are always crowded during the day. The possibility of a daylight robbery in such a location had much to do with the local excitement of the afternoon and evening.

Sparks Finally Confesses.

The work of the detectives soon bore fruit, however, and as a result Sparks was arrested tonight and shortly afterward confessed he got away with the money himself. He was short $283 and was to settle as soon as Cashier Tucker returned from lunch, when he knew he would be caught. While Tucker was lunching, Sparks took the $583 from the drawer, put the $562 in bills between the leaves of a magazine and $21 in coin in an envelope, hiding both. After his confession he told where this money was and it was recovered.

Sparks is married and belongs to a good family. His friends will make up the shortage of $283, but Inspector Salmon says that will not save him from prosecution. Sparks will have a hearing tomorrow.

ARRESTED FOR WANTING HER CHILDREN

Poor Woman in Indianapolis a Victim of a Peculiar Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frank Deetz was arraigned in a police court today on a charge of maliciousness.

There is a law in Indiana enacted by the Legislature of 1889 that permits a Board of Children's Guardians to take children from their parents and bind them out, give them away to childless people, place them in orphan asylums or reform schools, in fact, dispose of them at will without the consent of the parents. This was the result of a movement started by the Rev. Oscar C. McCullough, whose motives were unquestionably charitable. However, since then numerous cases have come before the public that have aroused much feeling and resulted in bitter legislation. Two years ago an actress was robbed of her babe by the board and had to fight in the courts for months to recover her child. She had left it at a boarding-house and being hard up neglected to pay its board for a period. The officers represented that the mother was incompetent to care for the child and took possession. Other cases have come up appealing to the sympathies of the community, but none more so than that of Mrs. Deetz, the poor German woman in the Police Court today on a charge of malicious trespass and disturbing the peace.

Mrs. Deetz had five of her seven children taken by the Board of Guardians recently, and yesterday the board officials came back to her home and took the remaining two twin babies, aged 14 months, it being claimed she was unfit to care for them. The woman's poverty and poor excuse of a husband make it next to impossible for her to care properly for the little ones, but once in the clutches of the Board of Children's Guardians the mother no longer has any claim on them, is not permitted to see them, and they are taught even to forget their origin.

Mrs. Deetz followed the officers who had her babes and demanded admittance to the board's home. For this she was arrested and thrown in jail as a common law breaker.

According to the testimony of Miss Taels, one of the persons in charge of the home when Mrs. Deetz cried and bemoaned the loss of her babies, she was forcibly ejected from the place and finally locked up. In court today she appealed to Judge Stubbs and said:

"Judge, I didn't raise a disturbance. I only cried because I wanted my poor little babies."

Her voice was choked with emotion as she made her pitiful charges, and the Judge told her he could not give her the custody of the children as he had not the power. With a heavy sigh she left the court room and then stationed herself in the corridor, where she plaintively moaned for her children.

VANHOOK'S TRIAL FOR MURDER BEGUN.

Said to Have Killed a Rival for the Hand of Mrs. Bean of Chicago.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—James Vanhook, a wealthy real estate dealer of Florida, was arraigned in the Circuit Court here today on the charge of killing Antone Schaeffer, an aged German, at Charlestown, Ind., July 4 last. Vanhook, who had just previous to that time graduated at the Keeley Institute at Charlestown, was the favored suitor of Mrs. Jennie Y. Bean, widow of William Bean of Chicago, who was immensely wealthy. Since her husband's death Mrs. Bean has erected a new residence at Chicago and now lives there. Schaeffer was much infatuated with Mrs. Bean, and it is said had threatened to kill Vanhook. The killing occurred just after Vanhook had entered a cab at the fair ground in company with Mrs. Bean, he having just finished a speech at the celebration. The trial will occupy several days.

SMALLPOX IN CHICAGO UNDER CONTROL.

Advance Report of Commissioner Reynolds for the Last Year.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has received advanced sheets of the forthcoming report of Health Commissioner Arthur R. Reynolds of Chicago. During the year there were 3,062 cases of smallpox with 1,029 deaths, which the Health Commissioner calls "the lesson of neglected vaccination." Of the whole number 45 per cent showed no evidence of vaccination; of the unvaccinated more than 65 per cent died; the average mortality of all cases, vaccinated and unvaccinated, was 33.6 per cent, but of those who exhibited some evidence of vaccination only 127, or 6.8 per cent, died. Up to the first of May 246,000 vaccine points were used, the number being limited by the obtainable supply, but as the result of special effort and appeal in April the supply was largely increased, and 586,500 vaccinations were performed in May. It is stated that "the outbreak is practically under control, and the most important agency has been this wholesale vaccination, which has reduced the number of those susceptible to smallpox to a minimum."

OSHKOSH BALL WILL BE A BIG SUCCESS.

Opposition of the Ministers Has Caused a Generous Support of the Women.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The charity ball to be given by the Ladies' Benevolent Society, concerning which an animated controversy has been held between the organization and the Oshkosh Ministerial Association, will be held tomorrow evening in North Side Turner Hall. It promises to be more successful in every sense than any ever held in this city. The sale of tickets has had a veritable boom, and orders have come in from all neighboring cities. Ex-Senator Sawyer has donated $100, Congressman Barnes $10, and G. W. Gates $50. The attack of the ministers has proved an admirable advertisement while redounding to their own confusion. Mrs. George Angus Buckstaff, who, as President of the benevolent societies, has conducted their defense, has resigned, not on account of any trouble, but because of her temporary removal to Madison, her husband being a member of the Legislature.

ELOPERS THWARTED BY UNKIND LAWS.

Couple Forced to Return to Cairo, Ill., and Wait Until They Grow Older.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Harry Van Trees, son of the minister of the Methodist Church, and Lillian Richardson are members of an amateur opera company which gave a performance at Fulton, Ky., Tuesday night. They tried to avail themselves of the fact to thwart parental opposition to their marriage, but the laws of Kentucky require a bond from the would-be bridegroom that he can support a wife. Not being able to file the bond they hurried to Union City, Tenn., only to find the same law. Reluctantly they came home today, and as they are both under age their parents are keeping a close watch on them to prevent another elopement to some place where laws are kinder to youthful lovers.

CLEW TO MURDER OF MRS. MATSON.

Colored Waiter Offers Her Watch for Sale and Is Arrested.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 3.—A. L. Curtis, a colored waiter at the Copeland Hotel, has been arrested for pawning a watch which has been positively identified as having been the property of Mrs. A. D. Matson, who was murdered here two weeks ago. When arrested Curtis became badly rattled and told three different stories as to how he came into possession of the watch. He finally broke down and said a colored man named Burrard had given it to him. Nathan Wood, who is an intimate friend of Curtis, recently resigned a good position and left for St. Joe. Suspicion is also directed against him, and officers have gone there to make his arrest.

PAUL G. SUEKEY TO BE TRIED JAN. 18.

Ex-County Treasurer of Ann Arbor Said to Be Short $4,300.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—This morning the Democratic ex-County Treasurer, Paul G. Suekey, was before Justice Pond charged with embezzling $4,300 of the county funds. His examination will take place Jan. 18. His bondsmen propose fighting the county's claim. Mr. Suekey has just returned from Europe, where he tried to raise money to make good what he had taken. Two years ago Mr. Suekey was a prominent figure in the Wisconsin campaign, making many Democratic speeches.

FOR THE BIG PAVING EXPOSITION.

Commercial Club in Minneapolis Perfecting Its Arrangements.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Commercial club is busy perfecting arrangements for the Paving Exposition which will be held here the first week in April and the second week in St. Paul, under the auspices of the St. Paul Commercial club. Six or seven prominent paving contractors of the country have already signified their intention to make extensive exhibits. The general invitation will be sent to about 200 firms during the coming week.

Kidnaps His Daughter from His Wife.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 3.—Philip Scott of El Reno, I. T., came to Wabash today and stole his 4-year-old daughter from his divorced wife. The Scotts married in Kansas five years ago, and they soon after moved to El Reno. There she procured a divorce and the custody of the child and was brought to Wabash by her relatives.

Presbytery to Try the Rev. I. N. Lisch.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—A committee has investigated charges against the Rev. I. N. Lisch of Robinson, Ill., and finds sufficient evidence to justify a trial by the presbytery.

Terre Haute's School Principal Resigns.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Principal Wyeth of the high school resigned after an investigation. Complaint was made by the parents of some of the scholars.

Northwest Notes.

Chester Harrod, 6, was scalded to death at Lima, O., by falling into a kettle of boiling water.

News has been received of the death by an accident in South America of John Minard of Norwalk, O.

The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of Central Illinois was begun yesterday in Champaign, Ill.

The Western brewery of Belleville, Ill., has been sold by Adam Gintz to a New York syndicate for $125,000.

Two fishing tugs, the Violet and McMullen, are stuck in the ice near St. Joseph, Mich. They cannot get off until today.

Gov. Altgeld appointed A. A. Culver of Momence a member of the State Board of Pharmacy to succeed L. C. Hogan of Englewood.

Frank Wadsworth, his wife, and Fred Roehm, charged with murder in Medora, N. D., waived examination and will be tried next week.

Judge Start, the newly-elected Chief Justice, resigned at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday. C. A. Morey of Winona will probably succeed him.

Michael McDonough of Hardin County, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, has been granted a suspension of sentence to March 12.

The Home for Juvenile Female Offenders will require $83,300 for the year's expenses. The building for this institution is being erected at Geneva and will be completed in May.

Dr. C. J. Lane, now of Ashtabula, O., has addressed an appeal to the Legislature of South Dakota asking for an investigation into the rulings of Dighton Lorson and A. G. Kellam, Judges in the Supreme Court, in the case of Noyes Bros. & Cutler against Lane. He charges gross injustice.

HOBOS AT THE DITCH.

CONTRACTORS SAY CANAL DIGGERS HAVE BAD HABITS.

Men Who Work on the Drainage Canal Are Unclean, They Drink Too Much Whisky, Go to Bed with Their Boots On, and Are a Bad Lot Generally—Explanations of the Manner of Caring for the Sick—Supt. Bright After the Justices for Fines.

Contractors on the Drainage Canal told the Trustees yesterday how they cared for the men who became sick or were injured while working along the big ditch. They were called before the board and questioned by Dr. Gilmore, Chairman of the Health committee of the board, President Wenter, and Trustees Kelly and Eckhart. All the contractors disclaimed any knowledge of ma treatment of the men. They praised the food furnished at the camp, uniformly declared that they ate at the same table; the water supply was invariably good, the sanitary conditions excellent, and the men well cared for. As to the personal habits of cleanliness of the men, every contractor affirmed that the "hobos"—defined to be those who followed public works from one end of the country to the other, and worked for money to buy liquor, and had no abiding-place—were decidedly untidy and insisted upon disregarding the use of water exteriorily as well as interiorily, and claimed the right and privilege of going to bed with their boots on. Most of the contractors said they collected the 50 cents a month for hospital service and expended more than the amount received for the sick.

What Contractors Say.

The following are the statements of the contractors, as elicited at the examination:

E. W. Hayes, contractor for Secs. N and O—Employ 200 men; collect two cents a day hospital fees. Employ a camp physician and send all cases to the Mercy Hospital. Eat the same food as the men, air the bed clothing every day. The men as a rule do not observe rules of cleanliness.

H. H. Boldker of Heidereich & Co., Secs. L and M—Employ 200 men. Have a contract with Dr. Sperry, pay to him the hospital fund, and he assumes all care of the sick. The boarding-house has lost $2,000; good food is furnished, and the sheets on the beds are washed every week. Some of the men sleep with their boots on.

Jesse Low, Secs. I and K—Employ 190 men. Do not collect hospital fees; do not employ a physician, but pay all doctors' bills. Do not run a boarding-house. Lose 10 per cent of the men every pay day.

Thomas Byrnes of Gahan & Byrnes, Secs. H and G—Employ 175 men; collect no fees, take care of all men sick or injured, and pay full time to the sick, employ a physician and pay for two beds at St. Elizabeth Hospital, eat with the men, keep clean quarters; but find some of the men sleep in their boots; discharge every man caught spending his money in a saloon.

J. N. Jackson of E. D. Smith & Co.—Employ 400 men, collect 50 cents a month from them, employ two physicians, have sent men to the County Hospital, but they were "hobos," whose illness was due to debauches. The contractors eat at the same table with the men; change bed sheets once a week, and find some men sleep with their boots on and never clean off the mud.

Men Are Unclean.

J. O. Wright of the Western Dredging company—Employ seventy-five men, collect hospital fees only from the men who stay in the camp. The men are divided into classes according to their habits of cleanliness. Favored the abolition of hospital fees and the care of the sick by the county. He had cared for a man with a broken ankle and after the man got well had sued the firm for $15,000 damages.

Heigeman & New, Secs. A and B—Employ 120 men, collect two cents a day fees, and contract with Dr. Sperry to care for the sick for the fees. Did not run the boarding-house.

Griffith & McDermott, Sec. 1—Employ 180 men, collect fees, and contract with Dr. Sperry for the care of the men. Let out the boarding privileges and never heard of any complaint.

A. McArthur of McArthur Bros., Secs. 2 and 4—Employ 1,000 men. Collect the 2 cents a day. Contract with Dr. Re for the care of the men. They fed a class of men who would find objection with the menu at the Auditorium. Do not use sheets. Furnish the men with blankets and hire a man to go about the bunks at night with a club to compel the "hobos" to take off their boots. Pay days a big percentage of the men fill up with whisky and the firm fills up their places. When the drunks have their money spent they assume another name and get back on the payrolls under another foreman. Fifty per cent of the wages paid out go into the saloons. The firm had leased a strip of ground belonging to the State which parallels the work, but wherever a farmer owned a piece of ground near the works he rented to some man to open a saloon.

Gillman & Co., Sec 3—Employ 600 men; contract with Dr. Fitzpatrick for the care of the sick for the two cents a day fees. Maintain an emergency hospital. Send all debauchees to the County Hospital.

John S. Qualey, Sec. 5—Employs 150 men; has a physician, and sends all cases to the Sisters' Hospital at Joliet; let out the boarding privilege.

Mason, Hoge & Co., Secs. 7, 8, 6, 11, 12, 13—Employ 600 men. Collect 50 cents a month fees. Employ three physicians, and send all sick to Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

SUPT. BRIGHT IS AFTER THE JUSTICES.

Their Fines and Forfeitures Are Small and Some Are Delinquent.

Supt. Bright of the county schools has completed his annual report and sent it to the printer. It shows a healthy state of affairs among the schools in everything except the turning in of fines and forfeitures by Justices of the Peace. Mr. Bright said he had hitherto been lenient with the Justices, but patience had ceased to be a virtue. He will therefore ask Judge Carter to bring some of the Justices to a rigid accounting. Mr. Bright is not slow to declare that when seventy-three Justices in the county return only $3,961 from fines and forfeitures something is radically wrong. The larger amounts reported are as follows: Justices Caldwell, $196; Bradwell, $353; Prindiville, $110; Foster, $579; Glennon, $228; Quinn, $105; Kersten, $240; Severson, $278; Scully, $115. Justice Brayton can only show $22, while David Lyon declares that all the schools are entitled to from him for one year is $10. Mr. Bright declares that some of the Justices' reports are the result of elastic consciences, and he is only waiting for a near opportunity to put some of them on an inquisitorial rack. He said: "I'll have no mercy on these men in the future and I will insist upon their reports being backed up by something more than their own affidavits. I called Judge Scales' attention to this state of affair, but didn't accomplish much. I hope I'll have better luck with Judge Carter." Mr. Bright has extended courtesy to ex-Justice Porter of Hyde Park, who owes the schools $765, since 1893. "Porter sent in a queer report," said Mr. Bright, "for he had nearly all his fines and forfeitures set off with costs against the county. Of course, I wouldn't have it that way, and demanded an accounting. He told me he thought he had the same privilege as the State's-Attorney in the matter of forfeitures, but I corrected him. He asked for further time. I granted it. I have extended the time now for two years, and I have given him until March 1 to settle. Of course, he has been removed from office since 1893, but his bondsmen are responsible, and I will see to it that the county gets the money." Porter's bondsmen are William H. Rand, Andrew Fowler, D. W. Potter, and Lincoln Brooks.

TROUBLES OF THE COLORED MEMBER.

County Commissioner Jones' Lot Is Not Yet a Happy One.

Commissioner Jones, the colored member of the County Board, is haunted at home, at his place of business, and in the Court House corridors by an army of negroes. The majority of these he has no use for and tries to avoid them. By his fidelity to his color he has got into trouble. He insisted on putting a colored man in the County Agent's office, and in so doing he has brought down the wrath of the committeemen and workers of the extreme South Side. He removed a white man named Edwards to make room for the colored man. Yesterday forenoon an angry delegation from the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards, headed by Roy West, marched into President Healy's office and asked that the negro be "fired" and Edwards reinstated. Healy declined to do anything in the matter. Then the committee went to the committee room looking for Jones, but he wasn't there. He was out at the hospital. The committee related its grievance to Commissioners Munn, Ritter, Linn, and McNichols. These told the committee to tell its troubles to Jones. Some of the committee decided to remain, and reinforced by fifteen colored men they waited in the committee room from noon until dark. Some friend telephoned Jones and he didn't show up all day. Mr. Jones spent most of the day with Warden Happel trying to find places for constituents. He expressed disgust at Mr. Nash of the Dunning institution because he was offered nothing but a cook. He said he wanted to put a male or female colored attendant in the Detention Hospital. Commissioner Struckman heard of this and determined to make the first fight for a female attendant. He ran for the hospital at once and secured the place of some one to make room for his appointee, Miss Biddick, who will go in next week. The hospital is the bone of contention among the Commissioners, and Warden Happel is kept in constant turmoil picking out places. The latest cause for a row is the position of assistant housekeeper. The place belonged to ex-Commissioner Green, and the appointee was Miss Powell. Commissioner Beer promised to retain her. Commissioner Kuntsman wanted the place for Miss Nettie Casperal and her appointment was decided upon Wednesday night, but Mr. Happel did not make the change, in order that Messrs. Kuntsman and Green might come to an amicable understanding. Both men, however, are determined to have the place and Mr. Beer will be at the hospital to have his inning today. Mr. Kuntsman generally carries his point, however, when he starts for an object and he will bring all the pressure he can to bear on this point. Dan Healy's appointee, Charles F. Lump, walked into engine-room of the hospital yesterday and took the place of William J. Downey, chief engineer. Dan Healy will back Commissioner Jones in his demand of one-fifteenth of all the patronage in the gift of the board, and he so declared himself yesterday. Commissioner Mack sent a new man as assistant to Engineer Conroyd of the Court House yesterday, but Conroyd refused to discharge a good man for a green hand, until Commissioners Mack and Cunning could agree on some trade that would obviate the necessity of making a change. There is practically no combination for the distribution of patronage and a lively time is looked for among the Commissioners.

To Purchase School Sites.

At the meeting of the Committee on Schools yesterday two subcommittees were appointed to investigate propositions to purchase property upon which to erect school buildings. The first committee will examine lots from No. 45 to No. 63 Goethe street, where it is proposed to erect the Franklin School. The land is offered for $64,000. The other committee will visit the ground at the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Laflin streets. This contains six lots and the price for which it can be purchased is $26,900.

Adds to the Precincts.

The Board of Election Commissioners met yesterday afternoon to further consider the proposed changes in the election precincts of the city. All precincts in which there were more than 400 votes cast are being divided, and the division will add 100 more precincts to the 809 already existing. When the list is complete the board will then consider it and probably adopt all of the changes at one time.

For a New Pumping Station.

The Finance committee of the Council held a session yesterday afternoon and appointed a subcommittee to investigate the sites offered for the new West Side pumping station. The question of the new smallpox hospital, which rests in the committee's hands through reference from the Council, was laid over again. It is thought now that nothing will be done in this matter until after the next appropriation bill has been presented to the Council and passed.

Hepburn Will Serve.

Ald. Hepburn of the Fourth Ward, who was named by Mayor Hopkins as a member of the Council Special committee to investigate the charges against Ald. Powers in connection with the cigaret ordinance, and who at first declined to serve, announced yesterday that he would remain in the city and do his part toward investigating the charges in accordance with the orders from the Council.

NOON MEETING AT WILLARD HALL.

From All Over the Union Come Requests for Prayer—Women Notes.

At the monthly meeting of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday, over which Mr. Margaret Howell presided, Mrs. Ellen K. Denney spoke enthusiastically of the noon meetings at Willard Hall. She said:

> Willard Hall is a center of prayer for all the world. It is widely known that at 12 o'clock each day are held sessions of prayer for the overthrow of the rum traffic. Requests for prayer are constantly received from every State in the Union, and only a few days ago such an appeal came from London. And, what is more, some one signs the pledge each day.
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> As to Bethesda Mission, the home for unfortunate women, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry said it had at present sixty inmates. The great need is for more room, making possible the separation of little children and wicked women. The gospel meetings held in connection with the mission are crowded each night by wanderers of the street who have no home other than the station-house. The testimony of nearly every person at the Christmas meeting was: "It is the first Christmas in years that I have been sober."

Mrs. Jeannette Hauser, until recently President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in India, was present. In Bombay, she said, the progress in temperance is marvelous considering that the indulgence in liquor is so great. "From Calcutta I am the bearer of a message to you," she continued. "In that city, where drunkenness and immorality are shocking, the pressing need is for a deaconess. The matter is presented with the hope that the means will be forthcoming to secure a consecrated worker for the field."

Women Will Run This Paper.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3.—One hundred representative women of Cleveland will have charge of the *Plaindealer* Jan. 24. They will manage both the editorial and business departments and will do all the work incidental toward the publication of a daily newspaper. The entire proceeds of the paper on the date named in excess of actual cost of publication will be devoted to charity.

Of Interest to Women.

The fourth annual exhibit of the Cosmopolitan club is announced for Jan. 24 at the Art Institute.

Mrs. Mary Ford will talk on "Trilby" Wednesday afternoon next at the residence of Mrs. Piatt P. Gibbs, Kimbark avenue.

A course of lectures on "The Science of Life" by Mrs. Anna W. Mills will be inaugurated next week at the home of Mrs. Alice B. Stockham, Evanston.

The West End Woman's club will consider "The Relation of Pews to Pulpit" this afternoon. The paper is to be presented by Mrs. W. M. Lawrence and the discussion will be led by Mrs. I. N. Camp.

An entertainment will be given this evening under the auspices of the Twelfth Ward Republican Woman's Auxiliary at Twelfth Ward Republican headquarters, Madison and Robey streets.

NEW TURN IN DR. KEMPSTER'S TRIAL

Charge Made That Milwaukee's Council Has Already Prejudiced His Case.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The investigation into the charges against Health Commissioner Dr. Kempster was renewed by the Council committee today. It took an unexpected turn, and for the next few days instead of being an investigation of Dr. Kempster the committee will assume the character of a court of inquisition to determine if possible where newspapers secure information in regard to the judgment which the Common Council will pass on Dr. Kempster.

This turn is the result of an article published claiming Dr. Kempster would be impeached no matter what the testimony in the case showed. Accompanying it was a list of twenty-one Aldermen who, it was said, would under any circumstances vote to impeach the Health Commissioner. The matter was brought before the committee today by Attorney Seeley, for Dr. Kempster, protesting against the spending of any more time and money in the investigation. Mr. Seeley said at first he did not believe twenty-one Aldermen had pledged themselves to vote against Dr. Kempster, but subsequent conversation with Aldermen had convinced him of the truth of the article.

"I do now believe," he added, "there is a combination of members of the Common Council who have confederated together to convict Dr. Kempster, and I again repeat it is useless to proceed. It is but a mockery of justice to proceed if any Alderman has pledged himself or made up his mind to vote for conviction."

The committee had a number of unimportant witnesses on the stand today who repeated testimony given previously.

Dr. Bradley, the Assistant Health Commissioner, said today the temporary isolation hospital in the Eighteenth Ward would probably be closed about Jan. 15, as it was no longer needed, smallpox being on the decrease.

Sidney Lufski has been pardoned by Gov. Peck. He was sent up for three years for forgery in October, 1893.

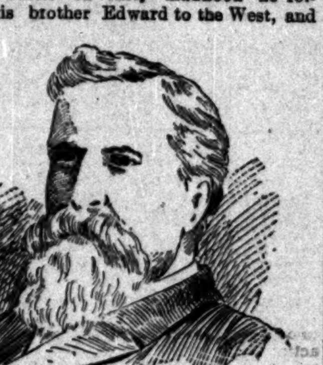
MAKES HIM A COUNT.

JOHN A. CREIGHTON OF OMAHA IS HONORED BY POPE LEO.

Confers on Him the Title of Count of the Holy Roman Empire—His Name the Synonym for Benevolence in the Nebraska Metropolis—Possessed of Great Wealth and Rare Business Ability, He Uses His Ample Means in Charity's Cause—Some of His Benefactions.

Pope Leo XIII. has now appointed three Counts of the Holy Roman Empire in this country. The first two were W. J. Onahan of Chicago, and a resident of Brooklyn; and intelligence was received yesterday by the Rev. James F. Hoeffer, S. J., President of St. Ignatius College in this city, that the honor had been conferred Dec. 6 on John A. Creighton of Omaha, whom the Pope, several years ago, created a Knight of St. Gregory.

John A. Creighton was born in 1833 in Perry County, O., and was educated at the College of the Dominicans at Somerset, in the same State. In early manhood he followed his brother Edward to the West, and was employed in superintending several great works in which his brother was engaged. Chief among these was the building of the first telegraph line across the Western plains to reach the Pacific coast. He was employed during his younger years in ranching and freighting, and finally made Omaha his home. He first engaged in the wholesale grocery business with F. C. Morgan, still a resident of Omaha. In the meantime he had married Miss Emily Wareham of Dayton, O.



JOHN A. CREIGHTON.

On the death of his brother Edward, John A. Creighton retired from active business connection with any institution and devoted his energies to administering the estate of his brother, who left an immense fortune, and to looking after his own financial interests. Before the death of his brother's wife she made provision for the carrying out of an expressed wish of her husband's. It was the founding of an institution of learning for youth where tuition should be entirely free. The result was the endowment of Creighton University in Omaha, in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, the only Catholic institution of learning in the country where tuition is wholly and absolutely without charge. John A. Creighton and James Creighton, his cousin, superintended the erection of the university buildings, occupying a sightly location in the best portion of Omaha's residence district.

He Gives of His Means.

On the death of John A. Creighton's wife she in her will added to the endowment fund of the university, and additional buildings were erected. A fine church was also built on the university grounds. To the benefactions of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Creighton and to those of his own wife John A. Creighton has added without stint until now the Creighton University of Omaha ranks equally as well as the other Jesuit colleges in this country. It is a perpetual reminder of the charity and liberality of the Creighton line.

Another of John A. Creighton's charities is the Monastery of the Poor Clares, a praying order of nuns. To this organization of religious women he gave a convent building with ample grounds, and is continually aiding it with his purse. But the crowning act of beneficence to his credit was the building of the Creighton Memorial St. Joseph's Hospital, erected to the memory of his wife. It is one of the large hospital buildings of the country, modern in every way, and in charge of the Order of Franciscan Sisters. Three years ago he founded and endowed the Creighton Medical College of the Creighton University, utilizing the old St. Joseph's Hospital building as a temporary college building. It is Mr. Creighton's intention to erect a new building for the use of the medical college that bears his name.

His Many Business Interests.

These have been Mr. Creighton's principal benefactions, but the smaller ones are too numerous to mention as it is said he never refuses a worthy appeal for charity. It is said that he alone has done more for the Catholic churches and institutions of Omaha than all the other Catholics of that city put together. It is also said that, with the exception of his brother, he has done more than any other man for the material advancement of Omaha. Among other public enterprises he, with his nephew, ex-Congressman John A. McShane, was the originator of the South Omaha Stock-Yard company, and he is also the principal owner of Courtland Beach, Omaha's magnificent summer resort. He is Vice-President of the First National Bank of Omaha and one of its heaviest stockholders, a heavy stockholder in the Union Stock-Yards Bank and connected with many other business enterprises. He is one of the largest—if not the largest—individual owners of business property in Omaha, many of the best dwellings in the city having been erected by him.

Mr. Creighton is of such a jovial temper that few who meet him would dream of his vast business activity, much less that his right eye takes a complete survey of his financial interests every day of the year. Mr. Creighton's charity might be called by some people his weakness, owing to his almost invariable liberality to every applicant. But as there is no advertising about it, and as it is literally true that his left hand does not know what his right hand does, many are led to wish that other rich people would imitate his example. An intimate friend has said that the aggregate of his daily charities to afflicted applicants amounted to over $20,000 a year. In the story called "Off the Face of the Earth," Mr. Creighton is placed among the rare ones at the gate of Heaven, but with one leg longer than the other, in consequence of so many people "pulling" it. He, however, does not object to this deformity, nor even to its exaggeration. Though he is over 60 years old and his hair is silvery white he is as vigorous and healthy as most men at 40, and hopes to live long enough to carry out larger projects of charity in the future than he has carried out in the past. His numerous friends, scattered from Alaska to Florida, will no doubt rejoice at the honor which the Pope has conferred on him. If it were left to them they would probably say that nothing could be too great or too good for his deserts. Mr. Creighton is a frequent visitor to Chicago, where he is known and admired by a large circle of friends.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from fourth page.*]

vent rebates in fire insurance. Rebating in life insurance is at present prohibited by statutory enactment, and though the conditions of fire insurance are widely different, it is argued there is no good reason against rebating in life insurance that does not apply with equal force to fire insurance. Such a bill is to be introduced at the next meeting of the Massachusetts Legislature and perhaps also in New York.

INDEPENDENCE GIVES UP THE GHOST.

Announcement of Its Collapse Pleases the New York Brokers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Insurance brokers here were pleased today upon the announcement that the newly organized Independence Insurance company had ceased to solicit business. They have been down on the Independence because it made a discount of 20 per cent to all who took policies before Jan. 21, 1895, and on account of the former insurance connections of the incorporators. The Independence was to have a capital and surplus combined of $1,000,000, and had many well-known men in its board of directors, but a number resigned when they learned who the real managers of the concern were. The Consolidated Underwriters', a Lloyds concern of this city, has reinsured its business in the Eastern Mutual Fire of Philadelphia, the Mutual assuming all liabilities after Dec. 31, 1894. Frank W. Conroy, who has been acting as underwriter for the Consolidated, is managing the deal, and will take a position with the Eastern Mutual at Philadelphia upon the closing of the Consolidated New York office.

Northwestern National's Condition.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Northwestern National insurance company a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent was declared. The semi-annual statement of the condition of the company was issued, showing assets amounting to $1,862,697, a reinsurance reserve of $696,485, and a net surplus of $474,828. The company has $163,321.86 on hand. No change in the personnel of the management was made. The increase in the assets as compared with last year is said to be about $135,000.

Dissolution Near at Hand.

Eight more companies have withdrawn from the Pacific Insurance Union. The Caledonian, the Manchester, the Girard, the Lancashire, the Agricultural, the St. Paul Fire and Marine, the American Fire, and the Teutonia of New Orleans have joined the ranks of the discontented. The Home of New York, the Phoenix of Hartford, the Home Mutual, the Northwestern National, the Commercial Union, and the Fireman's Fund had previously drawn out of the association, and dissolution is now considered certain.

General Insurance Notes.

Michigan traveling men talk of organizing a mutual accident association.

John F. Stafford has been appointed special agent for the Scottish Union and National for Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Frank D. Rogers, who was Western manager of the Merchants' of Newark, N. J., until Dec. 1, when he was succeeded by R. H. Garrigue, has opened an independent adjustment office for fire losses in the Woman's Temple.

L'oyd Agent in the Police Court.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Leslie C. York, agent of the Guarantee and Life Lloyds, was again in the police court this morning. Demurrers alleging unconstitutionality of the law and that the defendant merely represented an association of individuals, and not a company, were overruled. State Commissioner Haynes said he would have several other similar cases if the Lloyds continued business, and he also threatened contempt proceedings. The trial went over until tomorrow.

Want a Fire Coroner.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The insurance agents of this city are agitating the question of securing the passage of a bill through the Legislature asking for the appointment of a fire coroner in all large cities of the State to perform duties supplementary to those of Fire Marshal. Many fires occur which upon a thorough examination would be found to be of incendiary origin, and the new official would investigate any fires occurring under suspicious circumstances.

Reduce Commissions in New England.

The New York Board of Underwriters is at war on the question of commissions for New England. At a meeting of the association at New York this week it was voted that 15 per cent commission be the rule and that the New England Insurance Exchange be asked to adopt such a schedule for all of New England outside of the excepted territory, which includes Boston and some twenty other towns.

Chicago Interior Decorating Co., makers of fine interior woodwork, special furniture, mantels, etc. Designs furnished. 149-150 Michigan av.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, were:

St. Lawrence-av., 198 s of 43d-st., e f, 50x126½, Nov. 16, '93 (the George H. Friend Paper company to J. H. Friend)	$100,000
Ada-st., 140 n of 62d, e f, 25x116, Dec. 15 (De W. C. Butts to F. B. Reynolds)	1,500
Dunning-st., 209 e of Sheffield av., n f, 18x115, Dec. 31 (A. Moses to A. M. Rothschild)	4,500
93d-st., 49 e of Washington-av., n f, 75x125, and other ppty, Dec. 3 (C. E. Anderson to E. M. Lindquist)	4,000
Wright-st., 118 n of 74th, w f, 40x140, Jan. 2, '95 (C. O. Callaghan to C. B. Eggleston et al.)	6,000
May-st., 48 s of 60th, e f, 25x124, Dec. 15 (De W. C. Butts to F. B. Reynolds)	2,500
Bishop-st., n w cor 54th, e f, 48x124, Jan. 2 (A. Lamoureaux to L. Lumpp)	4,500
47th-st., 257 w of Wentworth-av., s f, 24x100, Dec. 31 (L. O. Stave to W. J. Richardson)	2,300
W. Jackson-st., 97 w of Lincoln, s f, 36x121, Jan. 2 (S. Hofman to T. Innes)	5,467
Burling-st., 531 s of Willow, e f, 24x104, Dec. 1 (H. C. Priebe to F. Priebe)	5,500
Ashland-av., 141 s of Madison-st., w f, 124x150, m. or l., Dec. 5 (G. Hahn to P. Cure)	1,500
May-st., 263 s of 67th, e f, 48x124, Dec. 15 (De W. C. Butts to F. B. Reynolds)	6,000
Laflin-st., 166 s of 63d, w f, 25x124, Dec. 15 (same to same)	3,000
Center-av., 83 s of Weddell-st., e f, 25x125, and other ppty, Nov. 24 (L. E. Wink to W. Pagenkopf)	5,750
Ashland-av., 149 s of 67th-st., e f, 26x124, Nov. 24 (same to same)	3,500
Fulton-st., n e cor. Parker-pl., s f, 50x150, Dec. 29 (J. Weaver et al. to H. Scheideman)	4,500
Canal-st., 50 n of W. 15th, e f, 50x111, Nov. 22 (Est. of J. P. Willard to H. B. Houghton et al.)	5,000
59 lots and part of two other, also all alley, and lots lying between same property, being situated bet. C. P. & F. W. and L. S. & M. S. Rys., s e cor. Av. C. Jan. 2, '95 (Title Guar. and Trust Co., receiver, to A. Schevill et al)	14,000
W. 56th-pl., 125 n of Noble-av., w f, 250x124, Jan. 3 (W. Scherenberg to J. Felthouse)	1,500
Notre Dame-av., 116 n e of 101st-st., n w f, 25x165, Dec. 29, 1894 (M. B. Carse to D. B. Carse)	3,000
65th-st., 186 w of Stewart-av., n f, 48x150, Jan. 2 (O. C. Pugh to Mrs. C. Squires)	5,375
Central Park-av., 46 n of W. 24th-st., w f, 25x125, Dec. 15, 1894 (T. E. Bell to S. C. White)	2,000
Rockwell-st., 127 n of 36th, w f, 50x122, Dec. 24, 1894 (T. Kelly to R. M. Quigley)	1,400
Champlain-av., 250 s of 49th-st., w f, 25x125, Nov. 14, 1894 (B. Cockburn to G. Roeddiger)	2,500
Woodlawn-av., 110 n of 52d-st., e f, 50x164, Jan. 2 (J. Hamburger to I. Heller)	8,000
Ellis-av., 491 s of 63d-st., w f, 25x132, Dec. 19, 1894 (J. Woodbridge to V. A. Douglas)	1,425
43d-st., 100 w of Prairie-av., n f, 60⅜x94, Jan. 3 (W. E. Ayers to J. A. Hayes)	33,000
Morgan-av., s e cor Esmond-st., n e f, 108x150, Jan. 2 (Master in Chy. to Conservative B. and L. Assn)	7,900
Orchard-st. (285), 187 n Centre, e f, 33x124, Jan. 2 (H. T. Brand to C. Brand et al.)	5,000
N. Rockwell-st., n w cor. Thompson, e f, 150x125, Dec. 3 (E. J. Learned to A. Stokes)	8,000
St. Lawrence-av., 48 n of 49th-st., e f, 50x125, Nov. 21 (A. G. Miller to J. A. Duback)	5,875
71st-st., s e cor. Madison-av., n f, 48½x125, Jan. 3 (T. Cunningham to S. C. McKay)	2,500
Kedzie-av., 200 n of W. 15th-st., e f, 25x125, (A. G. Walter to T. Hildebrandt)	1,600
W. 40th-pl., 300 s of 13th-st., e f, 25x125, Jan. 2 (J. Klima to L. E. Kohler)	1,150
Spaulding-av., 200 s of 25th-st., e f, 50x125, with other ppty, Jan. 2 (J. Filip to J. Y. Banach)	2,800
Spaulding-av., 150 s of 25th-st., e f, 50x125, Jan. 3 (J. Raichert to same)	1,100
Coulter-st., 132 n e of Hoyne-av., s e f, 24x100, Jan. 2 (J. Filip to same)	6,500
Halsted-st., 100 n of W. 20th, e f, 20.8x110½, Dec. 31 (John York to John York Co.)	176,000
Michigan-av., Nos. 92, 94, and 96, 89 n of Randolph-st., w f, 64x130, Dec. 20 (R. L. De Zeng to J. R. Todd)	115,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department:

Mrs. M. C. Lovelad, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1491 Newport-av	$4,500
G. W. McLester, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 1848 Jackson-st	3,500
C. S. Marsh, 2-story frame dwelling, 421 75th-st	3,500
C. H. Chapek, 2 2-story and basement brick flats, 5821-23 Jackson-av	7,500
D. R. Shannon, 4-story and basement brick apartment bldg., 5451-53 Lake-av	15,000
Lovina Hoyt, 2-story frame dwelling, 8954 Dauphin-av	2,500
Keith & Co., 1-story and basement brick boiler house, Lime-st., near the river	5,000
William Sears, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 6116-18 Drexel-av	7,000
Same, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6120 Drexel-av	3,000
Same, four 2-story and basement brick flats, rear 6118-20 Drexel-av	10,000
C. Gudcuyahn, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 6337-39 Green-st	4,500

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Horace A. Cushing and S. F. B. Morse, doing business under the firm name of Cushing & Morse, General Western Agents for Kerite Insulated Wire and Cable, at 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., is this day dissolved.

S. F. B. Morse & Co. succeed to the business and good will of the above firm, and will continue the business at the same address and are authorized to collect all outstanding accounts and settle all claims against the old firm of Cushing & Morse.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, 1895. H. A. CUSHING.
S. F. B. MORSE.

NOTICE OF MEETING—

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Shone Hydro-Pneumatic Sewerage and Water Supply company will be held at the company's offices, 1000-1002 Isabella Building, 46 Van Buren-st., Chicago, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, Jan. 14, for the purposes of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

Jan. 3, 1895. W. L. SCRYMSER, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Warehouse Co. for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts., on Tuesday, January 15th, 1895, at 10 a. m. F. H. LAMB, Secretary. Chicago, Dec. 31, 1894.

SPORTING GOODS.

WANTED—FOR LOWEST CASH PRICE—DOUBLE barrel shotgun. No. 12 bore. State full particulars as to maker, etc., by letter to C. F. DUKE, care E. B. Smith, club-house, 776 51st-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES. 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 205.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places, or you can call an A. D. T. messenger by telephone and send "ad" to TRIBUNE office without extra charge:

SOUTH DIVISION.	
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER
Cor. 31st	J. E. HOGEY
Cor. 33d	N. F. FRANK
Cor. 35th	C. T. MARSHALL
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON
N. W. cor. Oakwood	JUDSON A. BOOZ
4124	L. W. BLOOD
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN
5040	BORROW & KERNTOFF
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE
Cor. 71st	PHILLIPS CHEM. CO.
HALSTED STREET—	
2663	A. J. KETTERING
Cor. 36th	P. NEUBERTS
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHARMACY
2200	L. J. WEYER
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. E. FORSYTH
3160	H. F. FLANNERY
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE
4700	JOHN L. BELL
Cor. 51st	B. F. TERHUNE
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN
Cor. 35th	T. H. McINNERNY
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	FRANK SIDDALL
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
128	J. & R. SIMMS
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. BRAUN
Cor. Calumet avenue	WELLSBORO PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	R. J. PAINTER
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER
Cor. 18th	E. A. ZAHN
Cor. 35th	E. C. JONES
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT
Cor. Grand boulevard	C. N. GOODNOW
406	A. S. COOK
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	O. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn	WM. STORCK
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—	
Cor. Wright street	MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND
560	R. R. BOWEN
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island avenue	F. J. AMPHLETT
Cor. Woodlawn avenue	JAMES & DEWEY
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace avenue	B. M. WHITE
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER
WEST DIVISION.	
WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN
567	HENRY SCHMITZ
DIVISION STREET—	
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
5022	WM. STORCK
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. WOLTERSDORF
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILLS
771	C. S. STODDARD
1014	W. W. THUMSER
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE
2081	M. H. WATSON
MADISON STREET—	
Cor. Halsted	J. G. FORCE
278	DELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHARMACY
672	F. A. THAYER
788	C. W. CRAIN
826	E. McLENNON
1001	O. D. STONE
1049	A. A. JOHNSTON
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER
Cor. Homan	KOTZ & MOORE
1971	M. H. WATSON
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY
465	HENRY SCHROEDER
871	R. W. E. BEHRING
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	F. J. BERGER
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER
256	W. A. BRABROOK
360	F. L. MULLER
473	F. J. KNOWLES
587	FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—	
Cor. Ada	GEO. BEDDFORD
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422	CHAS. S. THEIS
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin	THOS. LONERGAN
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON
Cor. California avenue	JNO. RITTER
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT
HALSTED STREET—	
260	JNO. P. LEE
HARRISON STREET—	
754	F. E. FISKE
Cor. Oakley	G. A. GOETSCH
NORTH DIVISION.	
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
30	R. H. HANKE
138	JOHN F. COLEMAN
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZEMENSKI
222	SCHROLL'S PHARMACY
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division	R. WEBBER
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ
Cor. Center	F. J. LINK
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	G. A. STORER & CO.
Cor. Bellevue place	G. V. KLOCK
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORSANCE & CO.
Cor. Division	F. E. AHLBORN
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Mise)
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Chestnut	A. MARTEN
792	C. W. SILVER
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD
622	MAX SCHULZ
702	A. HVIID
1152	G. W. MILLS & CO.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FAL
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
842	A. N. BOB
SUBURBAN.	
AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park Ave. Station	L. BROWN
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av	OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHTON
69th and Stewart-av	E. G. BINZ
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ST. BERNARD FEMALE DOG, 6 mos. old; weight about 60 lbs.; white spot on nose. Reward for return to 4551 Oakenwald-av.

LOST—THURSDAY, BETWEEN MAPLE-ST. AND Mandel's, black ribbon bags containing silver bonbon box, enamel pansies on top, handkerchief, watch-key, etc.; reward. Address Z 447, Tribune office.

LOST—BLACK LACE SCARF, BETWEEN Schiller Bldg. and Madison-st., about 6 p. m. Wednesday. Reward for return to 134 Warren-av.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, POCKET-book containing new $100 bill and a $5; liberal reward. Address Z 421, Tribune office.

LOST—A PLUSH ROBE, IN WASHINGTON Park, on Jan. 1st. Return to 5020 Woodlawn-av. and receive reward.

$500 WILL BE GIVEN AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of jewelry taken from 1913 Indiana-av. Monday night, Dec. 31. Address Z 334, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SARDINE CLUB: MY FRIENDS did not want to see me; I had made all arrangements. QUAIL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE ONLY WAY TO BUY DIAmonds. Our plan gives you all the privileges and advantages heretofore given only to dealers.
The pennies you waste daily, accomplish astonishing results.
We now carry watches of all grades and a complete stock of novelties in jewelry, silverware, etc.
See how we do it. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 103 State-st., 3d floor, Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 6.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 53 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE FURNITURE OR LOT for ladies' or gents' tailoring, seal garment, or what have you? Address Z 437, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR OLD-ESTABLISHED restaurant. 9 W. Madison.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

FRED W. HERSEY, PATENT ATTORNEY AND mechanical expert, 714 Tacoma Bldg.

TYPEWRITERS.

WANTED—TO BUY—TYPEWRITER; NO. 2 REMington; also folding desk; cheap for cash. Address Z 456, Tribune office.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

WANTED—DONNELLEY'S REAL ESTATE ATlas; must be cheap. Address Z 434, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., BUY AND sell rare coins and stamps. Coin catalogue 10c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, BY a young man of 25, graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, and has had one year experience in law office; will furnish good testimonials and will work on low salary at start. Address BENJ. MADDEN, Cable, O.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GOOD penman, rapid and accurate at figures, who has had 6 years' experience, desires a position as bookkeeper or cashier; can give first-class reference from former employers. Address Z 479, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN (33) as bookkeeper, cashier, or general office man; 12 years' experience; quick and accurate at figures; speaks English and German; very best references; moderate salary desired. Address Z 426, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN; EXperienced bookkeeper, cashier, stenographer, and general office man; accurate and quick; best of references; can give bond. Address Z 423, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (25, German) to make himself generally useful; experienced bookkeeper, salesman, and stock clerk; references and bond furnished. L Y 65, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, POSItion in a trust company or mortgage business; have had good experience; best of references given. Address Z 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKkeeper and general office man; best city references; bond if required; small salary to start in large office. Address L Y 168, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, TEMPERate young man, 24 years old, who is rapid and accurate at figures and general office work; good references. Address Z 464, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN EMPLOYED with large incorporated company as bookkeeper and cashier wants a change at $20 per week; bonds furnished for any amount. L Z 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHAT HAVE YOU IN bookkeeping or office work? references; experienced. Address Z 413, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office man; experienced and capable; bond if desired; best of references. Address L Z 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent bookkeeper, age 30, of good habits. Have gilt-edged references. Address Z 397, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR stenographer: 8 years' experience; middle age; city references; salary $15. L Y 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXCEEDINGLY COMpetent Swedish bakery clerk; references. Address C A 389, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent and reliable bookkeeper; best of references. Address Z 452, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for good line of shoes or furniture by experienced business-man; am a hustler; first-class references. Address J. W., Box 2248, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman to sell and advertise goods; can furnish reference. WM. S. KING, 1701 Market-st., La Crosse, Wis.

SOLICITORS—PORTRAIT, WELL DRESSED, FOR the road; all expenses advanced. A. HARVEY, No. 3032 S. Park-av., Flat 5.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WEST INDIAN BOY of 17 in private family where he can go to school part of the day; is useful as valet, butler, choreboy; willing; good home desired; references. Address Z 455, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, mechanical engineer and draughtsman, who has served a term in a technical school in Germany. Address Z 412, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ODD FELLOW AND F. P. P., please help a brother to work; is a first-class painter; have first-class reference. Address Z 444, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED ENglish butler and valet; competent to take charge of elderly or invalid gentleman; no objections to travel; highest city refs. L Y 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH COUPLE IN private family; anywhere. L Y 71, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN AND wife on gentleman's place, man as coachman or general work; wife good plain cook or second work; aged 30; both experienced and highly recommended. Address L Y 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SCOTCHMAN 25; coachman, or to work around gentleman's place; can milk; city or country; best of references. Address J 442, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, ENglish, as coachman; experienced and knows his business. 257 E. Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work about the house; not afraid of work; good references. Address Z 468, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; FIRSTclass references; single young man. Address Z 422, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, Remington; experienced, competent, familiar with books and office duties; references. L Y 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN STENOGrapher engaged afternoons desires employment forenoons. Address Z 435, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STEnographer; owns machine. Z 325, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—$25 FOR STEADY POSItion with at least $12 per week, by well-educated German-American not afraid of work. Address Z 342, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR IN APARTment or office building; reliable, temperate man; handy with tools and not afraid of work; good city references. Address L Y 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN MAN willing to do any kind of work; speaks English and some French; can furnish references and security. Address Z 443, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN, AGED 24, six years' experience, lawyer's clerk in London; temperate, honest, competent; good city references. Address L Y 75, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman as general office assistant; two years' experience; quick and accurate at figures. Address Z 485, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady as bookkeeper or assistant in office; best of references. Address Flat 12, 4806 St. Lawrence av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and general office work by young lady; best of references given. Z 477, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL IN small family, second or general housework; no washing; can give reference; North Side only. Address S. W., 1427 George-st.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork; Canadian; recommended; $3 or $4. Call 2205 Michigan-av., or telephone 63 South. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in first-class private family. Call 139 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING; GO OUT BY the day; American lady. MRS. JOHNSTON, 4224 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PRIvate waitress; references. Address C A 388, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COLored cook; best of city references. Address L Y 176, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — NORTH SIDE — FOR competent cook, laundress, second girl. 1751 Oakdale-av., 3 blocks north Diversey-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW; EXCELlent help; will work for small wages; have child 8 years. Address Z 417, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; housework or second work. Please call at 59 Harvard-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CHAMBERMAID and plain sewing. Address E C 210, Tribune office.

SITUATION—BY NEAT, COMPETENT, SWEDISH girl; general housework. 3253 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD LAUNDRESS by the day. 428 E. Division-st., 2d floor, rear.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker will sew in family or take work home evenings; street and stage dresses; latest styles. Address D. T., 394 Washington-blvd.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a refined lady of 55 in family; am fond of children; highest testimonials in regard to character and ability; distance no objection. Address L Y 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG WIDOW WISHES position as working housekeeper or would care for furnished rooms. Call 94 31st-st., Flat 1.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDish woman as housekeeper. Call 240 E. Division.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY EXpert stenographer; experienced in law and insurance. Address L Y 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher; Remington; low salary. F R 91, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITHout a home in the world seeks a place in the country where she can make a respectable living; is 21, refined, good looking, and educated, especially in music. CLARA CHAPMAN, Station J, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER FOR LEDGER work in wholesale house; state age, experience, and past employment. Address L Y 67, Tribune office.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—AND BILL CLERK —Hardware; experienced; state salary. Address Z 446 Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS — CLERKS, COLLECTORS, salesmen, etc., consult us when in need of positions. Metropolitan Agency, 151 Randolph-st.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES NEAT hand for index work. Address L Y 68, Tribune office.

MAN—OFFICE MAN, GOOD, MANAGEMENT and correspondent; must be able to invest $5,000 to $10,000 in stock of company; old established; large profits; sell wholesale grocer trade; exceptional opportunity; good salary; give your experience for personal interview. Address L Y 73, Tribune.

MAN—YOUNG, AGE 18, FOR BILL CLERK; good writer and good at figures; $8. Address Z 416, Tribune office.

House Servants.

MAN AND WIFE—TO MAKE THEMSELVES generally useful around house; will furnish rooms and small compensation; German or Swede preferred; must be well recommended. Address Z 460, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—SHOE—TO SELL A LINE OF CHEAP and medium priced men's shoes to retail trade as a side line in Minnesota and Wisconsin; none but those with experience and an established trade need address T. P. W., care Letter Carrier No. 10, Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—ON NORTH SIDE, ONE WHO HAS a wagon trade prefered; grocery specialties; give your experience for personal interview. Address L Y 74, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED AND ENERGETIC, to visit city druggists; one well acquainted preferred. Address Z 461, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CITY SALESMAN FOR SPECIALTY line of shoes by city house; one with established trade preferred. Address Z 481, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—"OUR BROWNIES"; EXCELLENT side line. "Brownie" Makers, 125 Clark-st.

SALESMEN—50—TO TRAVEL IN ILLINOIS, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota on commission or as side line. Crystal Package Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.

SALESMEN—WILL GIVE STATE AGENCIES TO reliable men to sell a saloon staple; want city men also who control saloon trade; permanent. DE WITT, 25 Quincy-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR GOODS AS SIDE line. CHICAGO SUSPENDER CO., Aurora, Ill.

SALESMEN—THREE ON COMMISSION, TO SELL stove-blacking to the retail grocery and hardware trade in Chicago. Call at 82 Franklin-st.

SALESMEN—SELLING TO GROCERY TRADE; city. Address Z 474, Tribune office.

TRAVELING MEN—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING men who can make $100 per month. Address Z 352, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT—TO ANSWER TELEPHONE IN large business office. Address, stating reference, L Y 8, Tribune office.

BOY—WHO HAS FINISHED SCHOOL TO START in office of wholesale house; apply in own handwriting. Address L Y 69, Tribune office.

BOY — OFFICE; BY WHOLESALE HOUSE; prompt, active, and fair penman; must live on South Side. Address Z 445, Tribune office.

BOYS—25; NOT UNDER 16 YEARS, WITH good references, to solicit a respectable city trade; steady employment; call after 3 p. m. 176 E. Adams-st.

OFFICE BOY—MUST BE GOOD PENMAN; $3 per week. Call Room 306 Woman's Temple.

Trades.

BUTCHER—A1 MAN FOR DOWN-TOWN RETAIL meat store; must have references; state salary. Address Z 480, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHER — IMMEDIATELY — FIRSTclass photographer for half tone and line work; also good etcher; state salary expected. Address L Y 172, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD, OWNING CALIGRAPH or Remington, experienced in railway passenger rates and divisions, will hear of a pleasant position in thriving city of Illinois by addressing L Y 62, Tribune office. Apply in your own handwriting; state age, experience, references, and salary expected.

STENOGRAPHERS—ONE OR TWO SYSTEMATic, steady men, preferably good stenographers, and necessarily Remington operators, to learn to handle correspondence without dictation; perception, judgment, and amiability essential; write fully. Address Z 434, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD education and fair speed; small salary to start; good prospect for raise; give particulars in answer. Address Z 466, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; GOOD SMITHPremier operator. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR AND SOLICITOR—FOR FIRSTclass industrial insurance; none but honest, truthful, steady men need apply. J. J. SMITH, Room 35, 90 La Salle.

MAN—MARRIED, FOR JANITOR, GERMAN OR Hollander; only part of time required. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MANAGER—AND SALESMAN—ACTIVE AND well-experienced; one who has full knowledge of values of all kinds of merchandise; must be thoroughly posted to run a business successfully, buying up bankrupt stocks of good; none others need apply. Address, giving experience in business and what salary wanted, L Y 174, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

Domestics.

COOK—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK; NONE other need apply. Address Harrison House, La Salle, Ill.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS; MUST BE A GOOD cook. Address B R 204, Tribune office.

COOK—FOR FLORIDA. FARE PAID. HOUSEwork girl, $4. Address C A 387, Tribune office.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—FAMILY 4; $5. 147 N. Clark-st.

DINING-ROOM GIRL — EXPERIENCED; AT once. 173 Goethe-st.

GIRL—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FOR GENeral housework. Call 2973 Groveland-av.

GIRL—TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN; SWEDE preferred. Apply 4333 Lake-av.

GIRLS—FIRST-CLASS, FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, cook, laundress. 1751 Oakdale-av., three blocks north Diversey.

HELP TODAY—COOK $6 AND SECOND GIRL $4 together; cook for private family and no wash, $6; hotel cook, $10; second cook, $5; chambermaids for hotel, $12; two dining-room girls for country hotel, free fare; 75 general housework places, free of charge. Two offices, call either place. 2205 Michigan-av., 130 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GERMAN, CANAdian, or Swedish girl for general housework; must be good plain cook and laundress. 3756 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—COLORED GIRL; $4 TO $5. RUSSELL, 147 N. Clark-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL; SMALL family. Call 3145 Forest-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 2214 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. 3730 Langley-av.

LAUNDRESS — PRIVATE FAMILY; NORTH Side; $5. 147 N. Clark-st.

SECOND GIRL—SOUTH SIDE; GOOD REFERences; $4. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

WAITRESSES—SIX, FOR HOTEL; LEAVE city; fair paid; first-class only. RUSSELL, 147 N. Clark-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, CALIGRAPH; STATE experience, salary wanted. B O 458, Tribune.

TYPEWRITER, ETC.—GIVE YOUR EXPERIence fully and salary expected. Address L Y 58, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

FREE LYING-IN HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO COLlege of Obstetrics; perfect privacy; wanted, intelligent ladies to do nursing and learn midwifery. 873 12th-st.blvd.

GIRLS—25; NOT UNDER 16 YEARS, WITH good references, to solicit a respectable city trade; steady employment; call after 3 p. m. 176 E. Adams-st.

REFINED AND WELL DRESSED LADY TO travel through large Southern cities and call on business-men. Address Z 418, Tribune office.

SALESWOMAN—ANY LADY DESIROUS OF A permanent position and who is possessed of a pleasing address and is able and willing to give her time to our business for five hours each day can be assured of $15 and upwards weekly. Call after 10 a. m., Room 70, 247 State-st.

WRITERS—TO DO COPYING AT HOME. LAW College, Lima, Ohio.

YOUNG LADY—TO ADDRESS CIRCULARS IN office; temporary work; state price wanted. Address Z 484, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SOAP AGENTS, BOORMAN & PARKER, 173 5th-av.

COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE AGENCY FOR Cook County for first-class cash register; good man of ability and push wanted. Call Room 6, 200 La Salle, today between 9 and 12.

WANTED—AT MAPLEWOOD, AVONDALE, IRving Park, Mayfair, Jefferson Park, Normal Park, Edison Park, Park Ridge, Desplaines, Arlington Heights, Palatine, Barrington, Deering, Gross Park, Cuyler, Rogers Park, South Evanston, Edgewater, Wilmette, Winnetka, Linden Park, Austin, Oak Park, Ridgeland, Elmhurst, Lombard, Melrose Park, Harlem, La Verque, Clyde, Riverside, La Grange, Hinsdale, Riverdale, Hegewisch, Washington Heights, Kensington, Grand Crossing, Willow Springs, Lemont, Momence, Auburn Park, Chicago Lawn, Beverly Hills, Morgan Park an active, industrious local agent for old, prominent fire insurance company. Apply at once. Address Z 451, Tribune.

WANTED — AGENTS TO SELL THE MOST stylish and comfortable shoe in the world. For particulars address or call at Tower Hotel, corner Stony Island-av. and 65th-st. A. L. SHERWOOD.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ADVANCE AGENT for lecturer; references and salary expected. Address Z 460, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Ref. N. Trust Co., Corn Ex. Bank, Chi. Edison Co.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, WITH 25 YEARS' PRACtical experience investigating losses and defalcations in all lines of business, is open for engagements; is prompt, thorough, and reliable, as per first-class city references. Personal attention; strictly confidential; moderate charges. Address L Y 164, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY; $8 TO START. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—4 (MALE); $10 TO $20. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—6; LADIES; $6 TO $15. ROOM 609, 100 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO INvest in good selling article; over 300 per cent profit; cinch and strictly business. Address L Y 61, Tribune office.

WANT PARTNER—NOVEL PATENTED BOXES for confectionery, etc. R. 40, Metropolitan Blk.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. THS. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYSIcian. Room 4, 183 S. Clark-st.; hours 10 to 6.

MRS. CARRIE CLAYTON, SPIRITUAL HEALER. Hours, 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. 6330 Flat 2 2 Dickey-st., Englewood.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

223 29TH-ST., FLAT 6—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can find a good, warm, clean furnished room; no other roomers; near Michigan-av. and L road; early breakfast; comforts of a home.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS boarding-house; reference given and required.

323 MICHIGAN-AV.—LOVELY ALCOVE, ALSO rear room, gent, wife; references; first-class.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding; reduced rates; convenient location.

2021 INDIANA-AV. — LARGE PLEASANT room with excellent board, $5 per week.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LARGE HEATED ROOMS with excellent board; $5 per week.

North Side.

168 N. STATE-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD, $3.50 to $4.50; walking distance.

350 LA SALLE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; strictly first-class.

373 SUPERIOR-ST.—LARGE, WARM ROOM with board for 2 persons; walking distance; select location; references.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—REDUCED PRICES; HANDsome rooms; good board; walking distance.

471 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT SECOND-FLOOR alcove for two; board; references.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS WITH board; steam heat; also day board.

West Side.

344 W. MONROE-ST.—A LARGE, WARM ROOM with first-class board for two; $5.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms $1.50 to $5 a week; table board, 50c a day; $3 a week.

FORT DEARBORN HOTEL, COR. MICHIGANav. and South Water-st.—Steam heat throughout; room and board, $6 and $7 per week.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—1 TO 4 LARGE FINE FURNISHED rooms; also light housekeeping; all improvements; very cheap rent; no other roomers. RUPPERT, 4245 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—265 30TH-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.; handsomely furnished steam-heated rooms, newly and richly furnished; terms reasonable.

TO RENT — 1 PARLOR SUITE, ALSO SINGLE rooms for gentlemen; near Auditorium; references. Address L Y 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WARM ROOMS; BATH, GAS, ETC.; first flat. 3814 Rhodes-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARlor; steam heat, walking distance, light, and steam, bath; rent reasonable. Apply 49 Rush-st., Flat B.

TO RENT—AN ALCOVE FRONT ROOM; WOULD board lady only; a music teacher preferred. 231 N. State-st., 1st flat.

TO RENT—141 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished alcove in private family.

TO RENT—360 ONTARIO-ST.—A WARM, PLEASant front room; walking distance; reasonable.

TO RENT—262 OHIO-ST., PLEASANT ROOM TO one gentleman; private family; references.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN PRIVATE RESIdence, by single refined gentleman, pleasantly furnished front room, without board, south of Erie and east of State-st.; first-class references given and required. Address, with particulars, L Y 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—2635 MICHIGAN-AV., BROWNstone front, attached, 3-story and basement; 11 rooms, besides two bathrooms; furnace and range, electric light and gas; barn, 4 stalls and coachman's room; rent $150 per month. Apply at house or write box 37, 125 Michigan-av.

FOR RENT—1240 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY mansard and basement 16-room dwelling, cheap. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHed residence on one of the best avenues near 51st-blvd. Address Z 360, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AMERICAN—TO TAKE HOUSE AND furnish table board for 3; state price. Address Z 478, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat, 7 to 10 rooms, North Side, south of Lincoln Park, east of Clark, until June 1; good neighborhood; best references; $75 to $100 per month. Address Z 453, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; $27.50 to $50, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator; in fact, every convenience. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, 2942-52 Cottage Grove-av.; range and ice-box in kitchen; newly papered and painted; janitor service; $15 and $20. See janitor rear 2942. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $18, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FINE 7-ROOM FLAT AND 2 STORES; good location, Englewood; nominal rent to May 1. S. D. WALDEN, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP UNTIL MAY 1ST—7-ROOM apartment in the Erie, Lake-av. and 37th-st.; steam heat, electric light, hot water, etc. Address Z 362, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—574 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; ALL MODern conveniences; half block from "L" road. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—289-293 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; EVERY modern convenience; $30. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, 648 SO. WESTERNav.; $9; key on premises. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, FIVE ROOMS; steam heat, gas range, janitor. 18 Bellevue-pl.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED, PARTLY furnished, or unfurnished flat on South Side. Address Z 476, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL STEAM-HEATED flat completely furnished; North Side. Address Z 465, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND McNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF A LARGE GRADE-FLOOR office, furnished, with private office and front windows and use of vault. Apply to DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 and 163 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM FREE TO PARTY WHO will keep office open; references. Address Z 427, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—PRIVATE OFFICE; cheap; use of reception room. Z 471, Tribune.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE till May 1; will pay in advance in dividend stock. Address Z 440, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 651 W. TAYLOR-ST., COR. Ashland-blvd., expert ladies' special physician.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

WILL SELL TWO PAIR KEELEY CURE NERvous medicine for $6; what you exchange? Address Z 463, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6310 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—BOOKCASE, OAK FOLDING BED. 4247 Calumet-av., Flat 5.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY FURNITURE AND LEASE of small house or flat on easy terms on South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirtieth-sts. and Wabash and Cottage Grove-av., inclusive; state full particulars and price. Address Z 415, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHer, 389 State—12 cabinets, 11x14 portrait, $2; pictures copied and enlarged.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—NEW DAVIS SEWING MACHINE; cheap. 3603 Wentworth-av., 2d flat, rear.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO BUILDERS.
We have 133 feet on South Park-av., near 59th-st., on which we can take back first mortgage for purchase price if party will improve at once.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—4533 ST. LAWrence-av., 2-story brick, 2 flats, for cash and vacant, east of Wabash, south of 67th. $4,500; rents for $350; good investment. C. A. KERFOOT & CO., 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN — 8-ROOM BRICK house, 32d-st., near Michigan-av.; price $6,000; no incumbrance; will take South Side vacant in part payment and mortgage for balance. JOS. K. BRITTAIN, 1206, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—ALL OR PART OF 150X162, s. e. cor. Indiana-av. and 50th; assessments all paid; good chance for builders. DUDLEY F. DORSETT & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, 2-FLAT BRICK BLDG., 6023 Green-st.; worth $3,500; who wants it at $2,500? W. C. KRANTER, 6042 Halsted-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ON HERMITAGE-AV., 125 ft. front; (will divide); just south of Harrison-st.; 2 blocks of Metropolitan "L" road; will give builders time to erect building before paying; commission to brokers. J. W. HEDENBERG, Owner, 132 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE — ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE HARD time bargains, Washington-boul., best residence location; 8-room frame, 30x125; all cash, $5,850. GEO. M. TRIMBLE, 609 W. Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILL SACRIFICE A $2,000 EQUITY in DOWNER'S GROVE residence, worth $3,500, for $1,000 CASH THIS WEEK; lot 50x160, 3 blocks from station. A BARGAIN. L. S. ALDRIDGE, 710, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOT IN GROSSDALE for $175, where adjoining lots are selling for $275. Call at Room 604 Masonic Temple. Address L Z 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORTON PARK—I HAVE A FEW snaps in houses if taken at once; cash or easy terms. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—36 ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER, 106th-st., adjoining Drexel, Morgan & Co. dock property; $125,000; a bargain. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—WELL EQUIPPED STOCK farm, 3,720 acres, on Wood River Valley, Neb.; 720 acres cultivated, balance fenced as hay meadows and pastures; good buildings; easy terms. Address 121 Sherman-av., Denver, Colo.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—ORANGE AND LEMON GROVE, clear, in Winter Park, Florida; 6 acres; 8-room house; a bargain for cash or Chicago property; price $5,000. Call 225 Dearborn-st., Room 407.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MODERN RESIDENCES ON NORTH, South, and West Side streets ranging from $5,000 to $50,000.
Flat buildings from $7,000 to $60,000.
Vacant property, desirably located, from $2,500 to $30,000.
Owners desiring to sell see us.
"We effect sales."
ROBT. C. GIVINS & CO., 100 Washington-st., R. 1609.

WANTED—MAY 1, FIRST-CLASS MODERN 10-room house and barn on installment plan; located Oak Park, Buena Park, Ravenswood, or Evanston. Address L Y 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO 2-FLAT BUILDINGS, SOUTH Side, near L station, for clear residence and lots; will assume; owners only. Z 482, Tribune.

WANTED—$2,500 STONE FRONT HOUSE; WEST Side. WM. T. LUKEY, 20, 84 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EQUITY IN MODERN 2-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, stone front, Auburn Park, incumbrance $6,400, for clear vacant, some cash, for choice property. Address Z 467, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—7-STORY BRICK AND BROWN stone hotel in Washington, D. C.; nicely furnished; will exchange for Chicago suburban; price $110,000; mortgage, $50,000, 6 per cent. E. C. GREENE, Manhattan Bldg.

GILT EDGE—WE HAVE $12,000 GILT-EDGE Chicago property, all or part, to exchange for stock merchandise or good business. LEE BROS., 1414 Unity Building.

TO EXCHANGE—35 FEET AND RESIDENCE, Drexel-blvd.; $21,000; take ½ in clear residence or flats, balance time; also $150,000 business block; $50,000 cash, $50,000 in trade, $50,000 5 yrs.; income 6 per cent net; first-class property. M. S. EMBREE, R. 6, 99 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT OR IMPROVED—Fine grocery and market on South Side, $6,000; also large market, $3,500; grocery store, $2,000. PHYALL, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 53.

TO EXCHANGE — FINE GREEN-HOUSE AND stock and store, best location in city; all clear; $6,000; want good house or farm. Z 493, Tribune.

WANTED—GROCERIES, ABOUT $7,500; WILL give good equity in store and flats, North Side. ED S. CLARK, 1407 Ashland Block.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE 4 miles from Court-House at from 5 to 7 per cent without commission; will deal with owners only. H. L. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law, 708, 100 E. Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $150,000 TO LOAN ON Chicago property at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 70-72 La Salle-st.

A. HEILE & SON, 94 WASHINGTON, AMOUNTS of $500 to $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent.

A LARGE AMOUNT BY E. C. COLE & CO., 908 Chamber of Commerce, at 5 and 6; bldg. loans.

CLIENT'S MONEY TO LOAN. FRANK COMPTON, Att'y. Tel. M. 594. No. 171 La Salle-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT lowest interest; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

LOANS AT LOWEST RATES; NOTES WANTED. Address R 650, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN — ON MANUFACTURING plants and grain elevators in Cook County; sums $10,000 to $200,000; will also loan on vacant; prepayment privileges; all letters confidential. Address J. H. W., P.-O. Box 1049, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PERCENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—A LARGE AMOUNT AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. M. WALKER & CO., 908 Chamber Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED real estate at 6 and 7 per cent. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates. WM. LOEB & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

MORTGAGES SECURED BY CHICAGO REAL estate for sale by WM. LOEB & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ PER CENT ON improved Chicago real estate; no delay. WM. LOEB & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT AT LOWest rates. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, BUILDING LOANS. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WILL LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE OF PROPerty on first and second mortgages. JOS. W. HAYS, 733 New Stock Exchange.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—

DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR), FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.

351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD.

AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., (ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES— —LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

ANY SUM LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture and pianos; established 1867. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison, Room 7 and 8.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURIties, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

CASH PAID FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Room 617.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle. Private entrance, Lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE CO.'S; SAME purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 S. Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON plain notes; our plan is mutual; call and see us. Mutual Benefit Loan Co., Manhattan Building.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

QUICK LOANS ON HARRISON TELEPHONE stock or trust certificates. 516 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—HARRISON STOCK FOR BUSINESS block; rents, month $225; paying 30 per cent; don't answer unless you have the stock. Address Z 475, Tribune office.

$1,500—FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE IMproved city property; gilt-edge. R. J. PARVIN, 503 Boyce Bldg.

$50,000—TO BORROW THE ABOVE AMOUNT for ten years; can pay $5,000 on Sept. 1 of each year if so desired; payment guaranteed by bank; principals only. Address L Y 93, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REDUCTIONS IN PIANOS!

PRIOR TO TAKING INVENTORY.

We have a number of instruments that have had very little use—pianos, in fact, most of which would readily pass for new. We offer them at the following reductions in order to close them out before the annual stock taking.

	Original price.	Former price.	Price now.
Knabe upright, walnut	$500	$375	$325
Steinway upright, ebony	475	325	250
Fischer upright, mahogany	350	275	225
Knabe upright, rosewood	600	450	375
Steinway upright, rosewood	600	475	425
Hallet & Davis, mahogany	425	350	275
Hazleton upright, ebony	425	350	275
Steinway upright, walnut	550	360	300
Chickering grand	800	400	350
Mehlin upright, special style	400	350	290

In lower priced pianos we offer an opportunity to make a saving relatively as great. No economically disposed prospective piano purchaser should fail to make our salesroom an early visit.

A handsome stool and cover included with every piano without additional charge.

LYON & HEALY,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

NOTE—Our factories produce over 100,000 musical instruments per annum.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

"THE BIG FOUR."
WEBER.
WEBER.
WEBER.

WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.

STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT.

"THE BIG FOUR."

Easy monthly installments. Pianos tuned, rented, and exchanged.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 WABASH-AV.

NOW IS YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. We are offering slightly used pianos at extremely low prices.
You can now get a choice bargain, and at just the right figure, too.
Installment plan if you desire, or we'll accommodate you by taking the cash.
Don't miss the sale.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

ANNUAL INVENTORY CLEARING SALE—
SCORES of PIANOS and ORGANS
That have been rented—
That have been dropped from catalogue—
That have been consigned to agents—
That have been used in concerts—
That have been taken in exchange.
PRICE NO OBJECT—THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Easy terms where desired.
This stock comprises instruments of the following makers:
DECKER BROS., ESTEY, CHICKERING, CAMP & CO., CONOVER, KROEGER, STEGER, ARION, and many others.
Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP,
The leading house. 233 State-st., 49-53 Jackson-st.

DON'T THROW YOUR MONEY AWAY. WE can honestly save you at least $100 in the purchase of a piano (quality considered). Please call and examine our instruments; compare the tone, designs, finish, etc. We are piano makers to the people. Terms easy to suit.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.
(Pianomakers),
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains. Open evenings.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERing several GENUINE BARGAINS in second hand pianos.
CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manger, 218 Wabash-av.

$125 EACH, SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT pianos. Decker, Vose, Schaaf, Florence, Colby, Chickering, and others; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

SOHMER PIANOS
SOHMER PIANOS } The Thompson Music Co. sole representatives, 261 Wabash-av.
SOHMER PIANOS

WILL EXCHANGE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO for fine furniture, or what have you? Address L Y 60, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—15 HORSES, CHEAP, ON EASY terms, or will trade for real estate. Columbia Livery, 363 North State-st.

WINTER HORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

WANTED—A LIGHT 'BUS OR WAGONETTE inclosed with glass. P. H. NEWBERRY, 39th and Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—MAKE OFFER—ELEGANT DOUBLE Kimball sleigh, used one season; great bargain; can be seen at C. Y. Transfer Stables, 145 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SPEEDING CUTTERS; GOOD SIX feet Rockaway. M. COLLINSON, 1235 Wabash.

SLEIGHS— —SLEIGHS— —SLEIGHS—

We have a large number of

SLEIGHS

which we will sell at customers' prices.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
202-207 Michigan-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND astrology—The young MME. E. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present and future in four different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; give good luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse racing. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sundays. Will touch hand with the only true luck stone in America, also great Hindoo and Egyptian charm.

KHALIFF, 2131 WABASH-AV., REVEALS EVERYthing; no charges, give what you like; charms free; not a scheme to get business, but to show I am reliable. Clairvoyants please don't copy. 10 to 8; also Sundays. Letters must contain stamp.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO TALK with parties who have from $5,000 to $50,000 to invest in wide open legitimate real estate transaction. Investment will surely pay 20 per cent or better. Appoint interview. No brokers or agents. Address L Y 6, Tribune office.

CIGAR STAND—BIG BARGAIN; MUST SELL AT once; good location; clearing $70 monthly; rent $15. 113 N. Clark-st.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

FOR SALE—
275 entrance gates, more or less, adopted and used by the World's Columbian Exposition, after a thorough test of all other turnstiles; four patents, ticket choppers, etc.; bids are solicited on above articles up to Jan. 20, 1895. For full particulars address
S. P. WALMSLEY,
36 Perdido-st., New Orleans, or
O. H. WILLIAMS,
615 59th-st., Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE—A HOTEL with 30 rooms and 2 stores centrally located in one of the largest cities of Illinois; this is inside property but can be had at a bargain. For further particulars address L Z 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE BUSINESS, EStablished ten years, located in Indianapolis; will require about $5,000 capital. Address L Y 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MOST DESIRABLE BILLIARD hall on West Side doing fine business; owner desires to leave city. Address Z 410, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — FINE FURNISHED 15-ROOM house with restaurant and sample room on North Clark-st.; rents $50 per month. L Y 96, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE BARBER shop, 6 baths; see our trade. PAUL VEDSTIAD, 573 S. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—NEW, ELEGANT BILLIARD HALL on South Side; 4 tables. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

IF YOU HAVE ANY MERCHANDISE TO DISpose of correspond with us for particulars; all business confidential. Haymarket Salvage Co., 134 and 136 W. Washington-st.

I AM A CIVIL ENGINEER GOING TO RIO, Brazil. Is there anything I can do for you? Address Z 448, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 60-ROOM BRICK HOtel; city 250,000. E. C. GREENE, Manhattan Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PHOTOGRAPH STUdio, with privilege of buying if satisfied; one with living rooms adjoining preferred; state full particulars or no attention will be paid to answer. Address Z 411, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY WITH SOME capital to manage branch one of the largest manufacturing corporations in the United States; absolutely no risk; large income assured. For full particulars address L Y 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN WITH CAPITAL, $2,000 to $5,000, to take position with responsible company and subscribe for stock. Address L Z 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $2,000 FOR PAYING position; money secured. Z 438, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO $5,000 WITH OR WITHOUT SERVices desired for extending business of established alcohol and opium cure; hundreds of testimonials; investment secured. Z 459, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHALL SPEND THE WINTER IN FLORIDA; have some time to devote to locating real estate; ascertaining state of cultivation, and value of adjoining property, etc., for parties desiring to sell or invest in Florida property. Address GEORGE C. WATERMAN, County Surveyor, Room 1, County Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

VAUGHAN'S RECLEANED BIRD SEED; THE best and cleanest. Also sunflower seed. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

WANTED—THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF elderly people who have been reading The Tribune for the last 30, 40, or 50 years. Address L Y 56, Tribune.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON:
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Ems...Thurs., Jan. 3, 10 am	Fulda..Tues., Jan. 22, 6 am
Hohenzirn.Tu., Jan. 8, 6am	Lahn..Tues., Jan. 29, 9 am
Elbe..Tues., Jan. 15, 9 am	Ems.....Tues., Feb. 5, 6 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, m., Algiers, Genoa, Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 p. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 a. m., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 a.m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, March 9, 9 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., March 30, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	37 Broadway, N. Y.
H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
ORIENTAL EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK Feb. 6th per S. S. La Touraine. Duration of trip 63 days. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Paris ....Jan. 16, 11 am | Chester......Jan. 30, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Kensington, Jan. 7, 10:30a.m | Indiana, Jan. 19, 6 a.m.
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Westernland, Jan. 9, 3 pm | Noordland, Jan. 16, 8:30 am
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

"GRAND YACHTING TOUR" TO THE MEDIterranean—Sailing by ocean steamer from New York Feb. 5th and 6th and magnificent ocean yacht "Midnight Sun" from London Feb. 13th; 74 days; all expenses included. New York to Constantinople and return, touching at 15 principal ports in the Mediterranean; all lower berths; $330.00 and upwards; circulars ready; all arrangements personally managed by HENRY GAZE & SONS, Tourists' Agents, of London; Chicago office, 204 S. Clark-st.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
TOURS IN THE TROPICS.
Steamers leave New York every ten days.
The sea route to San Francisco.
For circulars and full particulars address
GAZE & SONS, 204 South Clark-st., Chicago,
Or STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., New York.

TO EUROPE—CHOICE BERTHS; LOWEST rates; all steamers; conducted parties monthly. "Winter resorts"—Bermuda, Nassau, West Indies, S. America, Africa, California, Mexico, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. "Gazes' Tours," 204 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad,—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2.00 pm
Kansas City, Denver & California	* 5:00 pm
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am
California Limited, via St. Louis	* 5:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	* 9:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Night Express	*12:01 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	† 6:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	*11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	†10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Buffet	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm *11:30 pm	*9:20 am *6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	*9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:30 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	†5:48 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	†2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	† 5:45 pm	†10:45 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	† 6:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:15 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	¶ 7:35 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Lv. *3 a. m. †7 a. m. *8:30 a. m. †11:30 a. m. †2 p. m. *3 p. m. *5 p. m. *8 p. m. *11 p. m. Ar. *7:35 a. m. *9:30 a. m., †10:05 a. m. *11:30 a. m. *1:15 p. m. †4 p. m. *6:15 p. m. *9:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7 a. m. †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m. †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y, ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	* 3:00 am	* 6:15 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	‡ 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	§ 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 8:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am

*Daily †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 9:20 am	† 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:20 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 6:00 pm	†11:50 am
Colorado and Utah Express	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	†11:50 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Joliet Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:45 pm
Kansas City Express	† 2:00 am	†10:00 pm

Subject to change without notice.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:05 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	* 6:45 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:20 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 am	* 8:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R's—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:30 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:33 am	† 5:57 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 24th-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:30 am	†7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Atlantic Express	†11:30 pm	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:20 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:25 pm	* 7:40 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	7:40 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

ENTRY LIST IS BIG.

HORSEMEN RESPOND WELL FOR CONEY ISLAND CLUB STAKES.

The Total Entries for the Great Trial Are Now 160, and Many More Will Come—Futurity Has 520 and the Double Event 149—Many of the Owners Have Entered in Only One Event—A Brother to Domino and a Sister to Henry of Navarre Named.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—In response to the Coney Island Jockey club's call for entries to the Futurity of 1897 and the Great Trial stakes and Double Event of the present year, horsemen have responded liberally. The January entries for the Great Trial number sixty-seven. The entries in August, 1894, were ninety-three, making a total of 160. In this event last year there were 165 entries and it is almost certain that that total will be exceeded when the mails from California and other Western States are heard from. The total entries to the Futurity of 1897 up to noon were 520 and for the Double Event 149, an increase of sixteen over last year. The chief entries of the most prominent horse-owners in the Great Trial Stakes, worth $20,000 to the winner, follow. The entries have for the most part been duplicated in the Double Event, value $10,000. From the Morris stable the entries are made in the name of John A. Morris' two sons, Hennen and David.

The entries marked with stars are also made for the Double Event. They follow:

Blemton Stable—*Shadrach, b. c., by Tremont—She; *Margrave, ch. c., by St. Blaise—Lady Margaret; *Refuge, b. c., by Exile—Breehm; Beau Ideal, ch. c., by The Bard—Belladonna; also four unnamed colts.

Marcus Daly—*Del Paso, br. c., by Darebin—Bavaria; *Bitter Root Child, ch. c., by Child of the Mist—Bonita; *Senator Hoffman, br. c., by Inverness—Dora; *Senator Bland, ch. c., by Inverness—Wood Violet; *Skalkano, ch. c., by Hyder Ali—Carrie G.; *Trappian, br. c., by Inverness—Imp. La Trappe; *Foxy, ch. c., by Brown Fox—Mary Hamilton; *Yucatan, ch. f., by Inverness—Yolande; *Meekness, b. f., by Inverness—Mehalia; *Silver, ch. c., by Salvator—Fleurette; *Hamilton, blk. c., by Iroquois—Carlotta.

Philip J. Dwyer—*Handspring, ch. c., by Hanover—My Favorite; *Moderator, b. c., by Sir Modred—Sweetbriar; *Orient, ch. c., by Onondaga—Despenia; *San Marco, ch. c., by St. Blaise—Round Dance; *Vandalism, br. c., by Maxim—Vandals; *Axiom, b. f., by Maxim—Touche Pas.

C. Fleischmann & Son—Two unnamed colts, get of Glenelg and Iroquois.

James R. Keene enters one colt by Himyar—Mamie Grey. John R. and F. P. Keene enter six unnamed colts.

C. Littlefield—*Needlework, by Sir Modred—Embroidery; *Union, by Tyrant—Unit, and one unnamed colt.

Manhattan Stable (Richard Croker)—*Belle Meade, ch. f., by Glenelg—Tradewind; *Bulletin, ch. c., by Iroquois—Boulotte; *Herbert, blk. c., by Iroquois—Hildegarde; *Matty Bumppo, b. c., by Tremont—Tassel; *True Blue, ch. c., by Iroquois—Tullahoma; *Vincent, b. c., by Tremont—Lady Langtry; *One unnamed colt, by Himyar—Maude I.

Byron McClelland—*Ch. f., by Knight of Ellerslie—Moss Rose (sister to Henry of Navarre), and a ch. f., by Jim Gore—Bettie C., both events. Oneck Stable (G. Lee Knapp)—Seven unnamed colts for both races and two for the Double Event, all unnamed. Preakness Stable (James Galway)—*Beaumont, b. c., by Belvidere—Elkhorn Lass; Blanco, b. c., by Belvidere—Virginia Bush; *Lindemere, ch. f., by Linden—Adele; *Belle Ami, ch. f., by Belvidere—Contralto, Santa Anita Stable—Three colts, three fillies, and two geldings for both races, and two colts for the Double Event alone; all unnamed. J. Ruppert Jr.—Bankrupt, b. g., by Spendthrift—Constantinople; *Baritone, ch. c., by Falsetto—Pearl Thorn; Harmonist, b. g., by Falsetto—Minorette; *Benvenue, b. c., by Tremont—Victrix; *La Salle, ch. g., by Iroquois—Guildbean; *Tantallon, b. g., by Hanover—Long Cloth. A. H. and D. H. Morris—*Peterman, b. c., by Britannic—Peterville; *Abuse, b. c., by Ban—Abu Kru; Misfit, ch. c., by Cayuga—Prudery; Intermission, br. f., by Gallopin—Vacation; Gideon & Daly—Two unnamed colts for both races and one for the Double Event alone. P. Lorillard—*King of Bohemia, br. c., by Emperor—Austriana; *Diakka, b. c., by Sailor Prince—Rizpah; *Ardath, ch. c., by Sensation—Aster; *Signora, br. f., by Sensation—Dolores. The Ramapo Stable—Two colts; McCafferty & Wishard, four geldings and one filly; the Brookdale Stable, one filly; G. H. Payne, four colts; all unnamed. Matt Byrnes—*Terror, b. c., by Sir Modred—Tyranny; *Nettie, b. f., by imp. Maxim—Preciosa; J. E. Seagram—*Musselman, ch. c., by Harvester—Avesha, and one unnamed colt.

Other entries have been made by W. D. Althouse, J. A. Bennett, D. A. Boyle, Cedar Hill Stable, S. W. Street, Thomas Clear, C. H. Smith, W. Donohue, C. F. Dwyer, Gus Eastin, Elmwood Stock Farm, Empire Stable, Gowghacres Stable, F. Haddich, S. C. Lynn, W. O'B. MacDonough, R. W. Walden & Co., C. H. Berry, W. C. Daly, Madison Stable, Minerva Stable, G. B. Morris & Co., McCarren & Scott, J. McLaughlin, W. J. Spiers, W. M. Wallace, A. P. Payne, R. G. Westmore, Cumberland Valley Stable, A. M. Hunter, W. P. Moore & Co., John Hamlin, H. F. Bartell, J. B. White, J. S. Ferguson.

The number of entries received so far to the Brooklyn Jockey Club Stakes, which closed last night, are as follows. The nominations from the West have not yet reached the Secretary:

For 2-year-olds—Amazon Stakes, for fillies, ½ mile, 48; Clover Stakes, for fillies, 5 furlongs, 49; Hanover Stakes, ½ mile, 52; Seaside Stakes, 5 furlongs, 54.

For 3-year-olds and upwards—Brooklyn Handicap, 1¼ mile, 27; Brookdale Handicap, 1⅛ miles, 24; Parkway Handicap, 1 1-16 miles, 25; Myrtle Stakes, 1 1-16 miles, 24.

For 3-year-olds, Boulevard Handicap, 1 1-16 miles, 26; Falcon Stakes, 1 1-16 miles, 27; Preakness Stakes, 1 1-16 miles, 30; May Stakes, 6 furlongs, 32.

Entries for the Brooklyn Handicap are: Arab, Assignee, Banquet, Baroness, Basseflaw, Bellehampton (imp.), Buckrene, Counter Tenor, Declare, Don Alonzo, Lazzarone, Lehman, Leonawell, Matt Byrnes (imp.), Patrician, Ramapo, Ray S., Rubicon, St. Francis, Sir Knight, Dr. Rice, Sir Walter, Ed Kearney, Song and Dance, Hugh Penny, Sport, Hornpipe.

STAKE ENTRIES COMING IN RAPIDLY.

Eastern Owners Particularly Sending Good Numbers West.

Hawthorne's stake events of 1895 are filling up with even greater rapidity than had been expected. Eastern entries have been received from both J. R. and F. P. Keene, August Belmont, P. J. Dwyer, J. Ruppert Jr., J. E. McDonald, George E. Smith ("Pittsburg Phil"), Gideon & Daly, William Donohue, C. Littlefield Jr., McCafferty & Wishard, A. H. and D. H. Morris, William Jennings, William Lakeland, Col. O. H. Payne, and many others of the largest stables. Marcus Daly has entered fifty horses in the various events. Other heavy contributors are Bashford Manor, Nick Finzer, J. E. Pepper, J. E. Cushing, H. Eugene Leigh, Milton Young, and John Rodegap. The Haggins have entered fourteen horses in the 1897 stallion event, and W. H. Forbes has entered Meddler for the same race. The number of the principal events received up to noon yesterday is as follows:

Event.	Entries.
Derby of 1895	70
Ullman Handicap	62
Annual Stakes	80
Horseman Stakes	130
Lassie Stakes	140
C. B. and Q. Stakes	135
Emulation Handicap	105
Derby of 1896	190
Stallion Stakes, 1897	115

As many owners wait until the last mail these figures will be swelled largely. They indicate an extra large total entry.

THURSDAY'S WESTERN RACE ENTRIES.

Four Favorites Win at San Francisco—New Orleans and St. Louis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 3.—A sticky track kept the good horses in their stables today, and the races were contested by an ordinary lot. Favorites won all except the fourth race. The summary:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Melanita won, Gounds second, St. Brandon third. Time, 1:10½.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Belfast won, Saroguna second, Little Tough third. Time, 1:09.

Third race, 5 furlongs, selling—Lawyer won, Condee second, The Judge third. Time, 1:09½.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Realization won, Red Glen second, Enthusiast third. Time, 1:37¼.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Primanda won, Ida Sauer second, Miss Ruth third. Time, 1:10.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3.—The twenty-third day of the Crescent City Jockey club's winter meeting was cloudy and cool, track heavy, attendance fair. The summary:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Walter Talbert won, Pomegranate second, Sidean third. Time, 1:07¼.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Brakeman won, Gray Duke second, Henry Owsley third. Time, 1:51.

Third race, handicap, 5 furlongs—David won, Reuben second, Maquon third. Time, 1:07.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Adah L. won; Miss Mamie second, Dearest third. Time, 1:21.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Guard won, Sam Farmer second, Pacolet third. Time, 1:21½.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Madison results today were:

First race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Owen Golden won; J. H. Mc. second; Jennie S., third. Time, 1:12¼.

Second race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Edwin won; Altair, second; Grandview, third. Time, 1:11.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Tim Flynn won; Impostor, second; Capulin, third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, selling, 5½ furlongs—John Berkley won; Cerebus second; Head or Tails, third. Time, 1:11.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Pat Woodcock won; Sewanee, second; National, third. Time, 1:45.

SIMMONS AND YO TAMBIEN MATCHED.

Novel Conditions Made as to the Money to Be Won and Lost.

A match of much novelty as to conditions was made yesterday by Tom Walsh and Leo Mayer of St. Louis. Walsh is the head man of the Madison race track, which now comes under the head of "turf outlaw." He owns Simmons, an animal of great quality as a 2-year-old, of no account at 3 years of age. Rejuvenated by Fred Foster he was last summer brought to Chicago as the medium of "a killing" at Hawthorne. Simmons, failing to win, was shipped to St. Louis and there entered in a selling race at $300. Having won he was bought by Walsh. Recently Leo Mayer matched Gascon against Simmons and lost some $2,000 by Gascon's defeat. Walsh, now much elated, thought he had a race horse and yesterday the culmination of much talk came in the match of conditions as follows:

Simmons to carry 120 pounds against Yo Tambien 125 pounds up, distance one mile, the race to be run either at Oakley or St. Louis Fair Association spring meeting, as per the association offering the larger purse.

A forfeit of $500 was posted, this to be a forfeit for $500 additional to be posted in thirty days, the $2,000 thus up to be a forfeit for a bet of $4,800 to $4,000 (the Yo Tambien end giving the odds) to be made just prior to the running of the match. Horsemen say Dungarven can give Simmons twenty pounds and Yo Tambien could beat Dungarven conceding twenty pounds. However, Yo Tambien was far from her form early last spring and a well-known bookmaker offers $5,000 to $15,000 on Simmons' chance.

Jockey Club Election Postponed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—S. S. Howland, P. J. Dwyer, A. Clason, Col. W. P. Thompson, and Fred Gebhard were the only members of the Jockey club present at the annual meeting today, and as three new stewards are to be elected to take the places of Dr. Knapp, Col. Thompson, and J. O'Donnell, whose terms have expired, it was decided to postpone the meeting until Jan. 17.

W. C. SANGER WANTS TO RIDE FOR CASH

Says the League of American Wheelmen Should Offer Money.

Walter C. Sanger, who is, according to percentages of races won during the last season, the best of racing wheelmen in America, was in Chicago yesterday and signed a seven months' contract with the Spaldings. Sanger, F. J. Titus, and two other cyclists yet to be selected will compose their 1895 racing team.

Sanger has little to say on records or prospective matches. He is outspoken, however, on the question of prizes.

"Tom Eck has come forward with a good idea in regard to prizes," said he. "He thinks that the League of American Wheelmen should make gold medals, of a fixed weight and value; that the promoters of races should buy these medals of the league, and that the winners should be allowed to return them to the league in exchange for the coin previously given. Something must be done for the riders, and a cash prize system is the only thing that will settle the question. Cash prizes will prove a success if favored and permitted by the L. A. W., and the organization could so change or add to its rules as to greatly benefit the wheelmen and improve the quality of the racing. If the pure amateurs want to rid for ornamental prizes, they are welcome, but there are other wheelmen who need something more substantial. The spectators at a race don't care whether the prize is coin or sawdust. They are not there to look at the prizes, but to see good riding.

"Like other cyclists, I have won many alleged prizes. Last season I took prizes said to be worth $9,000, including $6,000 worth of diamonds. Under League of American Wheelmen rules I cannot sell any of these things until I quit riding, and I am lugging them around, their value continually dwindling. I would be lucky to realize $4,500 on the whole lot now."

Sanger will pose as a living picture in next week's big bicycle show.

Julian P. Bliss, the little Chicago cycler, who ranks as the best of local Class B men, announces his retirement from the track. He will go into business on the South Side with Arthur Lumsden. He was married last week.

RACQUETS AND COURT TENNIS CONTESTS.

George Standing of New York to Play Against Boakes of Chicago.

Lovers of racquets and court tennis will have their first opportunity to see both games in their perfection this week. This afternoon George Standing of the New York Racquet and Tennis club and Henry Boakes of the Chicago Athletic club will begin their series of matches in the courts of the Chicago Athletic Association. They play racquets today and Saturday, Monday afternoon they play a match at tennis, and Tuesday the final racquet match will be held. Standing arrived here from New York yesterday morning.

The local man, Boakes, came here from Quebec, where he was instructor for years. Barring Standing, he is without question the best man in this country.

Gallagher an Easy Winner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Thomas Gallagher won easily. Fournil made runs of 115, 89, and 116. The score:

Gallagher—2, 9, 47, 0, 0, 9, 14, 14, 45, 21, 10, 22, 7—200. Total, 800. Average, 15 5-13.

Fournil—4, 1, 0, 89, 3, 2, 11, 54, 115, 0, 1, 116—396. Total, 1,486. Average, 33.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The American Collegians were badly defeated by Ottawa tonight at hockey, Canadian rules.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—Preparations are being made by the associated cycling clubs of St. Louis for a cycle show to be held Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

LACON, Ill., Jan. 3.—In a race today between Bun Smith and Minor Owens, from Lacon to Peoria on skates, Owens won by a half mile. Distance, 31 miles; time, 1:54½.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The four-round glove contest between Walter Edgerton, the "Kentucky Rosebud," and Johnny Van Heest of Chicago has been declared off owing to an injury to the "Rosebud's" arm.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Featherweights Australian Billy Murphy and Frank Maciewski met for a ten-round go before the Olympic club tonight. It was bloody. In the ninth Murphy was about to give a knock-out blow, when the police interfered. The decision was for Murphy.

General Sporting Notes.

I. W. Wilson of Palatine, Ill., reports the foal of a fine colt by Notus—Remedy.

Tommy West and "Shorty" Ahern, the welterweights, will meet at a West Side resort Monday night.

George Kleinman and Dr. Carver made a match yesterday to be shot next month for a championship trophy. Terms: One-hundred birds, $100 a side.

The Athletic Almanac, compiled by James E. Sullivan, is out in Spalding's Athletic Library. It contains all the amateur records and pictures of all the champions.

Maggioli played his reversed balk line game with Harry Pagin last night at the Bensinger Hall, 200 points, and averaged 3 47-51, with a high run of 14. Pagin averaged 3 21-51; high run, 11.

Frank Ives waited till yesterday morning before leaving town and reconsidered his deal with Jake Schaefer. Ives, Schaefer, and Charley Parker met early in the morning and perfected their arrangements for an exhibition tour. Parker has gone west.

Bookmaker John I. O'Neil will soon go to San Francisco, where so many of the bookmakers known hereabouts during the racing season are already. George Wild, William Riley, Dan Hogan, and Gus Bluhm go to New Orleans. Others are going to Hot Springs.

The fighting game, under cover, goes on. Martschinsky and Johnny Mackler, who won the honors in the Chicago Athletic Association 125-pound tournament, fought for a medal at a West Side cycling club a few days ago, Martschinsky winning after three terrific rounds.

Labor Day as a Legal Holiday.

Nov. 25 is Labor day in Louisiana and is a legal holiday in that State.

BUY PIGS IN POKES.

CURIOSITY-SEEKERS AT UNCLE SAM'S AUCTION.

Odds and Ends Collected at the Custom House in Chicago Sold Under the Hammer—About 80 per Cent of the Stated Value Realized So Far—One Greedy Fellow Gets What He Didn't Care For—World's Fair Articles Knocked Down—Sale Continues Today.

Once a year the United States goes into the auction business and disposes of the flotsam and jetsam which accumulate in the Custom-Houses and in the Postoffice. The two departments are kept separate, but the Custom-House sales are held in several of the more important ports, while the Postoffice sale is always at Washington. Yesterday, at the Public Store, otherwise known as the United States Appraiser's Building, at Sherman and Harrison streets, there was a public sale of an immense quantity of warehoused and unclaimed merchandise, abandoned, and seized goods.

Never before has there been so great an amount of material to be sold. This was one of the last echoes of the World's Columbian Exposition. Hundreds of the cases and boxes bore the big red, white, and blue Exposition labels, and came from every quarter of the globe. The sale was advertised for 9:30 o'clock in the morning and before that hour the bidders began to arrive. Most of them were men who haunted such sales as these, whose declared business is the purchase and sale of these waifs and strays of commerce. They are the same men one meets at those queerest of all sales, the annual auctions of the express companies. Once seen they are never forgotten. Their characteristics are a certain unctuous fatness, a general air of unshavenness, big coats and round caps. They remind one mightily of the Zopilotes of Mexico. There were others. A few prosperous, well-dressed men who probably wanted to purchase some special objects, an agent or two from the big department stores, a score of small traders hunting for bargains, half a dozen Chinamen, and three women. The regular men walked in as men at home. They greeted each other by odd titles: "Ah, you here, B. R.?" "Yes, why not, Diamond W?" Later these were the titles they used in making their purchases. They asked if the sale was to be held in the open air as usual, but even they were surprised to learn that the quantity of goods was so great that they nearly filled four entire floors of the big building.

Getting Ready for Business.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock, J. T. White, the auctioneer, led the way to the seventh floor of the building and mounting a big packing case announced himself as ready to begin. But Uncle Sam has his own way of doing business. There had to be a bookkeeper and three or four clerks to keep tab on the buyers and on each other, there were appraisers who had to give orders, the storekeeper who was vociferously ubiquitous, the assistant deputy chief truck shover swearing at the second assistant D. C. J. S., and various other men wearing stars who had to make a play at appearing to earn their pay. A number of these fellows did this by pronounced rudeness and display of authority.

Catalogues were provided which gave the lot and appraisement numbers, the marks and numbers of the packages, the class of package and contents, the quantity, the original foreign value, and the present home value. There were several general classes:

Unclaimed merchandise, 94 lots; unclaimed World's Fair goods, 229 lots; forfeited goods, 15 lots; warehoused goods, 7 lots, and unclaimed "entered goods," 18 lots; in all 363 lots.

The first lot offered was a case of printed matter valued at $16. It was sold for $1. Then nine cases of German books valued at $383 were sold for $4.50 and the auction was fairly started. As each box was brought up the bidders crowded so closely about it that it was hard work for the packers to break it open. After a while the spirit of impatience seized the crowd and by far the greater number of the packages were sold unopened.

They contained the most diverse things imaginable. Thirty-four huge boxes from England containing a soda water machine, essences, tools, etc., valued at $2,143 was sold for $400. Then two casks of claret were sold for half their stated value, and then came confectionery, printed matter, feathers, linen shirts, metalware, pistache nuts, toys, olive oil, beer, musical instruments, books, Egyptian curios, ovens, maps, punch, bicycles, cigarets, optical instruments, iron pumps, Chinese groceries, ink, etc., etc. Lot 62 was "one case effects," its foreign value $16, present value the same. When it was called, just after a large case of oriental daggers in carved ivory sheaths had been sold after a spirited contest, two of the three women present got as close to the auctioneer as possible. They were, one elderly, and one young and pleasant-looking, both Germans. The younger started the bidding at $2, a much larger starting bid than usual. Rapidly the bids came in until $16, the declared value, was reached. Then every one stopped bidding except the woman and one of the chief professional buyers of auctioned goods. He thought he smelled something good and kept raising the price by $1 bids until $25 was reached. By this time the woman's face was flushed crimson and her bids dropped to a half a dollar. Then the sympathies of even that crowd went to the woman and they began to shout, "Let her have it, Davis!"

But "Davis" said: "This is business, ain't it? Ofer she vant it so bad, I guess I look insite that backage and get it mineself. Halluf a tollar more!"

"Twenty-seven!—twenty-seven! Will you give me the half?" This to the woman from the auctioneer.

"No. Let him have it; he will be stuck all right, buying an old woman's clothes!"

Then like a woman she broke down and hurried away crying. The parcel contained wearing apparel which had been made in Germany for the older woman by fond relatives there and a picture of her dead husband, and she prized them for that reason. When it spread about how "Davis'" cupidity had ensnared him into wasting his beloved dollars there was general laughter at his discomfiture.

Eighty-eight lots were sold before noon, and then a recess of half an hour was taken for lunch. It was 1 o'clock before the sale was resumed and then eight printing presses valued at $1,552 were offered for sale. They were stated to be stored in the cold storage house on Lake street. Bidding was brisk at first, but the presses were sold for $400. Two tram cars in the same distant store house found a purchaser who gave $25 for them.

Sale of World's Fair Goods.

Then began the sale of the World's Fair goods. There were many boxes of books, which, oddly enough, considering that they were all advertisements or catalogues, brought good prices. A package of electrodes went for a quarter of a dollar, while a bale of roots with the valuation "none" sold for $2. There was a great deal of wine, gin, brandy, beer, and other liquors among these lots and the bidding upon them was swift and comparatively high prices were readily realized. Some of the buyers may find they paid dearly, because, it is said, it was the custom to prepare wine and liquor exhibits for the Exposition thus: In each case there was one bottle of wine for the jury to sample, the other eleven being filled with water.

Occasionally a bargain was secured, as when a case of "decorated earthenware" was sold for $30. It contained several dozen teacups and saucers of fine Japanese porcelain exquisitely decorated and a large quantity of Japanese vases. Another bargain was a box invoiced to Mrs. Hart of the Irish Village, labeled embroideries. It went for a few dollars and contained some superbly embroidered table covers and a gorgeous sacerdotal robe of great value. The man who bought a "model cubic curve" paid $1 for the big box containing it. It was not opened, and he alone can solve the problem of what sort of a thing it is. There were several cases invoiced to Mrs. Potter Palmer. One of them contained tooth paste. Without stopping to consider why the goods had not been withdrawn the bidders made up their minds that they must have that tooth paste and bid it up to within five cents of its appraised value. Lot 197 contained seven huge boxes of plaster casts. These when fitted together form a reproduction of a great marble screen in one of the cathedrals of Southern Europe. That sort of thing is not much in demand, one would fancy, yet bid followed bid until the agent of a department store secured the lot for $75. In the same way a number of pieces of granite in rough blocks or partly polished sold readily after sharp competition.

When 4 o'clock struck the crowd had become weary of standing and pushing and being pushed by government employés. The auctioneer was trying to get through in one day and kept every man hustling. The men got even by running their trucks into people and each other. At the stroke of the hour every man let go of what he had in his hands. Auctioneer White looked puzzled a moment, spoke to an official, and then announced:

It is an imperative rule, never disobeyed, that work must cease in the government storehouse and the building be closed at 4 o'clock. The rest of the goods will be sold tomorrow.

Two hundred and twenty-nine lots were sold yesterday. With the exception of the books the prices realized were about 80 per cent of the actual values. Some of the more valuable articles are among the 134 lots which are to be sold today.

PROFESSORS FORM A NEW SOCIETY.

Political Science Association of the Central States Is Organized.

College instructors in political economy, political science, sociology, and history, representing nearly every higher institution in the Mississippi Valley, met in all-day session yesterday. The conference was held in chapel, Cobb Lecture Hall. In the forenoon papers were read by Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin on "Methods of Instruction in Political Economy," and by Prof. Jesse Macy of Iowa College on "Methods of Instruction in Political Science."

Prof. Laughlin advised that in elementary work in economics the instructor adhere strictly to received principles. In subsequent study the student should pursue a general course of reading and construct his own economic theory. Prof Laughlin insisted that ability to think in accordance with well defined economic principles and not the acquisition of economic information was the desideratum of the student in political economy.

Prof. Macy emphasized the importance of introducing live questions into the class-room and of educating the sources of public opinion. Prof. Macy's paper took a trend in favor of practical work as opposed to the dogmatic methods prevalent in many schools.

President Seth Low said that he was a practical man, and, while he believed the theorist and business-man could each contribute to the growth of a science, still the political history of our country illustrates the necessity of adapting theory to fact and not fact to theory.

Prof. Bemis did not approve of the presentation of "principles" to beginners in political economics. The term industrial history suggests a better course.

The afternoon session was spent in the organization of what henceforth will be known as the Political Science Association of the Central States. The new organization is open to all instructors and special investigators in political economy, political science, sociology, and history. The annual membership fee is $1; election to membership is by ballot. The Political Science Association will occupy a place in the West similar to that held by the American Historical Association and American Economic Association, whose sessions are usually held on the Atlantic seaboard. It is probable the Political Science Association will conduct a magazine which will become the arena of its discussions and investigations.

The following officers were elected: President, Prof. Jesse Macy of Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia.; Vice-Presidents, Prof. A. W. Small, University of Chicago; Prof. H. C. Adams, Ann Arbor; Prof. Charles H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin; Prof. James A. Woodburn, University of Indiana; Secretary, Prof. G. W. Knight, Ohio State University; Treasurer, Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, University of Kansas. The place for the next annual meeting has not been selected.

The following college instructors were present at the sessions of the conference:

President Seth Low of Columbia College; Prof. C. W. Hodgin, Earlham College; Prof. F. C. Hicks, Missouri State University; Prof. Charles A. Tuttle, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Prof. G. E. Fellows, Indiana State University; Prof. O. J. Craig, Purdue University; Prof. N. H. Butler, Columbia College; Prof. H. H. Freer, Cornell College, Iowa; Prof. G. W. Knight, Ohio State University; Prof. J. A. Woodburn, Indiana State University; Miss Jessie R. Holmes, Knox College; Prof. D. B. Waldo, Albion College; Prof. J. R. Effinger, Ann Arbor; Prof. E. B. Greene, Illinois University; Prof. H. K. White, Missouri State University; Prof. Jesse Macy, Iowa College; Prof. J. J. Halsey, Lake Forest University; Prof. H. H. Belfield, Chicago Manual Training-School; Prof. C. H. Haskings, Prof. F. W. Blackmar, University of Kansas; Prof. J. T. Brooks, Harvard University; President J. J. Findley, Knox College; the Rev. Leighton Williams, New York City; the Rev. Graham Taylor, Chicago; and the University of Chicago faculties in the four sciences represented.

From 4 to 6 in the evening, President Seth Low was tendered an informal reception by the University Quadrangle club at Hotel Barry. Luncheon was served in the main dining saloon of the hotel. The Quadrangle club, which is the social organization of the University of Chicago faculty, entertained as its guests the visiting members of the college conference in economics, and many visiting chemists who participated in the annual meeting of the Western Chemical Association, held Monday and Tuesday. The Reception committee consisted of Prof. H. H. Donaldson, Prof. G. H. Goodspeed, Prof. W. G. Hale, Prof. J. S. Iddings, and Prof. A. C. Miller.

BANQUET FOR PRESIDENT LOW.

Western Alumni of Columbia College Honor the Head of Its Alma Mater.

The Western Alumni of Columbia College gave its third annual dinner at the University club last night, much sooner than usual, in honor of President Low, who was the leading guest. The list of the company present is as follows:

President Seth Low, President W. R. Harper, F. W. Mercer, D. S. Clark, Henry B. Mason, James L. Onderdonk, Le Grand S. Burton, Joseph D. Anway, John H. Hamline, John Ridlon, William A. Vincent, James D. Livingston, Edgar A. Bancroft, William K. Lowrey, Edgar G. Barratt, Eugene Klapp, John A. Ryerson, Stuyvesant LeRoy, Addison L. Gardner, Leo Wampold, Oscar M. Torrison, Percy L. Fearne, W. W. Quinlan, J. H. Manny, and H. P. Woley.

The Committee of Arrangements was William A. Vincent, John A. Ryerson, and Edgar G. Barratt. The toastmaster was Henry B. Mason.

When the company had dined, James D. Livingston of Lexington, Ky., spoke on "An Important Feature in College Life"; Judge William A. Vincent on "The Chicago Alumni Association"; President Seth Low on "The University of Tomorrow"; and President W. R. Harper on "The University of Today." The main address was that of President Low, which related entirely to the new site and buildings of Columbia College, of which elegant plans and perspectives were distributed at the table.

The new site, he said, was bounded by One Hundred and Sixteenth street, One Hundred and Twentieth street, Amsterdam avenue, and the Boulevard, and is a part of the battlefield of Harlem. The area is between seventeen and eighteen acres. It is thirteen feet above the neighboring streets and 150 feet above the rivers. It commands a splendid view in every direction, and from the highest point one can see the Narrows and almost to Peekskill. It has cliffs east and west of it which divert business away from it. The trustees have a contract with the city that the streets are never to be opened through it as long as the buildings are used for university purposes. President Low gave an interesting description of the great buildings which are to be erected and said they would be begun next spring. He was listened to throughout with marked attention and the deepest interest.

CHICAGOANS TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Anderson, Alexander, and Marion Electric Line Contracts Ratified.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—At a meeting held last evening in this city at the office of attorneys for the Anderson, Alexander, and Marion Electric railway, directors for the company were chosen, who ratified the contract for the construction of the road, which was awarded to C. E. Loss & Co. of Chicago. The first branch of the road is to be built between Anderson and Marion by Sept. 1, 1895. The directors of the company say they secured the right of way through Madison and Grant Counties to the Marion County line. Officers of the company are: President, F. M. Dice; Vice-President, Noah J. Clodfelter; Treasurer, Charles A. Miller.

Dances at Whitsuntide.

In many parts of rural England Morris dances are still popular at Whitsuntide.

WHO IS HER HUBBY?

MAN PASSING AS HARRY E. PATTON WEDS A SHELBINA, MO., GIRL.

Professor of Chemistry at Joliet (Ill.) High School Surprised at the Story from Northwestern University That He Had Been Married Secretly—Two Men Do Not Look Alike—The Husband Disappears, but Turns Up Again When His Bride Inherits $30,000.

Harry E. Patton, Professor of Chemistry in the Joliet (Ill.) High School, has been made one of the victims of an unusual and peculiar confidence game. While he was spending the summer months in research in the laboratories at Evanston or under the paternal roof at Joliet some individual had assumed his name and personality and had married one of the most prominent young women in a Missouri town. Mr. Patton was in Evanston yesterday to investigate the particulars and to learn to just what extent he had been victimized, and also to consult legal talent as to the best method of redress.

Mr. Patton, who is the son of the Rev. Dr. Amos Patton, a prominent clergyman of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church, was graduated last June from Northwestern University. He was a prominent man in college life, both in a social and athletic way, and for two years had held the championship in tennis in the university. After graduation he spent some weeks in the chemical laboratory under Prof. Young, and before assuming his duties in the Joliet High School he took a short trip around the great lakes and spent the rest of his vacation with his parents at Joliet.

In the meantime some smooth individual appeared at Shelbina, Mo., a small town between Hannibal and St. Joe, on the Burlington road, and said his name was Harry E. Patton, a graduate of Northwestern University. He claimed he was a son and heir of the Rev. Amos Patton, pastor of the Ottawa Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Joliet, and that he was at Shelbina merely to pass a quiet and secluded vacation. The pretender, who was somewhat of a tennis player, modestly informed his new acquaintances he had been the champion of his alma water. A college man seemed to be a rare bird in the Missouri town, and the alleged Mr. Patton was received unhesitatingly into the upper crust of Shelbina society. Mr. Patton soon fell in love with one of the most prominent young women in the village. During the latter part of August the wedding took place, and after a few days of honeymoon the groom said he would have to leave for his new duties at Joliet, but that, as he was somewhat short of funds at the time, he could not take his wife with him. He would send for her as soon as he received his first month's salary. Mr. Patton left and nothing more was heard from him for some time.

About six weeks later the young bride received a legacy of $30,000 by the death of a distant relative. Not a great while later her husband returned. He easily explained his neglect to write and had immediately left his position in Joliet, he said, on hearing of her good fortune to see that she had no trouble in the settlement. Up to last accounts Mr. Patton was still at Shelbina leisurely enjoying himself at the expense of his wife's dowry.

At the beginning of the college term in September two sisters by the name of Dobbins left Shelbina and went to Evanston. One day they were looking at some photographs and a friend called off the names of and told about the persons represented. Among them was the picture of the real Mr. Patton and both the girls exclaimed in unison that that didn't look like the Mr. Patton they knew. They then told the young woman Mr. Patton had married a friend of theirs at home. It was soon noised about Evanston that Mr. Patton had been secretly married in Missouri and some of his friends wrote to him that "the cat was out of the bag" and congratulated him. Investigation, however, clearly revealed the fact that the Harry E. Pattons were decidedly different individuals. The real college man is of medium height, has a clear complexion, and dark hair and eyes, while the alleged Harry E. Patton was large, had a florid complexion, and auburn hair and mustache.

It was apparent to Mr. Patton's Evanston friends he was the victim of something more than a huge joke. They wrote him about it, but he was skeptical and banteringly replied that if the other fellow would "divvy up" on the $30,000 he'd keep quiet about it. As soon as he became convinced of the truth Mr. Patton went to Evanston to see the Misses Dobbins, but they had not returned from home, where they had gone for their holiday vacation.

Mr. Patton thinks the man who has assumed his name and personality must have been some one acquainted with his Evanston career, possibly a former student. He said he could think of but three men who resembled the description of the Missouri Patton, and he was skeptical that any of them would so such a thing.

REPRIEVED MAN IS MAD WITH JOY.

Lambert and His Mother Overcome by Stay of Execution.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—A half hour before the time set for the execution of Theodore Lambert this morning a stay of proceedings, granted by Justice Shiras in Washington until March 4, was served on Sheriff Barrett. When Lambert's counsel told him of the stay he fainted, and later fell in a second faint. On being revived he shouted, "Glory to God," and then fell on the neck of Lawyer Semple, kissing him. Lambert's mind has been temporarily turned by his good fortune. He shouts and sings in turn. After leaving the jail Lawyer Semple went to Lambert's home, where his mother was awaiting the news of her son's execution. When he entered she cried: "Is he dead yet? I thought he would not be hanged until 10 o'clock." When told of the stay she fell like a log and a physician had to be called to restore her to consciousness. She went at once to the jail and Mrs. Lambert refused to leave the cell of her son.

Lawyer Semple's efforts to save his client's life have been extraordinary. He asserts that Lambert is legally dead, as the date first set for his execution was Dec. 13. Lawyer Semple himself secured the reprieve and then, after the day on which Lambert was to be executed had passed, he took the opposite ground—that conviction did not date from sentence, but from the time of the verdict. As the day set for the execution had passed Lambert was legally dead.

He exhausted every means provided in New Jersey to save his client on the technicality a fortnight ago and then appealed to the Federal courts, raising the same point which had been dismissed in the New Jersey courts. He went before Judge Dallas in Philadelphia yesterday, but was refused the application for a writ. He next went to Washington and called on Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court. He was referred back to Judge Dallas. He remained in Washington, however, and shortly before 12 o'clock succeeded in having the stay granted. He took a midnight train and reached here early this morning, but did not serve the writ on the Sheriff until 9:30 this morning.

CHANGES LAWYERS' CLUB WANTS.

It Prepares a Number of Bills for Legislative Action.

The Illinois Legislature will be asked this winter to consider a number of bills drawn up by the Chicago Lawyers' club. One provides for law cases pending at the time of the death of a Judge. There are many cases, according to the laws of this State as they now stand, in which the defendant loses the right of judicial procedure in case the Judge before whom the matter stands dies. The bill provides that another Judge of the same county and jurisdiction shall have power to go on with the proceedings. Another is designed to further civil service reform and is directed against Mayoralty officeholding. It provides that a Mayor cannot succeed himself until there has been an intervening term. The club will ask that the Legislature appropriate $9,000 for the purpose of building a statue of Sidney Breese, to be placed in Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C.

A bill has been prepared which provides for what are known as "short calendar" cases. In these cases, as the law now stands, the Judge is given discretion to stop the case after an hour, at any time he sees fit. The bill, if passed, will compel the Judge to stop all such cases after one hour. Another bill provides for an inheritance tax and another fixes the remuneration of Probate Court stenographers.

JOHN L. IS TOO DRUNK FOR THEM.

Sullivan's Supporting Company Quits in Disgust at Paris, Ill.

PARIS, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan and his company appeared here last night. Sullivan came to town drunk and appeared on the stage in a maudlin and boisterous condition. He knocked members of his company and attachés of the opera-house right and left. His conduct was so degrading that he was hissed by the large audience that had expected to see him in a different rôle. Seven members of the troupe left him this morning, and the combination is practically burst. The remainder of the company went from here to Monmouth this morning.

AID SOCIETY DECLARED INSOLVENT.

Attorney-General Moloney Proceeds Against the Masonic and Pythian.

Attorney-General M. T. Moloney filed an information in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Illinois Masonic and Pythian Aid Society, in which he says the society is insolvent and should be debarred from continuing business. The society was organized for the purpose of furnishing life insurance to its members, but an examination of its condition made by the Superintendent of Insurance, shows that July 10 there was due on uncontested death claims $21,000, and on death claims reported $16,000, making a total of $37,000 unpaid claims. No assessment had been called or was in process of collection for $28,000 of this amount, and the net assets in the hands of the society amounted to the sum of $3,059. The Attorney-General asks the Court to appoint a receiver for the concern to close up its affairs and distribute what assets it has equitably among the policy-holders and creditors.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE STEIN—No. 7,093—Marshall Field, Joseph N. Field, Harlow N. Higinbotham, John G. McWilliams, Robert M. Fair, Thomas Templeton, Lafayette McWilliams, Henry G. Selfridge, and John G. Shedd vs. Isidore Jonas & Co., Isidore Jonas, Newman Kayavoski, and Mrs. William Greenbaum; on dflt., $504.91 vs. Isidore Jonas and Newman Kayavoski and sci. fa.—6,648—Lucy Brust, admr. estate of Theodore A. Brust, decd., vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.; on finding, $500 and sat.

JUDGE GOGGIN—2,671—Clinton W. Sweet, Clinton E. Sweet, and James Orr vs. James H. Gilbert and A. E. Bofsky; on ver., 1 cent (ex parte).—2,563—Benj. F. Dyer, James B. Rice, F. E. Dyer, and N. G. Nickerson vs. James H. Gilbert; on findg., 1 cent.—15,095—Caroline Van Horn vs. E. C. and Mrs. E. C. Morton; on dflt., $393, vs. E. C. Morton.

JUDGE BAKER—13,416—Bradner Smith & Co. vs. Samuel J. Clarke; on dflt., $701.71.—10,788—Noyes L. Jackson vs. John Cashin; $125 and sat.—13,203—Edward M. Treakle vs. Merill G. Pingree and L. S. Tenney; on dflt., $341.65; heretofore entered.

JUDGE HANECY—12,929—Albany Woolen Mills Co. vs. Benjamin Einstein, Isidor Swabacker, Arthur W. Einstein, and Abraham Longini; on dflt., $2,121.67 vs. Arthur W. Einstein, Isidor Swabacker, and Abraham Longini and sci. fa. vs. Benjamin M. Einstein.

JUDGE SEARS—3,757—D. S. Dunning & Sons vs. Joel DeHorvath; on findg., $10 and sat.—3,967—Henrietta Schultz vs. Fred Becker, Harry Thomas, and Edward Marquart; on findg., $600 and sat.—5,082—George Woodley vs. Imogene L. Hanshett Cobb; on ver., $3,011.39 (ex parte).—2,724—Wesley C. Dillon vs. John Berry; on findg., $35 and sat.

JUDGE BURKE—113,279—A. E. Aitken vs. Samuel Kaufman; on findg., $60 and sat.—2,946—Eugene E. Adams vs. Henry C. and Henry C. Secrist Jr.; on ver., $724.30 (ex parte).

JUDGE CLIFFORD—10,516—Mary, Margaret, Minnie, and Addie Walsh vs. Benjamin Ives; on ver., $475.—4,069—The Arlington and Curtis Mfg. Co. vs. T. W. Harvey Lumber Co.; on dflt.; $106.53.—13,720—Crane Co. vs. Foster W. and Albert C. Lamb; same, $1,881.59.

Decrees.

JUDGE TUTHILL—136,689—Divorce, Mrs. Lena Schultz from John T. Schultz.—3,306—Hanson vs. Miller; decree.

JUDGE EWING—2,109—Shipman, rec., vs. Columbian Cane Co.; final dec.

JUDGE SMITH—135,315—Divorce, Annie Klekamp from Robert H. Klekamp.—5,386—Nancy M. Dreisbough from Isaac N. Dreisbough.—1,323 Williams vs. Punches; decree.

JUDGE PAYNE—3,947—Divorce, Jennie Mansfield from Robert E. Mansfield.

JUDGE WINDES—5,316—National Union S. L. and H. Assn. vs. Penrose; dec. sale.—2,860—Bussard vs. Stevens; decree.—1,195—Bakker vs. Gobes; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TUTHILL—In chambers.

JUDGE EWING—Unfinished business.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 6,940, 6,943, 6,947, 6,641, 6,952, 6,957, 7,089, 7,095, 7,097, and No. 8,066 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions and general business.

JUDGE SMITH—No. 8,900 and motions of course.

JUDGE PAYNE—No. 1,006 on hearing.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 2,266, 1,089, and No. 2,238 on trial.

JUDGE FREEMAN—No. 161,010 on hearing.

JUDGE ADAMS—No. 424 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 2,557, 2,615, 2,617, 2,624, 2,676, 2,678, 2,679, 2,680, 2,681, 2,685, 2,732, 2,734, 2,735, 2,736, 2,737, 2,926, 2,927, 2,928, 2,929, 2,930.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No. 12,280.

JUDGE SEARS—Nos. 5,086, 5,084, 5,085, 5,086, 5,087, 5,089, 5,090, 5,093, 5,094, 5,211, 5,215, 5,216, 5,217, 5,223, 5,224, 5,346, 5,349, 5,350, 5,354, 5,357, 5,358, 4,581, 4,573, 4,021.

JUDGE HANECY—Motions.

JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 5,571, 5,626, 5,637, 5,655, 5,664, 5,700, 5,747.

JUDGE BURKE—Trial call Nos. 2,964, 3,009, 3,018, 3,027, 3,036, 3,062, 3,082, 3,091, 3,103, 3,131, 3,158, 3,176, 3,185, and No. 2,991 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—Nos. 1,036, 1,082, 194, 95, 1,355, 1,680, 1,301, 2,108, 2,222, 2,231, 2,250, 2,259, 2,288, 2,297, 2,325, 2,336, 2,355, and No. 2,515 on trial.

JUDGE BLANKE—Nos. 2,788, 14,689, 2,848, 2,384, 2,903, 3,565, 3,569, 3,570, 3,571, 3,572.

JUDGE WINDES—No. 1,064.

JUDGE CARTER—(County Court)—10 a. m.—Nos. 11,151, 11,632, 12,816, 12,968, 12,804, 12,893. 2 p. m.—In re. Detloff.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE GROSSCUP (United States Circuit Court)—Contested motions.

JUDGE ALLEN (United States Circuit Court)—In chambers.

JUDGE TULEY—(Criminal Court)—Branch No. 1—No. 1,831 on trial.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—Branch No. 5—Nos. 1,539, 2,795, 2,218, 2,250.

Illinois Appellate Court—Third District.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Proceedings in Appellate Court day were:

Hutchinson National Bank vs. Crow; motion by defendants in error for time to file additional abstracts and briefs.

McNamara vs. Godair; leave to file reply briefs instanter.

Sands vs. Potter; motion by appellee for time to file briefs and cause taken.

People vs. Drainage Commissioners; suggestion of diminution of record and motion for certiorari and time to file briefs by appellee; cause taken.

Sun Accident Association vs. Olsen; leave to file abstracts and briefs instanter and cause taken.

Bliss vs. Seaman; leave to file briefs instanter.

Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad vs. Patchett; leave to file briefs instanter.

Norris vs. Warner; taken on call.

Hoover vs. Ekdahl; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal taken with cause.

Luthy vs. Kline; motion for appeal and certificate of importance denied.

Bourland vs. Springdale Cemetery; appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $200 with John Ziegler as surety in twenty days.

City of Joliet vs. Looney; appeal to Supreme Court allowed.

Illinois Central Railroad vs. Reardon; appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $200 in twenty days with surety to be approved by the Clerk.

Hemm vs. Small; same order.

McPhail vs. People; same order.

Schiffmacher vs. Kirner; motion for appeal to Supreme Court and certificate of importance denied.

Minnesota Lumber Company vs. Whitebreast Coal Company; motion for appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $200 with surety to be approved by clerk in twenty days.

Condit vs. Dady; appeal to Supreme Court allowed and bond approved.

City of Fulton vs. Northern Illinois College; appeal to Supreme Court allowed.

Dillman vs. Nadelhoffer; appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $200 with surety to be approved by the clerk in twenty days.

Same vs. Same; same order.

Miller vs. Crouse; appeal to Supreme Court allowed and bond approved.

Mainke vs. Nelson; motion to set aside order of reversal and for leave to remit $150 of judgment.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad vs. Yorty; appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $200 with surety to be approved by Clerk in twenty days.

Cornshanck vs. People; same order.

Milling vs. Hillebrand; same order.

Whitney vs. Graves; appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $500 with surety to be approved by Clerk in twenty days.

Ostrander vs. Van Tobel; appeal to Supreme Court on certificate of importance allowed on filing bond in $200 with surety to be approved by Clerk in twenty days.

Adjourned to Jan. 8 at 2 p. m.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Sullivan vs. People; motion by defendant for certiorari.

People ex rel. vs. Smith; dismissed.

Wilson et al. vs. Wilson et al.; motion by appellant for time to file abstracts and briefs.

Stringham vs. Parker; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.

Walker et al. vs. Tink et al.; motion by appellee to strike assignment of errors from files and to affirm the decree.

Ryan vs. Egan; motion by appellant to extend time to file briefs.

The following cases were taken on call: Nos. 5 to 20 inclusive. Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

"BOB" BRUCE IS DEAD.

LIFELESS BODY OF THE DETECTIVE FOUND IN HIS ROOM.

It Is Supposed He Died of Alcoholism—Became Notorious Through His Readiness to Shoot—How He Killed Saloonkeeper Anthony Connolly—The Shooting of "Eddie" Devine, in Which Lillie Vail Figured—A Term in the Penitentiary.

Robert Bruce, private detective, who for ten years has figured as one of the characters of Chicago, was found dead last night in his bed, Room 11 Empire Block, No. 128 La Salle street. Bruce had been drinking heavily for several days and Wednesday night was carried to his room by friends. His absence yesterday was noticed. Shortly after 7 o'clock H. Simpson, a bartender, accompanied by several of Bruce's acquaintances, went to his room. They were admitted by the janitor. Bruce was found dead in bed attired in his street clothes. Everything pointed to death from alcoholism, though it was suggested at first that some of his enemies might have been instrumental in his death. Nothing was learned, however, to bear out this hypothesis. His body was taken in charge by the police and removed to a morgue.

Robert Bruce was ready at all times with his revolver and was credited with numerous victims. He possessed an eager desire for notoriety of the "woolly West" kind. In his younger days he was a man of striking appearance. He usually wore a big white sombrero hat, the rim of which shaded what are usually designated as "bad eyes." Jet black hair and a mustache of the same hue, curled downward in true desperado style, gave him the appearance of a cowboy. A flashy checked suit, turned-down collar, broad expanse of shirt bosom, and negligee black tie gave the finishing touches to his make-up. He was both feared and liked—feared by other "bad men" who had tasted of his rough and ready methods, and liked by the regular police, with whose functions he never interfered.

Killing of Anthony Connolly.

Bruce first came into prominence in Chicago in 1885 through the manner in which he disposed of Anthony Connolly, saloonkeeper at Fourth avenue and Harrison street. Connolly ran one of the toughest places in the "levee" district and robberies and assaults in his resort were matters of daily occurrence. Connolly was held to be a "pretty good man himself." At that time Bruce was connected with a weekly paper called the *Street Gazette*, published by one "Shang" Andrews. The paper catered to the lower classes. In one of the issues Saloonkeeper Connolly came in for a "roast."

Bruce, who was credited with the authorship of the article, dropped around in a day or so to see how Connolly liked it. As he stepped in the door Connolly reached under the bar for his revolver. It was glistening over the bar when Bruce ducked. Before Connolly could fire Bruce "drew" and killed the saloonkeeper the first shot. Bruce started in to clean out the place and shot Tom Cody, a hanger-on about the place. Cody was not seriously injured. A Coroner's jury acquitted Bruce the next day and the police thanked him for ridding the district of a dangerous citizen.

Bruce continued in his chivalric desire to rid the community of tough people, but his ambition met with a backset not long afterward. One Sunday evening as he was passing by the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, he heard a woman's voice crying "murder." The sound came from a hotel near the corner and Bruce rushed up the stairs. He found Lillie Devine, better known as Lillie "Vail" in the grasp of a North Side thief named Edward Devine, to whom she was reputed to be married. The woman said Devine was trying to kill her. Bruce placed Devine under arrest. When they reached the sidewalk Devine became ugly and attempted to draw his revolver. Bruce promptly shot the fellow in the side, the bullet passing almost through the body. Devine recovered, but the Market street gang's influence was brought to bear and Bruce was indicted and sent to Joliet for one year for the shooting. Devine is now serving seven-years' sentence at Fort Madison, Ia., for shooting an officer, while his alleged wife is under a sentence of seven years in this State for robbery.

Hogan's Experience.

Bruce occasionally wore a belt in which were inserted two large Colt's revolvers which he stated originally belonged to Jesse James. He walked into the Central Station one night and threw this belt on the table saying he had killed a man and wanted to give himself up. Bruce said he had caught a man attempting to break into his room. Andy Rowan of the Central Station went to Bruce's room and found the door smashed in. A search for the victim, however, resulted in finding a man named Hogan, who also roomed in the block, standing at the sink washing off the blood which flowed from his battered countenance. It afterward developed that Bruce had detected Hogan peeping into his room through the glass door. He jerked it suddenly open, threw the spy head first into the glass, and then pummeled him soundly with the handle of his revolver. Bruce really thought he had killed the man. A $5 police court fine straightened out the affair.

On another occasion a rapid volley of shots on the street in front of the Empire Block attracted the police. Bruce and a rival detective had been trying to perforate one another in the strife over a client. No one was hurt on this occasion.

Bruce's detective abilities were mostly exercised in divorce cases. He formerly had an office at Randolph and La Salle streets, where a large sign "Death to All Thieves" attracted considerable attention. He had occupied his present quarters three years.

Bruce was born in Cincinnati and served one year in the One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Infantry during the war. He was honorably discharged in 1865. He was a printer by trade and worked at the case in Indianapolis, Ind., several years.

TO LOOK INTO MILWAUKEE AFFAIRS.

Legislature Will Probably Send a Committee to Investigate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The investigation fever has struck Wisconsin, and for several days there have been rumors of a legislative committee to investigate the departments of the Milwaukee city government. The matter has been freely discussed here, and one of the Democratic members of this city stands ready to present such a bill in the Legislature. The talk is principally in connection with the Police Department. There are six gambling-houses on the principal streets of the city running wide open. The police wink at this open violation of the law, but no attempt is made to stop it. These are not the only abuses which are tolerated, but they are the most flagrant. It is also claimed some officials own property which is used for illegitimate purposes. The investigation, however, will go to other departments. There have been frequent and vague charges of bribery made in connection with municipal contracts for some years past and it has been a matter of wonder how some members of the council have acquired money so quickly. None of these charges have been sifted to the bottom by a thorough investigation, although there have been several council whitewash reports. All of these will make food for an honest committee. Some of the tax assessors if they could be induced to tell the truth before such a committee could tell some stories of the manner in which they sandbag business-men which would not be far behind the deeds of their brother assessors in Chicago. It is expected the Municipal Reform League will take the matter up at its next meeting and push it in such a matter as to force the appointment of a Legislative committee.

The Rev. W. O. Lattimore Goes to Evanston.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Rev. W. O. Lattimore, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday and left today for Evanston, Ill., where he will reside in the future, and will devote his entire attention to missionary work, beginning next Sunday at South Bend.

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SETTLE ONE BY ONE.

WESTERN ROADS MUST ADJUST DIFFERENCES SEPARATELY.

No General Agreement Possible Until This Plan Is Carried Out to the Letter—Labor Leaders Get No Free Passes This Year—Lieut.-Gov. Percy Daniels Makes Serious Charges Against the Kansas State Auditor in the Atchison Tax Matter—Shippers Demand Justice.

Passenger traffic officials of the Western roads at last have come to the conclusion that it will not be possible to make the formation of a general Western Passenger Association covering all business in the territory between Chicago and the Pacific coast contingent upon the settlement of the different troubles which have caused such widespread demoralization in the Western passenger rates. At yesterday's meeting the conclusion was reached that it will be best to take up the various subjects separately and adjust the difficulties definitely without regard to a general agreement. In other words it is proposed to settle the immigrant differential rate and other questions in turn, making a definite agreement as regards each question, and then take the chances on the formation of a new association or agreement to cover all the business and territory in the West. The main reason for this action was the changed attitude of the Canadian Pacific and "Soo" line, which declined to attend the meeting. When the agreement as regards the adjustment of immigrant rate troubles was made with the Canadian Pacific a little over a week ago the latter road demanded an immediate restoration of rates and the stoppage of excessive commission payments. The other roads could not do this until all other difficulties had been adjusted. The opinion prevails now that a mistake was made in not putting the immigrant agreement into effect at that time, as it would have taken away the opportunity from the Canadian Pacific to repudiate the agreement.

It is not believed the Canadian Pacific earnestly desires the adjustment of existing difficulties, but prefers to continue to act as a free lance. For this reason the Immigrant Rates committee met yesterday afternoon with a view of definitely adjusting the immigrant rate question and submitting the agreement to the Canadian Pacific for its adoption. If the Canadian Pacific declines to join on the favorable terms heretofore guaranteed it will be no further use to try to get that road into line, and all that can be done is for the American roads to combine and give the Canadian line all the fight it wants.

The differential rate question is in even worse shape than the immigrant rate. The Union Pacific, which was represented at yesterday's meeting, objects to the allowance of differential rates to the Canadian Pacific, as agreed upon last week. It opposes the granting of differentials to any line. The New England roads also have come out strong against the granting of differential rates to the Canadian Pacific. At a special meeting of the Boston Passenger committee, held in Boston Dec. 31, the question of the proposed action of lines between Chicago and the Pacific was considered, and the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, Satisfactory evidence having been laid before this committee by Assistant General Passenger Agent G. T. Bell of the Grand Trunk railway that the Western and transcontinental lines propose to establish differentials from points in the territory of this committee to Pacific coast points,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that such action by the Western lines is not in accordance with established precedents, and that before such action is consummated the whole matter should be considered and acted upon by all roads and lines interested.

Unless the Canadian Pacific is granted the differentials agreed upon last week it certainly will refuse to make any agreement with the transcontinental roads. By waiting the American roads could successfully compete against the Canadian Pacific. The Southern Pacific refusing to take business from that road over the Shasta line at a pro rate could keep it out of California, but there is danger that the Southern Pacific will stand by the Canadian company, and the Great Northern also is likely to refuse to join in a new agreement unless the Canadian Pacific is a party to the same.

The Union Pacific also makes demands which the other roads are unable to grant without injuring their interests. First of all it demands the withdrawal of the boycott on Denver and Ogden tickets by the Burlington, Rock Island, and Rio Grande, but refuses to raise its boycott on Portland business. Other demands are made by the Union Pacific which are considered unreasonable, and lead to the opinion that the road is not inclined to join in the formation of a new association.

SHIPPERS DEMAND SIMPLE JUSTICE.

Railroads to Be Forced to Stop Discrimination Against Chicago.

Shippers interested in the revision of freight rates and classifications now in effect in the State of Illinois expect to meet next Monday in this city to take definite action in the matter. It was the intention to meet during this week, but the various committees to which the different classes of rates were referred were unable to complete their reports. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners expect to be in possession of the report by Jan. 12 and speedy action on the part of the shippers is therefore necessary. The shippers probably will have a conference with the freight officials following their own meeting to get, if possible, their concurrence in the report as finally adopted by the shippers. There is small chance, however, of the railroad officials and shippers coming to any agreement. The shippers will demand material reductions in rates on all important classes of freight, to stop the existing discrimination against Chicago, and there is no prospect of the railroads making a reduction unless they are compelled to do so. Some of the roads talk about appealing to the courts if a reduction in rates is ordered by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. It is not likely, however, that any court in the country will sanction the policy of the roads in maintaining high rates to and from Chicago and make low rates to Cincinnati and other points. The courts no doubt would hold that such discrimination against Chicago is not only in violation of the inter-State commerce law, but is also contrary to the common law of this country.

THEY MUST PAY THEIR FARE OR WALK.

Officers of Railroad Unions Will Not Get Annual Passes.

Grand officers of organizations of railroad employés this year will not be able to travel around the country on free passes. The experience had during the Debs strike with Vice-President Howard of the American Railway Union, who lost his pocketbook with forty annual passes in it, has taught the railway officials a lesson they will not soon forget. From a circular just issued by Chairman Midgley it appears that applications have been made jointly on behalf of the grand officers of several organizations of railroad employés for annual passes over the roads parties to the pass agreement and have been declined. Mr. Midgley says Rule 19 of the Executive committee excludes the officers of labor organizations from the exchange privilege, but permits the issuance in their favor of trip passes limited in duration. They reply that trip passes will not answer their purpose, and the Secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors has written to certain railroad managers asking if in return for advertising in *The Railway Conductor*, which he states is a monthly journal with a circulation of 20,000 copies, transportation will be furnished that will enable the officers to respond without delay to sudden calls for their services at points along the respective roads. Chairman Midgley rules that, to advertise in the way described and pay for the same in transportation as requested, would be a manifest evasion of Rule 19, hence all such applications should be declined.

CLAIMS FIGURES WERE MANIPULATED.

Serious Charges Against Kansas State Auditor in Atchison Tax Case.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Populist State Board of Railroad Assessors two years ago increased the assessment of railroad property in Kansas about 20 per cent. The assessment last spring was said to be about the same as that of the previous year, but when the official figures of the board were published it was found that the assessment had been reduced about $2,000,000, the major portion of which was taken from the assessment of the Santa Fé. In a letter made public today Lieut.-Gov. Percy Daniels said no such reduction was made by the board, of which he is a member, and it is charged that the figures were manipulated in the office of the State Auditor. Among other things he says:

Near the end of last month I saw in a daily paper a statement that the assessment of railroad property in the State for 1894 aggregated about $2,000,000 less than last year. I did not believe the statement or that the Auditor's report showed any such result; but the first time I was in Topeka after that I examined some of the returns and computations in the Auditor's office, and got from the printer copies of the valuation tables furnished him by the Auditor, which showed that the newspaper statement was practically correct, if the figures furnished were the conclusions of the board. As it was impossible to get a meeting of the board that day, and I was going home the next, I at once filed a protest with the Printing Board against the circulation of the report as the work of the Board of Assessors at the meetings I attended and requested that work on the publication be suspended until the board could have a meeting and the minutes of its proceedings (as furnished for publication) be amended, and the report of valuations be amended or approved. When the board first met last spring it was decided to make no material change in aggregate valuation. In going through the list of "main tracks" occasional changes were made to more closely equalize the increase of 1893, but the amount of these changes was carried along approximately, and when we got through the difference between the aggregate increase and aggregate decrease was about $50,000; but the decrease in valuation of the main track from last year's valuation as indicated by the printed report, is $1,300,000, of which reduction one company gets the benefit of about 100 per cent. This change in the assessment would reduce the receipts of the tax collectors probably from $46,000 to $50,000.

FIGHT FOR VALLEY RAILROAD CONTROL.

Attempt to Wrest Possession from the Baltimore and Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The first mortgage bondholders of the Valley Railroad and the Reorganization committee selected to represent them some time ago are more confident now than ever before that they will be successful in the fight to place the control of the road in the possession of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, despite the vigorous opposition of Baltimore and Ohio people and some of the second mortgage bondholders. The Reorganization committee hopes to show that since the Valley fell into the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio the affairs of the road have been badly mismanaged, and with this object in view J. S. Doolittle, the expert accountant, was engaged to make a searching examination of the books. He is now at work on them and is assisted by William S. Lever, representing an Eastern firm, and two others. The accountants positively refuse to tell by whom they are employed. The utmost bitterness prevails between the opposing interests, and sensational developments are looked for before the vexed question as to who shall control the Valley is settled. Chairman Myron T. Herrick of the Reorganization committee had a private conference with one of the experts Wednesday afternoon. Just what transpired is not known, but a few hours later Col. Herrick purchased a railroad ticket for New York and is now in the metropolis in consultation with some of the bondholders there.

Will Obey Order of Commission.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 3.—For years the railroads have been rating soap as fifth-class, but in effect charged freight rates as sixth-class. When the railroads charged fifth-class rates Proctor & Gamble brought the case before the Inter-State Commission, and it decided soap was sixth-class freight. The railroads continued to list it as fifth-class. Suit has been brought to restrain them and the case will be heard in the United States Court Jan. 21. This evening the Central Traffic Association notified the Proctor & Gamble company that it might ship soap as sixth-class matter and that the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission would be obeyed. The suit will be dropped and the motion for an injunction withdrawn.

For a New Road in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Carbondale railroad company today filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. It is proposed to operate a railroad from a point on the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis railway in Williamson County to Carbondale, Ill., with several branches. The principal office is to be maintained at East St. Louis. The capital stock is $300,000. The incorporators and first board of directors are William L. Huse of St. Louis, John J. McLean of Hillsboro, John W. Griswold and James H. Atterbury of Litchfield, A. G. Brown of St. Elmo, W. S. Carter of St. Louis, and Rodney Kelly of St. Elmo.

Big Four Plans for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—Assistant General Manager Schaff of the Big Four, who is in the city, announces that July 1 is the date fixed by that company for commencing business in Louisville. The company has secured a site at Preston and Main streets and will build a large freight depot, using the Seventh Street Depot for passengers. For the present the Big Four will use the old Ohio and Mississippi tracks (now Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern) between Jeffersonville and North Vernon, Ind., where connections will be made for Indianapolis, Chicago, and Benton Harbor.

Alliance Southern Road Sold.

ALLIANCE, O., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—In pursuance of an order of sale secured by the Central Trust company of New York the Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern railroad extending from this city to Bergholza, thirty-six miles, was disposed of at Sheriff's sale at the offices of the company in this city this afternoon. G. E. Tainter of the banking firm of Tainter & Holt, New York, was the purchaser. The price was $100,000. Tainter acted for the committee of bondholders, of which he is Chairman. The road will continue under the present management for the time being.

Southern Roads May Fight.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—The fate of the Southern Passenger Association will be decided at the meeting to take place at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, Jan. 15. The twenty-three roads which are members have all signified their intention of withdrawal. Commissioner Stahlman, the executive head of the association, admitted that there was a probability of the organization's going to pieces. The dissolution would mean the recoming of guerilla warfare among the Southern railways.

To Build Eighteen Miles This Spring.

ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Ashland Terminal company it was decided to build eighteen miles of railroad track this spring. The officers were elected as follows: J. W. Cochran, President; Thomas Barden, Treasurer and Manager; R. C. Heidlauff, Secretary. A resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary to open a stock subscription book at once. The survey has been made, nearly all of the right-of-way secured, and it is intended to begin laying the rails not later than April next.

Cromwell Gets Judgment for $108,818.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—A judgment of $108,818 was awarded today against David J. Mackey, the railroad magnate, in a suit in the Federal Court. The complainant was W. N. Cromwell of New York and the amount recovered was due as borrowed money to a Gotham brokerage firm which Cromwell represents.

Railway News Brevities.

Gen. John A. Clarkson, who has been in San Francisco for some time, is, according to his business partner, Col. Isaac Trumbo, really in that city to advance the interests of the proposed road from Salt Lake to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

A. W. Noyes has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Chicago Great Western railway, with headquarters at Chicago. His territory will cover Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. J. A. Granger has been appointed Ohio Passenger Agent of this company, with headquarters at Toledo.

The following appointments are announced by E. A. Dawson, Western Superintendent of the Star Union line (Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg): A. A. Jennings, Traveling Agent, with office at Chicago; W. D. Stover, Traveling Agent, with office at Kansas City; E. J. McVann, Agent at Dubuque, Ia.; W. M. Bucknum, Agent at Sioux City. The agency of the line at St. Joseph, Mo., has been discontinued and is now included in the Kansas City District.

State Board of Agriculture Meets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The State Board of Agriculture held a meeting here today to chiefly wind up the business of the old board. The financial report showed the total receipts for the year to have been $182,500 and the total disbursements $176,700, leaving a balance on hand of $5,800. The new Exposition Building was formally accepted and the contractor was paid off. The meeting will be continued tomorrow. The new board will not meet till Tuesday of next week. The Illinois World's Fair Commissioners held a brief meeting and decided to print 20,000 copies of the report of the commission.

Have your photos taken by Stevens, McVicker's Theater; 15 in 3 styles, $8.00.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"CHICKASAW." F. & W. "CHICKASAW."
A new collar.

SCARE IN THE TUNNEL

NORTH SIDE CABLE STOPS, LEAVING TRAINS IN A BAD PLACE.

Eighty Passengers in a Pocket, to Get Out of Which They Had Difficulty—The Wrecking Wagon Dashes Down the Incline, Creating Consternation and Nervousness—One Train Gets Out of Its Way Just in Time—Slight Mishap on the West Side Stops Traffic for Awhile.

There are about eighty people in Chicago today who know what the feeling is to be caught in a cable tunnel trap with all chance of escape cut off save that of sticking to their seats and trust to luck to escape injury in the expected train wreck.

At 1:30 yesterday afternoon the down-town loop of the North Side cable stopped running. The hum of the rope ceased just as a south-bound train reached the bottom of the La Salle street tunnel. The train had impetus enough to carry it up the south inclined plane until the rear platform of the last car was about thirty feet beyond the partition wall which divides the tunnel at its lowest point into two parts. A north-bound train was stopped by its gripman when the cable stopped moving just in time and at the right place to have the train stretch its length along the track so that it occupied the space, though on the other rails, between the south-bound train and the partition wall of the tunnel. The result was that those on neither train could get off without running up against a wall unless they chose to clamber over into the tunnel pocket formed by the two trains, the side of the tunnel, the partition wall, and the danger that might lie in the shape of a train diving into the narrow passage from the north.

There was nervousness manifested the instant the gripman on the train bound down-town clamped down his brake. The three sharp rings of the bell that sent the conductors to the platform brakes added to the nervous feeling, and thoughts of the Washington street tunnel horror were uppermost. Several men hastily made their way through to the grip car and jumped off. Then the women got up. Some of them had children with them. It was at this juncture that the gripman of the north-bound train set down his brakes. The women found a train, gates, and walls barring their progress. Then there came the noise of a gong from the north end of the tunnel. The only thought possible at the moment was that a train was bearing down. The noise of the gong drowned everything else.

Then the Scare Came.

It came nearer rapidly, and the pent up passengers believing a collision imminent tried to get out. The men, many of whom got off by way of the front platforms despite the gates, ran south between the trains to a place of safety. The women just stood still. The trains were far enough up the south incline to see what it was that was coming from the north end. The gripman of the north-bound train concluded to get out of the way of the impending smash-up. He let his brake loose, but though the grade was heavy the train would not move ahead. The conductors had set the platform brakes, and this time, when the people hoped they would not hold, they held on like a pawnbroker. Then the gripman and passengers together yelled to the conductors to loosen the brakes. This din and the purport of the shouts added to the terror of those penned up in the train that ought to have been going down-town.

Then the gong of the supposed approaching train ceased its clatter and people knew it was the wrecking wagon. It came through the narrow aisle under the river with the horses on a run. It became a question either of collision with the train on the south-bound track or of one with the other train when the horses were pulled to the left after the partition wall, which hid the second train from the driver's view, was passed. He seemed utterly blind to the fact that there might be more than one train in the tunnel at one time. The conductors had succeeded in freeing their brakes and the train slid to a place of safety just as the driver turned his running horses to avoid the train in his immediate front. Then people breathed a bit easier. The cable started up before the wagon was clear of the tunnel, but nearly everybody got out and walked.

What some people would like to know today is how the "hurry-up" wagon driver expected to get a train on an up-grade out of his way with the cable broken by raising a din with his gong that drowned the noise of his wheels.

Mishap on the West Side.

A small mishap on the "switch run," Clinton and Washington streets, tied up the Madison street and Milwaukee avenue cable lines so tight yesterday afternoon that not a wheel moved for more than an hour. Just a little thing like the grip lever of a Milwaukee avenue car missing connections and going off into the slot of the Madison street line put a sudden stop to traffic from the loop to the suburbs. It was all the fault of the train, loaded as it was with passengers, and moving heavily, driving the crazy grip into the wrong slot so tightly that it had to be chopped out with cold chisels, a process that proved exceedingly slow and difficult. Three or four trains west-bound and one east-bound were caught on the west incline to the Washington street tunnel, when the cable suddenly came to a standstill. There was some lively hustling. The conductors made a jump for the brakes and twisted them for all they were worth. The train going down into the tunnel slipped along on the rails some little distance before stopping, thus frightening the passengers and causing a good many of them to leave their seats and rush toward the doors. The moment the trains going into and out of the tunnel stopped the people in them quickly left the cars and hurried to the streets. The amusing feature of the whole affair was to see the exertions of the conductors in getting to the brakes and turning them on.

JUNIOR LOYAL LEGION BANQUET.

Annual Feast Is Held at the Grand Pacific Hotel—Speakers.

The junior members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion held their annual banquet at the Union League club last evening. The speakers of the evening were:

Capt. George McGunnigle, United States Army, Fort Sheridan; James J. Wait, Judge C. W. Raymond, Wakeka; Hugh R. Belknap, Col. George C. Ball, Col. Le Roy T. Stewart.

Among those present were:

Walter H. Chamberlain, W. P. Morgan, G. S. Ballard, Dr. Fiske, J. S. Sherer, John S. Stockton, Loren Kent, H. M. Slaymaker, C. W. Jenkins, Charles C. Blake, Thomas G. Grier, James J. Wait, George B. Shattuck, F. W. Upham, C. G. Marsh, S. O. Sladden, W. S. Love, Samuel Rodman, E. O. Norton, John W. Palmer, Lucion E. Harding, B. M. Sherman, Albert H. Bates, Troy S. Kinney, George Hulburk, George D. Roper, L. K. Peleouze, C. L. Hammond.

A beautifully illustrated tourist guide of the grand trip to the Orient per La Touraine, Feb. 6, will be sent upon application by Mr. Maurice W. Kozminski, General Western Agent, No. 166 Randolph street.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State street—Through to Wabash avenue.

Mandel's great semi-annual clearing of

Shoes . . . This morning at 8:15 begins that always—popular half-yearly offering which all shrewd shoe buyers look forward to as the *very best* opportunity of the season to buy highest class, artistic footwear from the greatest shoe builders of Europe and America.

Chicago's choicest collection of fancy Oxfords, slippers, pumps, etc., for receptions, balls, parties. All the novelties in ooze, Russia, French kid, patent leather—all colors and black. Fur lined opera boots.

A marvelous lot of superb $3.50 and $4.00 walking boots—extra grade and well made—the very latest style lasts—also superior vici kid walking boots—kid or cloth tops—razor or the new square toe—flexible soles—button or lace—a very nobby street shoe—and from $1.00 to $2.00 under any dealer's price at **$2.50.** 3.50 shoes, 4.00 shoes, 2.50

An unequaled offering of high class $5.00 and $6.00 boots—including the new and exclusive *extreme* razor toe *cork sole* boots; also fine welt button and lace boots for street wear in calf, dull dongola, kangaroo, and finest vici kid—kid or cloth tops—narrow or square toes—patent tips—these are the finest products of the best shoemakers—and cannot be duplicated for less than $1.50 to $2.50 more than today's price of **$3.50.** 5.00 shoes, 6.00 shoes, 3.50

In that basement shoe department—a phenomenal offering of $2.50 fine kid button boots—narrow or square toe—patent leather tips—flexible soles—fashionable lasts—all new, fresh goods and glove-fitting—900 pairs—in the basement Monday at **$1.50.** 2.50 shoes, 1.50

Only here you see the new *extreme* razor toe rubbers and overshoes—made for Mandel's—made to fit the new narrowest razor-toe boots.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State street—Through to Wabash avenue.

Radical reductions in prices of the world-renowned

Dr. Jaeger sanitary underwear.. The price-barrier which formerly prevented many from enjoying the luxury and comfort of this matchless underclothing has been removed by the new free wool tariff law, and it is now within the price-reach of every wearer of fine all wool undergarments.

The Dr. Jaeger is the original and only system of underclothing constructed on true hygienic principles—and is for sale in Chicago only at Mandel's.

The Right Side

Of the Overcoat story will be told today in our

Boys' Clothing Corner.

The gist of the matter is a Bargain Table of Boys' Overgarments—separately perfect, but assortment just incomplete enough to warrant the "mark down"—in sizes running from 2½ to 10 years. Different Styles, different Cloths, different Colors, but they all agree on one point—their unexplainable value at the price............ $5.00

Not many—and the morning is safer than after lunch.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Of Girls' Attire We have ever shown the most attractive array—and this season has been an exception to the rule only to the extent of greater merit and attractiveness. For Friday and Saturday (better come today) we offer:

Girls' School Dresses, made of plain and fancy all wool mixtures—not gaudily but very prettily trimmed with soutache braids—these are full skirted frocks—have sold for $6.00 to $8.50. We now offer choice of any at $3.95 and........ $2.75

Chinchilla Reefer Coats for girls and misses—sizes 6 to 16 years—real worumbo—storm collars, double breasted—half lined with fine satin—reduced from $12.00 and $15.00. Now $10.00 and........ $8.00

In the matter of Cloaks

No Prices Like Ours For the quality—we could sell cheaper still if we'd "skimp"—even as it is, there are none to offer prices so low, and the verdict of the traders is that we have this year outdone all the local trade in furnishing cloak values. These reductions are on the finest value for the money in this city.

75 all-wool black and navy real Chinchilla Coats, 36 inches long, large or small curl, storm collars, extra large sleeves and half lined with satin. Others ask $18.00—we ask only........ $10.00

Another lot Chinchilla Coats—others ask $22.50—28 and 36 inches long, very latest in every detail—reduced to........ $12.00

Double Cheviot Capes, 32 inches long, stitched edges, very stylish, very warm garments, suited to the present sleeve styles, and others ask $16.00. Our price........ $10.00

Nobby Short Cheviot Jackets—28 inches long, elegantly lined throughout with satin rhadame—Mamby collars—reduced from $22.50 and now only........ $14.50

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

WE CAN MAKE LADDERS

A poet assures us, of our "dead selves," and of the vices and shortcomings of the past, to rise upon to better and nobler lives. It is no use fretting or brooding, therefore, about the time we have heretofore lost or misused, but take the advice of the same gentle counselor to

ACT—ACT IN THE LIVING PRESENT

Heart within and God o'erhead!

These words sound like a trumpet call to young persons who are just now pondering how they may spend the New Year more

Nobly,
Wisely,
Usefully, AND
Profitably

Than they have spent the old one. The Tribune has no hesitation in calling on all such aspirants to try a year of self culture as outlined in its guide to the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. This inestimable work can now be had for a trifling outlay—a dime a day is all—and the Home University that is based upon its use will yield every participant the best and happiest results.

Earnest readers will use this coupon or call in person at 109 Adams street.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Educational Department,
109 Adams street, Chicago.
I am interested in your Home University movement, as founded upon the Encyclopedia Britannica, with key, and request that you send me complete information for the New Year.

Name..........
Address..........
P.-O. Station..........

No Returns,
No Free Copies,
No Froth

To Tribune circulation. Every copy paid for. This is one of the reasons why advertising in The Tribune pays.

A Few Days More.

$4.98 Buys
$8.00 Cordovan Cork-Soles,
$8.00 Enamel Cork-Soles,
$7.00 French Calf Cork-Soles,
$7.00 Winter Russia Double Soles,
$7.00 Waterproof Puritan Calf,
All cut to $4.98

GENTLEMEN—
You can't afford to miss it. Remember, we make shoes wear, to discourage doctors and make sick people well. They are made from the best leather in the world. Try them while we are willing to lose.

Mail orders filled when cash accompanies; goods sent on approval.

Two Stores } 169 State-st., Palmer House. 80 Adams-st., Dexter Bldg.

SMITH & STOUGHTON

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Business Manager of the Board of Education, Room 1110 Schiller Building, 109 Randolph street, up to the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of Monday, January 14, 1895, for the following branches of labor and material required in the erection of a seventeen-room school building, with assembly hall, on the school site, corner California avenue and Fulton street, as follows:

Masonry, cut stone, terra cotta, carpentry, sheet metal, and slating, structural iron, ornamental iron, roofing, mineral wool lathing and plastering, painting and glazing, plumbing and gasfitting, sewerage, concrete and asphalt, wire guards, iron pipe rail, blackboards, venetian blinds, steam heating, ventilation and heat regulating, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by August Fiedler, architect of the board, which may be seen at the office of said architect, Room 1117 Schiller Building. Proposals must be made on regular printed forms, to be obtained at the office of said architect, and must be in strict conformity with instructions to bidders printed thereon. Proposals must be made on a separate blank for each branch of work. All proposals must be inclosed in envelopes furnished for the purpose, properly indorsed; must be sealed and accompanied by a separate deposit for each branch of work bid on. Said deposit must be either in cash or certified check made payable to the order of the business manager of the board, of 5 per cent on amounts of $2,000 or under and 3 per cent on amounts exceeding $2,000. No proposal will be received after the hour specified in this advertisement. The board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, or any portion of any proposal submitted.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.
Chicago, Jan. 3, 1895.

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL SITES.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Business Manager of the Board of Education, Room 1110 Schiller Building, up to 3 o'clock p. m. of Monday, January 14, 1895, for a school site located within the following described boundaries:

A site having a frontage of from 250 to 300 feet, bounded on the north by 75th street, on the south by 79th street, on the east by Vincennes Road, and on the west by Halsted street.

Also for a site having a frontage, if a corner lot, of from 150 to 200 ft.; if inside lots, of from 200 to 250 ft.; bounded on the north by Chicago avenue, south by Ohio street, east by 48th street, and west by 52d street.

Proposals must be made on regular printed forms, to be obtained at the office of the Business Manager of the board, and be in strict conformity with instructions to bidders printed thereon. Address proposals to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, indorsed "Proposals for School Sites." Give full legal description of the property offered; also inclose plat showing location. No proposal will be received after the hour specified in this advertisement. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any portion of any proposal submitted.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS ON GROUNDS.
Chicago, January 3, 1895.

TO RENT.
Desirable Rooms in
TRIBUNE BUILDING
For Offices or Mercantile Business. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 15, Tribune Building.

"THE PUTNAM."

$15.00 Ulsters for $7.50—

All sizes—34 to 44—Black, Oxford mixed, gray and wood brown, all-wool Irish Frieze Ulsters, 54 inches long, wide collars, wool linings—every one of them worth $15—for $7.50.

Mail orders, with cash in advance, promptly filled.

"Putnam Trousers" $2.50 and $3.50.

All wool. If they rip in two months' wear we give you $1.00 or a new pair of trousers. Guaranty goes with every pair.

Sample pieces sent free to any address. Mail orders promptly filled.

Men's & Youths' Clay Diagonal Suits, $11.50—

Single-breasted sacks, cutaways, frocks, and Prince Alberts. All sizes from 30 to 44 breast measure. Fashionably made and trimmed in the most thorough manner.

Sample pieces sent free. Suits shipped C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying. Address Dept. A.

"The Putnam"
131 and 133 Clark-st.
113, 115, 117 Madison-st.

"Keep Your Head Cool and Feet Warm"

—a wise old German adage you should follow to the letter.

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoes

(Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago, Largest Shoe Makers in the United States.)

will protect *your feet*, and *they* don't irritate you, so it's easy to keep cool headed. Comfortable, handsome, durable; cork-soled if you want 'em so.

STREETER SELLS 'EM.
134 State St. 68-70 Madison St.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.